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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1887.

CALCUTTA:
THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
Publishers to the University.

1886.

CONTENTS

I.	Almanac	7
II.	Act of Incorporation (No. II of 1857)	19
	Act No. XLVII of 1860, giving power for conferring additional degrees ...	26
	Act No. I of 1884 amending the Law relating to the granting of Honorary Degrees	27
III.	Bye-Laws regarding the Senate	29
	" " Faculties	29
	" " Syndicate	30
	" " Registrar . ..	31
IV.	Regulations:—	
	Entrance Examination	33
	First Examination in Arts	35
	Bachelor of Arts	38
	Master of Arts	48
	Regulations for the examination of Female Candidates	52
	Bachelor in Law	53
	Honours in Law	54
	Doctor in Law	55
	Licence in Medicine and Surgery (First Examination)	56
	" " (Second Examination)	58
	Bachelor in Medicine (First Examination) ...	60
	" " (Second Examination) ...	62
	Honours in Medicine	64
	Doctor in Medicine	65
	First Examination in Engineering ..	67
	Licence in Engineering	69
	Bachelor in Engineering	73
	Honours in Civil Engineering	74
	Master in Civil Engineering	76
	General	76
	Appendix A, Forms of Application	77
	" " of Certificates	86
	" " of Application for Females . .	88
	Appendix B, Subjects of Examination—	
	" Entrance, 1887 .. .	90
	" " 1888	93
	" " 1889	95
	" First Examination in Arts 1887	97
	" " " 1888 .	99
	" " " 1889 ..	101
	B. A. Examination, 1887	103
	" " 1888	109
	" " 1889	115
	" M. A. Examination, English, 1887-88 .	121
	" " English, 1889 .	122
	" " Greek, 1887-89 .	123
	" " Latin, 1887-89 ...	123
	" " Hebrew, 1887-89	124
	" " Arabic, 1887-89 ..	124
	" " Persian, 1887-89 .	125

	Page
Appendix B. M. A. Examination, Sanskrit, 1887 ..	125
„ „ Sanskrit, 1888-89 .	126
„ „ History, 1887 ...	127
„ „ History, 1888-89 ...	127
„ „ Mental and Moral Philosophy 1887	128
„ „ Mental and Moral Philosophy 1888-89 .. .	129
„ „ Mathematics, 1887 and subsequent years ..	129
„ „ Natural and Physical Science 1887	130
„ „ Natural and Physical Science, 1888-89	132
Text-Books in History and Geography for Entrance ..	133
„ B. L. Examination, 1887 and subsequent years	134
„ Honours in Law	135
Subjects in Botany for First B. M. S. and First M. B. Examinations	136
Subjects in Physics for the First Examination in Engineering	137
The Senate	140
Premchand Roychand Students	144
The Syndicate	144
The Faculty of Arts	145
„ Law	147
„ Medicine	148
„ Engineering	149
Succession Lists from 1857 :—	
of Chancellors	150
of Vice-Chancellors	150
of Registrars	150
Academical Costume	151
Endowments	151
List of Affiliated Institutions	164
Rules of Affiliation	166
Description of Affiliated Institutions	167
Graduates	1
Under-Graduates, F. A. Examination ...	124
„ Entrance ditto	147
Graduates—Medicine	203
Under-Graduates, First M. B. Examination ...	214
M. A. Graduates, 1886	220
Examination Papers :—	
Examination for Honours in Law, 1886	i
B. L. Examination, 1886	v
First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations, 1886 .	xii
Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations, 1886	xv
Examination for Honours in Medicine	xviii
Entrance Examination, 1886	xix
First Examination in Arts, 1886	liv
B. A. Examination, 1886	lxxxvi
First Examination in Engineering, 1886 .	cxvii
L. E. and B. E. Examination, 1886	clxxix
Tagore Law Examination, 1886 ..	cxc
M. A. Examination, 1886	cxcii
Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1886	ccxl
Index to the Instructive Staff of Affiliated Institutions	cclviii

I.

Calcutta University Calendar, 1887.

JANUARY.

1	S	New Year's Day.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	[in Law Examinations
21	F	Last day of application for B. L. and Honours
22	S	
23	S	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

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FEBRUARY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	Last day of application for Lc. M. S. Exami
8	T	[nations.
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	Last day of applications for Entrance, F. A.
15	T	[and B. A. Examinations.
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	B. L., Honours in Law, and L. M. S. Exami
22	T	[nations begin
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	

MARCH.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	Entrance, F. A. and B. A. Examinations begin.
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

APRIL.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	**Annual meeting of the Senate.**
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	**S**	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**

MAY.		
1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	Last day of application for M D. Examination.
7	S	Last day of application for the Premchand Roy
8	S	[chand Studentship Examination.
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	Last day of application for M. B. Examination.
24	T	Empress's Birth-day.
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

JUNE.		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	M. B. and M. D. Examinations begin, and last day of application for F. E. Examination.
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	F. E. Examination begins.
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

JULY.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	Last day of application for L. E. and B. E.
5	T	[Examinations.
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	M	L. E. and B. E. Examinations begin.
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

AUGUST.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

OCTOBER.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	Last day of application for M. A. Examination.
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

NOVEMBER

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	M. A. and Premchand Roychand Examinations [begin.
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

DECEMBER		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	Christmas holidays begin
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

ACT NO. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January 1857.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honourable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India.

The Honourable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Honourable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Honourable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta.
The Honourable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Honourable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.
The Honourable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.
The Honourable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.
The Honourable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India.
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD.
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire.
Advocate-General in Bengal.
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal.
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India.
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine.
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal.
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry.

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College.

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity.

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College.

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.

RAMAPERSHAD ROY.
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts.

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts.

Moulavy MUHAMMAD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah.

ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR.
Principal of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta.

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company.

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and

by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall consititute the Senate of the said University. Provided that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the

Calcutta Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honours and the granting of marks of Honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate, from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council,

Annual Accounts.

to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860

Passed on the 6th October 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT NO. I OF 1884.

Passed on the 4th January 1884.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the granting of honorary degrees by the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the Executive Government of each of the said Universities is, by bye-laws made under the Acts establishing the same,

vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act XXI of 1875

1. Act No. XXI of 1875 (*an Act to authorise the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate may be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate, at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate; consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Five by the Faculty of Arts.
Two by the Faculty of Law
Two by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6 If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University: and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings

IV.

REGULATIONS

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

The following places have already been appointed:—
Hughli, Berhampur, Krishnagar, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Katak, Bhagulpur, Patna, Bankura, Benares, Agra, Bareily, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Barisal, Simla, Darjeeling Nagpur, Ranchi, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jabbalpur, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibsagar, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapur, Rampur Baulia, Nowgong, Dhubri, Maulmein, Akyab, Fyzabad, Aligarh, Naini Tal, Sagar, Sambalpur and Shillong.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hindi.
Latin.	Urdu.
Arabic.	Burmese.
Persian.	Armenian.
Hebrew.	Pali.
Sanskrit.	French.
Bengali.	German.
Uriya.	

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language and where a candidate takes up an oriental language for his second language he shall be required to translate sentences in English into one of the following vernacular languages:—Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Mahratti, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Pa.batia and Assamese. The Syndicate shall have power to add to this list.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of General Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix B.)*

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure: Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order, with a column showing the age stated

by each candidate in his application. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hughli, Berhampur, Krishnagar, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Katak, Chittagong, Jabbalpur Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapur, Rampur Baulia, Nowgong, Rangoon, Nagpur, Fyzabad and Aligarh.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

6. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, and the number of papers in each shall be as follows :—

I.—English	...	Two papers.
II.—A Second Language	...	,,
III.—Mathematics	...	,,
IV.—Elementary Physics	...	,,
V.—History	...	One paper.
VI.—Logic ...	...	,,

I & II.—Languages.*

The Second Language shall be one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Arabic.
Latin.	Persian.
Sanskrit.	Pali.
Hebrew.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

III.—Mathematics.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

(*c*) *Plane Geometry.*—Simple problems in the geometry of the straight line, triangle, and circle, treated according to modern methods. The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse.

(*d*) *Trigonometry.*—Methods of measuring angles.
Trigonometrical ratios, and the simple relations connecting them.

* The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

Relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles.
Trigonometrical transformations.
Solution of triangles.
Properties of triangles.
Area of a circle.

(e) *Logarithms.*—The properties of logarithms.
Logarithmic series.
The use of logarithmic tables.
Proportional parts.

IV.—Elementary Physics.

(a) *General Ideas*—
Units of measurement, and definitions of mass, force, motion.
Laws of motion.
Work and energy,—measurement of each.
Chief forces of nature.
General properties of solids, liquids, and gases.
Conditions of equilibrium of a mass acted on by forces.
Motions of translation and rotation.
Pressure of fluids and gases: measurement of pressure.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Specific gravity and its determination.
Motion of pendulum, and of the torsion pendulum or balance.

(b) *Heat*—
Laws of expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat.
Determination of co-efficients of expansion.
Measurement of temperature.
Maximum density of water.
Changes of molecular state, and latent heat of molecular changes of state.
Influence of change of pressure on the boiling point and melting point.
Regelation.
Laws of pressure of gases.
Elastic force of vapour; dew point, and its determination.
Formation of dew and clouds.
Radiation, conduction and convection of heat.
Phenomena of combustion.
Steam engines.

(c) *Light*—
Laws of transmission of light and of its intensity.
Shadows.
Images produced by small apertures.
Photometry.
Reflection of light.
Refraction of light.
Images by reflection, and refraction, and their position.
Critical angle.
Properties of Prisms and lenses.
Telescope, microscope, spectroscope, the human eye.
Decomposition of light.

(*d*) *Frictional Electricity*—

Electrical attractions and repulsions.
Properties of conductors and non-conductors.
Electrical induction.
Electrical force and density.
Electrical distribution on conductors.
Power of points.
Ramsden's and Armstrong's electrical machines.
Condenser; electrophorus; Leyden jar.
Electric discharges.
Atmospheric electricity.

(*e*) *Dynamic Electricity*—

Voltaic pile, its modifications.
Effects of the current.
Electro-dynamics.
Electro-magnetism.
Voltaic induction.
Thermo-electricity.

V.—HISTORY.

The outlines of the History of Greece and Rome

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

VI.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta and at such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.†

* Allahabad, Dacca, Hughli, Patna and Rangoon.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

3. Any candidate may be examined either for a pass or for honours in any branch. A candidate who desires to be examined for honours in any branch, must take up instead of the pass subject the corresponding honour subject. A candidate who obtains honours in any branch will be considered to have also passed in that branch. Should a candidate not have deserved honours in any branch, the examiners shall be authorized to declare that he has passed in that branch, if they consider that his attainments come up to the pass standard.

4. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination. If he desires to be examined for honours, he shall state in his application the subject or subjects in which he desires to be so examined.

5. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last Examination to which he was admitted.

6. The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order, together with a list of those who have obtained honours in each branch, arranged in two divisions, both in order of merit. At the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following courses marked A and B:—

A.

Pass Subjects.	*Corresponding Honour Subjects.*
I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English and the history of the English language and literature, and an original English essay.
II.—Mental and Moral Science, i. e., Psychology, including the Psychology of Ethics and the history of Moral Systems.	II.—In addition to the pass course, the history of Modern European Philosophy and either (*a*) Pure Logic, or (*b*) Natural Theology.
And one of the following—	
III.—A second language (defined as in F. A. course).	III.—In addition to the pass course, Comparative Grammar, and a second course in the classical language
IV.—History of England and History either of India or of Greece and Rome. Elements of Political Economy.	IV.—History of England, India, Greece and Rome, a fuller course of Political Economy than the pass course, and Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, *or* Mill on Representative Government, *or* History of the Jews.
V.—Mathematics as in the B course.	V.—Mathematics as in the B honour course.

B.*

Pass Subjects.	*Corresponding Honour Subjects.*
I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass subjects a further course in English and the history of the English language and literature, and an original English essay
II.—Mathematics. Statics Dynamics. Hydrostatics.	II.—In addition to the pass course, Analytical Plane Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus as defined below.
And one of the following—	
III.—Physics and the Elements of Chemistry as defined below.	III.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

* The text-books are fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

IV.—Chemistry and the Elements of Physics as defined below	IV.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
V.—Physiology and either Botany or Zoology as defined below.	V.—Physiology, Botany and Zoology, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
VI.—Geology and either Mineralogy or Physical Geography as defined below.	VI.—Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method

Definition of Subjects.

II.—Mathematics.

The pass subjects shall include—

(*a*) *Statics*—

Parallelogram and triangle of forces.
Resultant of parallel forces
Couples.
Moments.
Equilibrium. Conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body.
Centre of parallel forces
Centre of gravity, or centroids.
Friction.
Simple cases of tension of strings
Levers; pulley; wheel and axle; inclined plane; screw.
Virtual velocities.

(*b*) *Dynamics*—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy
Laws of motion.
Uniform motion.
Uniformly accelerated motion—
(1) In a straight line.
(2) In a parabola.
(3) In a circle
Simple cases of impact.

(*c*) *Hydrostatics*—

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure
Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases

Centre of pressure.
Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.
Metacentre.
Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.
Specific gravity, and the methods of determining it.
Measurement of heights by the barometer.
Mixture of gases.
Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving-bell, the balloon, siphon, and Bramah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

The honour subjects shall include—

(*a*) *Analytical Plane Geometry,*

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates.
Transformation of co-ordinates.
The straight line,
The circle.
The parabola.
The ellipse.
The hyperbola.
The general equation of the second degree.

(*b*) *Differential Calculus.*

Definition of differential co-efficients.
Differentiation of functions of a single variable.
Successive differentiation.
Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, and their simpler applications.
Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form.
Differentiation of functions and implicit functions.
Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable.
Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points, evolutes, involutes.
Tracing of curves.

(*c*) *Integral Calculus.*

Integration of simple functions of a single variable.
Integration of rational fractions.
Integration by formulæ of reduction
Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

III, IV.—Physics and Chemistry.

The Elements of Physics shall include the following considered with special reference to Chemistry :—

(*a*) (*Heat*)—

Heat of combustion, absolute thermal effects and pyrometric thermal effects of chemical combination, theory of flame, theories of the source of light in luminous flames.

(*b*) *Light*—

Reflection and refraction, dispersion, spectrum analysis, chemistry of light, photography, fluorescence, double refraction and polarization, saccharimeters.

(*c*) *Magnetism*—

Magnetism, magnetic polarity, natural and artificial magnets, diamagnetism.

(*d*) *Electricity*—

Two kinds of electricity: insulators and conductors; sources of electricity, electricity developed by chemical action, voltaic electricity, various batteries, electrolysis, laws of electrolysis, electroplating, electro-gilding.

Physics shall include—

(*a*) *General Ideas*—

1.—Wave motion:—

Measurement of simple or harmonic wave motions.
Combination of wave motions.
Resolution of complex wave motions into simple or harmonic wave motions.

2.—Potential:—

Definition of potential.
Calculation of potential in simple cases.
Determination of force from potential.
Fundamental propositions respecting lines of forces, equipotential surfaces, and tubes of force.

3.—Elasticity:—

Definition of elasticity.
Measurement of elasticity in the cases of solids, liquids and gases.
Distinction between, and determination of, elasticity of constant temperature and of constant entropy for gases.

(*b*) *Heat*—

In addition to a more thorough acquaintance with the subject than that required for the First Arts Examination and a greater power of working problems on heat, an elementary knowledge of the principles of thermo-dynamics will be required.

(*c*) *Light*—

In this subject more difficult questions in the determination of foci, focal lengths, &c, will be required than for the First Arts Examination. Also the following:—

Spherical aberration.
Dispersion.
The formation of rainbows.

(*d*) *Frictional Electricity*—

This subject must now be taken up in connection with potential.

(*e*) *Sound*—

The laws of the production and propagation of sound determined experimentally.
Intensity, pitch, and quality of sounds.
The velocity of sound in air and other media: Doppler's principle.
Reflection and refraction of sound.
Measurement of sound vibrations and wave lengths of air.
Resonance.
Interference of sound waves. Beats.
Harmonic tones; their generation and function in sound.
Longitudinal vibration of rods and of columns of air.
Transverse vibration of strings.
Formation of Chladni's figures.
Vibrations of tuning-forks and bells.
Nature of musical sounds.
Vocal organs of man.

(*f*) *Dynamical Electricity*—

Voltaic batteries as sources of electric currents.
Action of currents on magnetic needles. Galvanometers.
Thermo-electric currents.
Definition and measurement of electric force, conductivity resistance, and current.
Ohm's law, and its simpler applications.
Laws of action of currents on currents, and their simpler applications.
Solenoids. Ampére's theory of magnetism.
Electro-magnets.
Mechanical, chemical, and heating effects of currents. Electrolysis.
Induced currents, their modes of generation and laws of action.
Ruhmkorff's coil.
Electro-magnetic currents.
Electro-magnetic machines; the more important details of the working of telegraphs.
Theories of electricity.

(*g*) *Magnetism*—

Properties of permanent and artificial magnets.
Magnetic induction.

Phenomena of terrestrial magnetism.
Determination of declination, dip, and intensity of the magnetic force of the earth
The compass needle.
Methods of magnetisation.
Determination of magnetic laws of action by the torsion balance.
Magnetic Potential.

(*k*) *Polarization of Light*—

Undulatory theory of light.
Reflection and refraction of light.
Prismatic analysis of light.
Achromatism.
Explanation of lines in the solar and other spectra.
Interference of light.
Diffraction of light.
Measurements of wave lengths of light.
Colours of thin plates.
Double refraction.
Polarization of light by reflection, refraction, and double refraction.
Interference of polarized light as shewn by double refracting crystals. Polariscopes.
Elliptic and circular polarization.
Rotary polarization.

The Elements of Chemistry shall include:—

(*a*) The following general considerations:—
Definition of Chemistry; differences between chemical action and the action of the physical forces; simple and compound matter; different modes of chemical action; combining weights, volume weights; principles of chemical nomenclature, symbolic notation, graphic notation; chemical equations; atoms and molecules, general knowledge of atomicity of elements; simple and compound radicals; classification of elements.

(*b*) A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metallic elements, of their allotropic modifications, and of their principal and best known compounds:—
Hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine.
Oxygen (and ozone).
Boron.
Carbon, silicon.
Nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic.
Sulphur

(*c*) A general knowledge of:—
The distinctions between non-metals and metals.
Acids, bases and salts.

The constitution of salts.
The principles of crystallography.

(*d*) A knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties, and uses of the following metals and their principal salts :—
Sodium, potassium, ammonium, silver.
Calcium (glass manufacture, &c.), magnesium, zinc, copper, mercury.
Gold.
Lead, tin, platinum, aluminium (porcelain, pottery, &c.).
Antimony, bismuth.
Chromium, manganese, iron.

Chemistry shall include, in addition to a fuller knowledge of the subjects specified under the head Elements of Chemistry—

Inorganic Chemistry—

(*a*) General considerations :—
Laws of chemical combination, equivalents, atomic weights, physical and chemical relations of atomic weights, specific or atomic volumes, a more complete knowledge of the subject of atomicity, or quantivalence; artiads, perissads, &c.; variations of atomicity; absolute, latent, and active atomicity; relations between atomic weight and quantivalence, chemical affinity, influence of pressure on chemical action, relations of heat to chemical affinity, &c., physical properties of metals, chemical relations of metals, alloys, general characters and general methods of preparation of compounds of metals with non-metals, theory of normal, acid and basic salts, isomorphism, the principles of qualitative analysis.

(*b*) Study of the following elements :—
Selenium, tellurium, lithium, cæsium, rubidium, barium, strontium, the earth metals, cadmium, indium, gallium, titanium, vanadium, uranium, tungsten, molybdinum, nickel, cobalt, and the platinum metals.

(*c*) A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in the arts and manufactures.

(*d*) A knowledge of metallurgical operations, such as are employed in the preparations of iron, zinc, copper, lead, tin, mercury, silver and aluminium.

Organic Chemistry—

(*a*) The following general considerations :—
Definition of organic bodies, synthesis from inorganic materials, decompositions and transformations of organic compounds, analysis of organic bodies.
Determination of the specific gravity of gases and vapours.
Determination of empirical, rational, and constitutional formulæ;

theory of types, classification of organic compounds, organic series, constitutional formulæ of organic compounds.

(*b*) Isomerism, metamerism, and polymerism, physical properties of organic compounds.

A knowledge of some few typical compounds in each of the different classes of organic compounds.

V. Physiology shall include:—

(1) A course of practical instruction in Elementary Physiology.
(2) General Physiology.

Botany shall include—

(*a*) The morphology and histology of flowering plants; the general principles of their classification on the systems of Linnæus and De Candolle, with a detailed acquaintance with the characters of the following natural orders:—

Anonaceæ.	Apocyneæ.
Menispermaceæ.	Asclepiadaceæ.
Nymphæaceæ.	Convolvulaceæ.
Papaveraceæ.	Solanaceæ.
Cruciferæ.	Boragineæ.
Malvaceæ.	Acanthaceæ.
Sterculiaceæ.	Verbenaceæ.
Tiliaceæ.	Labiatæ.
Aurantiaceæ.	Amarantaceæ.
Ampelideæ.	Urticaceæ.
Anacardiaceæ.	Euphorbiaceæ.
Leguminosæ.	Palmeæ.
Myrtaceæ.	Aroideæ.
Combretaceæ.	Commelynaceæ.
Cucurbitaceæ.	Orchidaceæ.
Umbelliferæ.	Scitamineæ.
Rubiaceæ.	Cyperaceæ.
Compositæ.	Gramineæ.

(*b*) A general acquaintance with the morphology, histology and classification of cryptogams.
(*c*) Vegetable Physiology.

Zoology shall include:—

(*a*) Embryonic development and comparative anatomy of the principal orders of animals, ordinal classification of the animal kingdom, and generic classification of one selected order of Vertebrata and one of Invertebrata, to be notified beforehand. The geographical distribution and habitats of animals. The species of the mammals of India, omitting the micro-mammalia, *viz.*, Insectivora, Rodentia, and Chiroptera; and the Indian genera of one order of Reptilia and one of Aves, to be previously notified.
(*b*) Special Physiology of the Vertebrata.
(*c*) Special Physiology of the Invertebrata.

VI. Geology shall include :—

The classification, structure, and formation of rocks. The evidence of past changes afforded by their present condition, and a practical acquaintance with their mineral characteristics, to be tested by specimens. The generic determination of the most characteristic fossil forms, and the indications of age and habitat which they afford. A practical knowledge of fossil forms to be tested by specimens. A general knowledge of the geology of Great Britain and Western Europe, and a more detailed knowledge of the geology of India An acquaintance with geological maps to be tested by the construction of a geological section from a given map.

Mineralogy shall include :—

(*a*) General characteristics of minerals.
(*b*) Crystallography of the structure of minerals, fundamental forms of crystals, cleavage, secondary forms, compound crystals, dimorphism, irregularities of crystals, measuring angles of crystals, massive minerals, columnar structure, lamellar and granular structure, pseudomorphous crystals.
(*c*) Physical properties of minerals; lustre, colour, diaphaneity, refraction and polarization, phosphorescence, electricity and magnetism, specific gravity, hardness, state of aggregation, fracture, taste, odour.
(*d*) Chemical properties of minerals; action of acids, &c., on minerals; blow-pipe re-actions of minerals.
(*e*) Classification of minerals.
(*f*) Description and recognition of the more important minerals and rocks or mineral aggregates.
(*g*) Chemical composition and formulæ of minerals.

Physical Geography shall include :—

The form and density of the earth, and modes of ascertaining them. The distribution and characteristic geographical phenomena of land and water. Climate and its determining causes. The inorganic physical geography of India. Meteorology.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. An Examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the B. A. Examination may be examined for the degree of M. A. in one or more of the following branches :—

(1) Languages.
(2) History.
(3) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be examined unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the branch or branches in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

5. The examination in languages shall be in English for candidates whose vernacular is not English, or in any one of the following classical languages, *viz.*, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew and Pali.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the examination.

The examination shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the Language professed by him.

The examination in English shall include the elements of Anglo-Saxon grammar, and one paper in English literature generally.

The examination in the classical languages shall include translation into English from the languages professed by the candidate, and into that language from English. A candidate for the degree of M. A in Sanskrit shall be allowed to take up Indian palæography and epigraphy instead of any group which he may select of the text-books in philosophy fixed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate to determine what constitutes a group for the purpose of this regulation.

6. The examination in History* shall be in the following subjects :—

(*a*) The History of England (including Scotland, Ireland and the British Colonies and Dependencies) to the accession of Queen Victoria.
(*b*) The Constitutional History of England.

For text-books *see* Appendix B.

(*c*) A selected period of History—Indian or European, Ancient, Mediæval, or Modern—to be studied with reference to original sources.
(*d*) Political Philosophy, General Jurisprudence, and International Law.
(*e*) Political Economy and Economic History.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject included in the foregoing course

7. The Examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be in the following subjects:—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.
Psychology.
Ethics.
Natural Theology, *or* the Evidences of Christianity.

The above subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.*

8. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects:—

(1) Algebra.
(2) Plane Trigonometry.
(3) Theory of Equations and the Elements of Determinants.
(4) Analytical Plane Geometry.
(5) Analytical Solid Geometry.
(6) Differential Calculus.
(7) Integral Calculus, omitting elliptic integrals and the calculus of variations.
(8) Differential Equations.
(9) Statics.
(10) Dynamics of a Particle, omitting the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and also propositions involving the application of the calculus of variations.
(11) Hydromechanics, omitting the theory of sound.
(12) Geometrical optics, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and reflection and refraction at surfaces in any manner.
(13) Spherical Trigonometry, omitting the parts which are not required in Astronomy.
(14) Practical and Spherical Astronomy.
(15) Newton's Principia, sections I to III.
(16) Rigid Dynamics, including the motion of Rigid Bodies in two dimensions.

9. Candidates in Natural and Physical Science shall be allowed to select alternatively one out of the following subjects:—

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* For text-books, *see* Appendix B.

(A) Chemistry.
(B) Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, as principal subjects, with Light and Sound as subsidiary subjects.
(C) Light and Sound as principal subjects, with Heat, Electricity and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects.
(D) Botany.
(E) Physiology and Zoology.
(F) Geology and Mineralogy.

(A). The course in chemistry shall be both theoretical and practical. In the practical Examination candidates ought to show a good knowledge of chemical manipulation and ought to be able to qualitatively analyse complex inorganic substances. They should also be acquainted with the principles of quantitative analysis.*

(B) and (C). Candidates will have to show a thorough knowledge of the principal subjects and a general acquaintance with the subsidiary subjects, treating the subjects mathematically and experimentally.

(D) Botany* shall include the following:—
(*a*) General and special Morphology and Physiology.
(*b*) Systematic Botany.
(*c*) Palæobotany.
(*d*) Practical knowledge of indigenous Indian plants, and identification of specimens of them by Roxburgh's *Flora Indica* (Clarke's edition).

(E) Zoology* shall include the subjects of (*a*) Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, (*b*) Distribution, and (*c*) Evolution.
(F) Geology and Mineralogy* shall include the subjects of (*a*) Stratigraphical Geology, (*b*) Palæontology, (*c*) Mineralogy, (*d*) Crystallography, (*e*) Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

10. As soon as possible after each examination for the degree of M. A., the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three classes, each in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

* For text-books, *see* Appendix B.

12. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the degree of M. A, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

General.

1. Female candidates shall be examined in a separate place under the superintendence of ladies.
2. No female candidate shall be admitted to any examination without presenting a certificate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate, signed by a member of the Senate, or the head of an affiliated institution.
3. In all examinations, the fees paid by female candidates shall be the same as those paid by males.
4 No unsuccessful candidate shall be entitled to a refund of her fee.

Entrance Examination of Female Candidates.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

F. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination, until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.
2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the F. A. course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Botany for Physics.

B. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in any affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the F. A. Examination.

2. The names of those female candidates who may succeed in passing the B. A. Examination shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the Convocation, with a view to their being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

M. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

The M. A. Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3 Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—*

I. The Principles of Jurisprudence.
II. The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative authorities in India.
III. The Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law.
IV. The law of property including the laws of Transfer and Succession not being parts of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, the Law of Prescription, the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.
V The Law of Contracts and Torts.
VI. The Law of Crimes.
VII. The Law of Procedure including the Law of Evidence, and the Law of Limitation.
VIII. The Hindu Law and the Mahomedan Law in general use and application as modified by the Acts and Regulations.

7. Six papers shall be set at the examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner:—

I One paper on subjects I, II, and III.
II. One paper on subject IV.
III. One paper on subject V.
IV. One paper on subject VI, and a portion of VII, *viz.*, the Criminal Procedure.
V. One paper on the rest of subject VII, *viz.*, Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Limitation.
VI. One paper on subject VIII.

8. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW

1 An examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

* List of text-books given in Appendix B.

2. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honours.

3. Every candidate for Honours shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honours in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b.*) Hindu Law.
(*c.*) Mahomedan Law.
(*d.*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e.*) The Law of Succession to the Property of Deceased Persons.
(*f.*) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g.*) The Law relating to the Purchase and Sale of Immoveable Property, including Sales for Arrears of Rent and Revenue.
(*h.*) The Law of Tenure of Immoveable Property.

(*d.*) to (*h.*) as administered in India.

(*i.*) The Law of Trusts including the Law relating to Endowments.
(*j.*) The Law of Contracts and Torts.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law; and there shall also be a *viva voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any

time passed the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this examination :—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three Academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Botany.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months and having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines

(*e*) Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5 The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6 Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

(*b*) Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

(*c*) Botany, so far as regards the anatomy, histology and physiology of flowering plants.

(*d*) Materia Medica and Pharmacy, so far as regards drugs contained in the British Pharmacopœia.

(*e.*) General Anatomy and Physiology.

(*f*) Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of urine and urinary deposits. The identification of microscopic preparations shall form no part of any of the examinations in the foregoing subjects.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of any Vernacular School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted

* See Appendix B.

to this Examination, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having passed the final Examination of the Vernacular School of Medicine with marked distinction.

(*d.*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.	Botany.
Physiology.	Chemistry.

9. A female student who has passed the Entrance Examination, attended classes, and obtained her certificate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in the Calcutta Medical College, shall, if recommended by the Principal, be admitted to this Examination on her producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed her nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having attended in a school of medicine recognized by the Syndicate an additional course of lectures in each of the following subjects :

Anatomy.	Botany.
Physiology.	Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

10. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 Lectures.

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions: the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*.—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of Service as Clinical clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

12. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

13. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(*a.*) Principles and Practice of Medicine.

(*b.*) Ditto ditto of Surgery.

(*c.*) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, so far as regards the diseases of the conjunctiva, cornea and iris.

(*d.*) Midwifery with the exception of the subjects of conception, generation and the Physiology of the fœtus.

(*e.*) Medical Jurisprudence with the exception of the subjects of birth, inheritance, legitimacy, paternity, hermaphroditism, impotence, insanity, and life insurance.

(*f.*) Hygiene and general Pathology. The identification of microscopic preparations shall form no part of any of the questions in the foregoing subjects. The subject of poisons in the examination in medical jurisprudence shall be limited to poisons commonly used in India; and in the subject of pathology no question in special pathology shall be asked.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medicâ.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

Two Courses each of 20 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three winter terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5 The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light,

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

Heat, Electricity and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

Second M. B. Examination.

8. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine, recognized by the University.

Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and of having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

* See Appendix B.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases during his period of service as clinical clerk or dresser

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

11. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories

of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail microscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great Surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of two years' standing may be admitted to this degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology consisting of at least 40 lectures.

(*c.*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONOURS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honours in one or more of the following branches:—

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

A fee of fifty rupees shall be payable by each candidate for examination in one or more of the above branches.

2. The examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each examination for Honours, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2 Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honours.

(*c*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b.*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c.*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e.*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined; or*†

The following preliminary examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education on or before the Session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy ;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

* Any person who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held every year in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering affiliated to the University, for three years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to appear or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Geodesy.
V. Drawing.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic. The whole.

Algebra.

To the Binomial Theorem (omitting scales of notation), Exponential Theorem and Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, with deductions, Conic Sections treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles. De Moivre's Theorem, Exponential values of Sine and Cosine.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Analytical Geometry.

Equations of the straight line, circle, ellipse, hyperbola, and parabola, without reference to the general equation of the 2nd degree

Statics.

Parallelogram and triangle of forces, Resultant of parallel forces, Couples, Moments, Equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body, Centre of parallel forces, Centre of gravity, Friction, simple cases of Tension of Strings, Levers, Pulleys, Wheel and Axle, Inclined Plane, Screw.

Dynamics.

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.* Laws of motion. Uniform motion Uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, parabola and circle. Relative motion. Simple cases of Impact.

II. Natural Science.

Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry. The metals and non-metals.

Physics.

Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism and the elements of Telegraphy

III. Engineering Construction.

Materials. Structure, Classification, and characteristic qualities of Building Stones, Artificial Stones, Quarrying and Blasting, Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Cementing materials, Plasters, Paints and Varnishes, Properties and preservation of timber, Iron and Steel, Lead, Copper, Zinc and the common Alloys.

IV. Geodesy.

Use of the scales, Prismatic Compass, Pocket Sextant, Level, Theodolite and Plane table. Topographical Surveying of limited areas. Practice of Levelling. Route surveying and laying out

*Special importance will be attached to a thorough comprehension of the principles of Work and Energy, and of their application to the solution of Mechanical questions.

curves. Elements of Practical Astronomy. (Attested surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

V. Drawing.

1. Free-hand Drawing.
2. Projection (a) Orthographic, (b) Isometric, (c) Perspective

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Plane Geometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.
Trigonometry and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Analytical Geometry.
Chemistry.
Light and Heat.
Electricity, Magnetism, and the elements of Telegraphy.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.
Drawing.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate, shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination on producing a certificate from the head of an institution affiliated to the University in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one year after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Engineering.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in one of the following Branches marked A and B:—

A.—(Civil Engineering).

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Drawing.

I. Mathematics.

Differential Calculus.

Differential coefficients of simple and complex functions, successive differentiation, Differential functions of two variables, functions of functions; Implicit functions. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima values of functions of one variable.

Integral Calculus.

Integration of simple functions, Rational fractions. Formulæ of reduction. Lengths of curves. Areas of curves and surfaces. Volumes of solids. Differentiation of an Integral.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids, Specific gravity, Equilibrium of floating bodies, Centre of pressure, Elastic fluids, Principles of Barometer, and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the air-pump, Condenser-pump, Siphon, Hydrostatic-Press and the Hydrometers.

II. Natural Science.

Geology. (Excluding Palæontology and the Stratigraphical classification based thereon) with special reference to the practice of mining.

Mineralogy. The form of minerals. The physical, optical, and chemical character of minerals. The distribution of minerals. Paragenesis.

Metallurgy. The metallurgy of Iron, Steel, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Mercury, Silver and Gold.

III. Engineering Construction.

Practice of Building. Brick and stone masonry, Earthwork, Carpentry, Foundations, Walls, Floors and Roofs of Buildings, Construction of masonry, Wooden and iron bridges, Construction and maintenance of Roads, Construction of Railroads and Railway appliances.

Hydraulic Engineering. Canal and River Engineering, River training and improvements, Flow of liquids through orifices, Flow of liquids in pipes. The movements of water in Canals and Rivers. Flow of water over weirs and waste weirs, Afflux of fluids caused by obstruction, Water-wheels and Turbines, Storage of water, Supply of water to towns.

Applied Mechanics. Direct stresses, Bars and pillars of various forms in tension and compression, Transverse strain, Deflection of Beams, Resistance to torsion. The equilibrium, stability and strength of Framed Structures, Stability of suspension bridges, Theory of Earth pressure, and Resistance of Block work Structures. Elements of Graphic Statics.

Mechanism. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion.

Steam-Engine. Measurement of Heat, Joule's Equivalent, Indicators and Indicator diagrams, Boilers, Heating surface, injectors and all other parts of high and low pressure Engines.

(Attested designs for an Engineering work executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner to which marks will be assigned.)

IV. Drawing.

Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

B.—(Mechanical Engineering).

I. Mathematics.
II. Engineering Construction.
III. Machinery.
IV. Drawing.

I. Mathematics.

As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

II. Engineering Construction.

Practice of Building. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Applied Mechanics. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Steam-Engine. The Steam-Engine as viewed under a knowledge of the doctrine of Latent Heat, with history of improvements and alterations in original theories, Combustion of fuel, Heat Engines, The conversion of Motion, Indicators and details of Construction, Boilers, Compound Cylinder Engines, Miscellaneous details.

Hydraulic Engineering. Hydraulic Machinery, Flow of water in pipes.

III. MACHINERY.

Mechanism and Machine design. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion. Mode of designing Riveted Joints, Fastenings, Journals, Pivots, Axles, Shaftings, Bearings, Strength and form of toothed gearing, Belt and rope gearing, Link-work, Pistons, Stuffing boxes, Valves, and Cocks.

Workshop Appliances. Measures of length and methods of measuring. Hand tools for wood and metals, Forming straight edges and surface plates. Foot and power Lathe, Machinery for drilling, Boring, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Punching, Shearing and Sawing. Distribution of motive power to Machine tools.

Designs. Designs of Factories and Workshops with arrangement of Machinery.

(Attested designs executed by the candidate will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

IV. DRAWING.

Machine Drawing.

6. Candidates shall also be allowed to present themselves for Examination in one or more of the following optional Subjects, proficiency in which will affect their place in the division list, but will not be counted towards a pass.

Optional Subjects.

I. MATHEMATICS.
Pure Mathematics } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Mixed Mathematics }

II. NATURAL SCIENCE.
Chemistry } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Physics }

III. ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.
Materials of Construction, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

IV. GEODESY, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

7. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :

Branch A.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Geology.
Mineralogy and Metallurgy.

Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Applied Mechanics.
Mechanism and Steam-Engine.
Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

Branch B.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Applied Mechanics.
Hydraulic Engineering
Mechanism and Machine design.
Designs, and Workshop appliances.
The Steam-Engine.
Machine Drawing.

Optional.

Pure Mathematics.
Mixed Mathematics.
Chemistry.
Physics.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the First Examination in Arts* may be admitted to this examination, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an Institution

* Any under-graduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

affiliated in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for one year, after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5, 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first division shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering without further examination.

HONOURS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honours in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honours.

3. Every candidate for Honours shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. The examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their application to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such examinations, are exacted from students of the University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of rupees 10 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c,

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate of every candidate, who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the School† from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a private student,‡ must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

The 188

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.
Age in years and months.
Religion.
Race *(i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)*
Where educated.
Present position *(i. e., at school, or present occupation)*.
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of July next preceding the examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard.

‡ A student who does not appear from any School, or who has been transferred since the 1st of November next preceding the examination, without the consent of an Inspector, to the school from which he appears, will be treated as a private student.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of rupees 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 188

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).
Religion.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature† of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the examination.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the † Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

The 18 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Race *(i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)*.
Religion.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Whether he takes up the A Course or the B Course.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined :—

No.	Pass.	Honours.
1		
2		
3		

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† State whether in the A or B Course.

G

N. B.—(1) *It must be definitely shewn whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.*

(2.) *It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.*

(*Thus* [*A course*] "3. Second language Latin, *or* 3. History of England, Greece, and Rome, *or* [*B course*] 3. Physiology and Botany.")

Period or periods of study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Master of Arts in

The fee* of Rs. 50 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 18 .}

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of graduation in Arts.
Race, (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).
Religion.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Law.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.
Date of graduation.
Present occupation.
Religion.

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta Univers

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

The 18 .

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

The 18 .

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order, Postage stamps will not be received.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the Entrance Examination.
Present occupation.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Second Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 9 of the Regulations as to Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First L. M. S. Examination.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

First Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First M. B. Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the F. A. Examination.
Present occupation.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

Second Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second M. B. Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 8 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First M. B. Examination.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M. D. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

The 18 .

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Engineering of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an Institution affiliated in Engineering.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the Entrance Examination.
Present occupation.
Whether he has appeared at the First Examination in Engineering of any previous year.
Religion.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

L. E. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Licence in Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the Engineering College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering.
Whether he has appeared at the L. E. Examination of any previous year.
Present occupation.
Religion.

B. E. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the Engineering College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering.

The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

Any undergraduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the F. A. and B. A. Regulations.

Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Present occupation.
Religion.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that aged duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

I certify that duly passed the First Examination in Arts held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

I certify that
duly passed the First Examination in Engineering held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Registrar.

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

This is to certify that
passed the Examination for a Licence in Engineering at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Registrar.

Second Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that passed the examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Registrar.

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Registrar.

Bachelor of Arts Pass Certificate.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

Bachelor of Arts Honour Certificate.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division in

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

Bachelor in the other Faculties.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Honours.

This is to certify that passed the Honour Examination in in the year 18

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Registrar.

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Master of Arts.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Master of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , the special branch in which he was examined having been and that he was placed in the class.

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that she has signed the above application in my presence.

The certificate of every candidate, who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school† from which she appears.

The certificate of a candidate, who appears as a private student‡ must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation).
Whether she has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school, unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of July next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard.

‡ A student who does not appear from any school, or who has been transferred since the 1st of November next preceding the Examination, without the consent of an Inspector, to the school from which she appears, will be treated as a private student.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that she has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 18 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).
Religion.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Physics* or *Botany*).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the† Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that she has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 18 }

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† State whether in the A or B Course.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate —

Date of Entrance
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).
Religion
Where to be examined
Whether she has appeared at the B A. Examination of any previous year
Whether she takes up the A. Course or the B. Course.

Subjects in which she desires to be examined

No	Pass	Honours
1		
2		
3		

N B —(1) *It must be definitely shewn whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour Course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.*

(2) *It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.*

(*Thus* [*A Course*] " 3 Second language Latin, *or* 3 History of England, Greece, and Rome; *or* [*B Course*] 3. Physiology and Botany ")

Appendix B.

In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages, or Lines thus (Chap V.—VIII), the reference is to be understood as inclusive.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1887

English.

Prose.

Southey .. Life of Nelson, chapters I, II, III, VIII, and IX

Poetry.

Palgrave ... ... The Student's Treasury of English Lyrics—
Not a drum was heard *Wolfe*
Of Nelson and the North. *Campbell.*
Oft I had heard of Lucy Gray. *Wordsworth.*
Sweet to the morning traveller. *Southey.*

The deep affections of the breast. *Campbell.*
The glories of our blood and state. *Shirley.*
The noon was shady. *Cowper.*
The sun descending in the west. *Blake.*
Turn, turn thy hasty foot aside. *Gisborne.*
When Britain first, at Heaven's command. *Thomson.*
Who would true valour see. *Bunyan.*
In the sweet shire of Cardigan. *Wordsworth.*
How happy is he born and taught. *Wotton.*

To be committed to memory.

When Britain first at Heaven's command.
Not a drum was heard.
How happy is he.
Sweet to the morning traveller.

One paper to be set on the text-books; and one paper on grammar and composition. The second paper to include easy passages from books not prescribed as text books (which candidates should be called upon to explain in the same way as they are expected to explain passages from the text-books) and some subject for original composition.

GREEK.

Xenophon.	...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer.	...	... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Cornelius Nepos. ... ... Lives (in substitution for the whole, the following):—

Miltiades.
Themistocles.
Aristides.
Lysander.
Alcibiades.
Thrasybulus.
Epaminondas.
Agesilaus.
Eumenes.
Hamilcar.
Hannibal.
Atticus.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions on history, parsing, and geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed to be translated into English; and one paper containing questions in Latin grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

GERMAN.

Hauff .. ... Die Karavane.

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

FRENCH.

Lamartine. ... ... Christophe Colomb.

One paper to be set on the text-book, and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

ARABIC.

*Selections from Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

PERSIAN.

†Guldastai Danish. Maulavi Muhammad Mohiuddin.

SANSKRIT.

Satyaprasad Sarbadhikari. ... Sahityasar.

BENGALI.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjea.

URDU.

*Selections by Maulavi Kabiruddín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HINDI.

Rámáyan. ... ... Bálkánda.
Rajniti. ... ... The last two chapters.

URIYA.

Mahabharat. ... ... Udyoga Parva (miscalled Virát Parva), printed by the School Book Society.
Jivancharita. ... ... Translation from Iswarchandra Vidyasagar by Fakirchand Senápati.
Raghuvansa. ... ... The whole.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia. ... Books I—III.

PALI.

Pali Miscellany. ... ... By Professor Tronckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Játakas. ... (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakajátaka (36 pages of text).

*Urdu Guide Press. †Published at Agra.

BURMESE.

Zeneka.
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta. ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

One paper to be set on the text-books in each of the Oriental languages (including questions on grammar and idiom, and easy sentences to be translated into the other languages;) and one paper containing (i) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the vernaculars of India* recognized by the Senate (the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day); and (ii) a subject for original composition in one of the vernaculars recognised by the Senate. Half the value of the paper is to be assigned to the passages in English and half to the subject for original composition.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

ENGLISH.

TO BE READ.

Book of Worthies.

Aristides.
Xenophon.
Epaminondas.
Alexander.
Scipio Africanus.
Julius Cæsar.

Palgrave's Student's Treasury of English Lyrics.

After Blenheim.
The wreck of the Hesperus.
Rosabelle.
True Greatness.
To Blossoms.
The last of the Flock.
The girl describes her Fawn.
To Daffodils.
The Poplar Field.
To-morrow.

TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

After Blenheim.
The Wreck of the Hesperus.
Rosabelle.

One paper to be set on the text-books and one paper on grammar and composition. The second paper to include easy passages from books not prescribed as text-books (which candidates should be called upon to explain in the same way as they are expected to explain passages from the text-books), and some subject for original composition.

* The vernaculars recognized by the Senate are the following:—Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Mahratti, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Parhatia, and Assamese.

GREEK.

Xenophon. ... ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer. ... ... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Cæsar. ... ... Gallic War, Books I and II.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions on history, parsing, and geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed to be translated into English: and one paper containing questions in Latin grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

GERMAN.

Hauff ... ... Die Karavane.

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

FRENCH.

X. B. Saintine. ... ... Picciola.

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

SANSKRIT.

The Calcutta University Sanskrit Selections, *viz.*:—

I. The fifth Book of Panchatantra;
II. The origin of the Ikshváku race, introductory part, from the Vishnupurána;
III. The mourning of Kausalyá, from the Rámáyana;
IV. The story of Nala, from the Mahábhárata.

Edited by Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.

ARABIC.

Sultan-ul-Adab. ... ... Col. Hotroyd, Ed.

PERSIAN.

Guldastaj Danish.... ... †Maulavi Muhammad Mohiuddin.

BENGALI.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjee.

URDU.

*Selections by Maulavi Kabiruddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur.

* Urdu Guide Press. † Published at Agra.

HINDI.

Ramáyan.	...	... Bálkanda.
Rájniti.	...	... The last two chapters.

URIYA.

Prabandhamálá.	...	... (115 pages) by M S. Rao.
Rámáyan.	...	... Ajodhyákánda (149 pages) by Fakirmohan Senapati.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia.		... Books I—III.

PALI.

Pali Miscellany.	...	... By Prof. Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Játakas.		... (Prof. Fausboll's edition), the Apannakajátaka (36 pages of text).

BURMESE.

Zenaka.		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta.		... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

One paper to be set on the text-books in each of the Oriental languages (including questions on grammar and idiom, and easy sentences to be translated into the other languages); and one paper containing (i) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the vernaculars of India* recognized by the Senate (the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day), and (ii) a subject for original composition in one of the vernaculars recognised by the Senate Half the value of the paper is to be assigned to the passages in English and half to the subject for original composition.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1889.

GREEK.

Xenophon.	...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer.	...	... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Sallust.	...	... Bellum Catilinarium.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions in History, Parsing, and Geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed to be translated into English; and one paper containing questions in Latin Grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

* The vernaculars recognized by the Senate are the following:—Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Mahratti, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Parbatia, and Assamese.

GERMAN

Hauff	...	Die Karavane.

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition

FRENCH.

Madame de Staël	...	Dix Anneés d' Exil (Pitt Press Series).

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

SANSKRIT.

Calcutta University Selections—Edited by Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C I E

ARABIC.

Sultan-ul-Adab—Edited by Colonel Holroyd.

PERSIAN.

A volume of Selections to be compiled by Maulavi Kabir-ud din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur The volume will consist of 100 pages, royal octavo, and the Prose portion will be slightly longer than the Poetical extracts.

BENGALI.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjee.

URDU

*Revised Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Ahmed, Khán Bahadur. (150 pages)

HINDI.

Rámáyan		Balkanda.
Rájniti.	...	The last two chapters.

URIYA

Prabandhamálá	...	(115 pages) by M. S Rao
Rámáyan	..	Ayodhyá kánda (149 pages) by Fakir Mohan Senápati.

ARMENIAN

History of Armenia	...	Books I—III.

PALI

Pali Miscellany.	..	By Professor Tronckner (28 pages of text).
*Selections from the Játakas		(Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakajátaka (36 pages of text).

* Urdu Guide Press.

BURMESE.

Zeneka.
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta. ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

One paper to be set on the text-books in each of the Oriental languages (including questions on grammar and idiom, and easy sentences to be translated into the other languages); and one paper containing (i) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the vernaculars of India* recognised by the Senate (the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day), and (ii) a subject for original composition in one of the vernaculars recognised by the Senate. Half the value of the paper is to be assigned to the passages in English and half to the subject for original composition.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1887.

ENGLISH.

Tennyson.	...	Enoch Arden.
Macaulay.	...	Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius and the Battle of the Lake Regillus.
Swayne.	...	Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Stopford Brooke.	...	Primer of English Literature, VI—VIII.
Milton.	...	Comus.
Wordsworth.	...	Selections from, by Turner, (omitting the Ode on Intimations of Immortality,) in Rivington's English School Classics.
Macaulay.	...	Essay on Clive.
Morison.	...	Macaulay (in English Men of Letters Series).

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

GREEK.

Herodotus.	...	Book IV.
Euripides.	...	Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil.	... Eclogues and Æneid, Lib. I.
Cicero.	... De Senectute and De Amicitia.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

* The vernaculars recognised by the Senate are the following:—Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Mahratti, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Punjabi, and Assamese.

SANSKRIT.

Bánabhatta.	...	... Sri Harsha Charita,—Uchchhvasa V.
Kálidása.	...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

PERSIAN.

†Selections by Maulavi Kabíruddín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, I—XLI.

PALI.

Játakas.	...	... (Fausböll's edition) Vaggo I—IV, pp. 95—234.
Dhammapada.	...	... (Fausböll's edition) the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanáth Sástri. ..	... Nirbásitervilap.
Akshaykumár Dutt	... Dharmaníti.

FRENCH FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

De Sévigné, (Madame).	...	Selections from the correspondence of, edited by Gustave Masson, (Clarendon Press).
Voltaire. ...	...	Mérope, edited by George Saintsbury, (Clarendon Press).

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot.	...	... Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th edition. Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, and 62-75; book II, omitting articles 107-110; book III, omitting articles 124-131; book V, omitting articles 240-242; 252; 258-262; 268-271; 273-277; 279; 28[redacted]287; 293-298; book VI, omitting articles 370-372; 374; 377; 378; 381-393; 396, 397; book VII, omitting articles 407-409; book VIII, omitting articles 502-508.

Logic.

P. K. Ray.	...	... Text-book of Deductive Logic (omitting chapter IX and the appendix).

History.

Smith.	...	... Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton.	...	... Primer of Roman History.

Mathematics.

Hamblin Smith	...	... Elementary Algebra, Indian edition, omitting chapters XXII, XXXVII, and XXXVIII.
		or
P. Ghosh.	...	... Elements of Algebra omitting articles 312 to the end.
Wilson.	...	... Elementary Geometry (edition 1881) Books I—V.
Wilson.	...	... Conic Sections, chaps I and II and the first two theorems of chap. III.
Hamblin Smith.	...	... Trigonometry.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1888.

English.

Milton.	...	... Comus.
Wordsworth.	...	... Turner's Selections (English School Classics).
Macaulay.	...	.. Essay on Clive.
Collins.	...	.. Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Addison.	...	.. Airy's Selections from the Spectator (Rivington's School Classics).
Cowper.	..	... Task, Book III.
Tennyson.	..	... The Passing of Arthur (school edition, part III, Macmillan).
Blackie.	..	... Self-Culture.

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

Greek.

Herodotus.	..	... Book IV.
Euripides.	..	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil.	...	... Book V.
Cicero.	.	... De Senectute and De Amicitia.

Also passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Dasakumáracharita.		... Selections from, by Girischandra Vidyaratna.
Kalidása	...	... Raghuvansa, cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

Selections by Col. H. S Jarrett

PERSIAN.

Selections by Maulavi Kabiruddín Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth
Psalms, I—XLI.

PALI.

Játakas.	...	... (Fausboll's edition) Vaggo I—IV, pp 95-234
Dhammapada.	...	... (Fausboll's edition, the first Bhanavaram, pp. 1-35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanáth Sástri ...	... Nirbásiterviláp.
Akshaykumar Dutt.	. . Dharmaniti.

FRENCH FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

De Sévigné, (Madame).		... Selections from the correspondence of, edited by Gustave Masson, (Clarendon Press).
Voltaire.	...	... Mérope, edited by George Saintsbury, (Clarendon Press).

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot.	...	... Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th edition. Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, and 62-75; Book II, omitting articles 107-110; Book III, omitting articles 124-131; Book V,

GENERAL SECRETARY'S LIBRARY

omitting articles 240-242; 252; -262; 268-271; 273-277; 282-287; 293-298; Book omitting articles 370-372; 377; 378; 381-393; 396; ; Book VII, omitting articles 07-409; Book VIII, omitting articles 502-508.

LOGIC.

P. K. Ray.	...	...	Text-book of Deductive Logic (omitting chapter IX and the appendix).

HISTORY.

Smith.	...	...	Smaller History of Rome.
Fyffe. ...	...	...	Primer of the History of Greece.

MATHEMATICS.

Wilson.	...	...	Elementary Geometry (edition 1881), Books I—V.
Wilson.	...	...	Conic Sections, chaps. I, II and the first two theorems of chap. III.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1889.

ENGLISH.

Cowper.	...	...	The Task, Book III.
Scott.	...	...	Marmion (omitting the 2nd canto). Rivington's School Classics.
Collins.	...	...	Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers.)
Addison.	...	...	Airy's Selections from the Spectator (Rivington's School Classics).
Goldsmith	...	...	The Deserted Village.
Smiles.		...	Character.
Green	...	...	Readings from English History, Part III.

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

GREEK

Herodotus	...	Book IV.
Euripides	...	Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil ...	..	... Æneid, Lib. V.
Cicero.	...	.. Pro Archia, Pro Milone.

With passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Dasakumáracharita.		... Selections from, by Girischandra Vidyaratna
Kálidása.	...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

Selections by Colonel H. S. Jarrett.

PERSIAN.

*Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, I—XLI.

PALI.

Játakas.	...	... (Fausböll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada	..	.. (Fausböll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanáth Sástri. ...	... Nirbásitervilap.
Akshaykumar Dutt.	... Dharmaniti.

FRENCH FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

De Sévigné, (Madame).		... Selections from the correspondence of, edited by Gustave Masson, (Clarendon Press)
Voltaire	...	... Mérope, edited by George Saintsbury, (Clarendon Press).

* Urdu Guide Press.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot.	..	... Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th edition. Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, and 62-75; Book II, omitting articles 107-110; Book III, omitting articles 124-131; Book V, omitting articles 240-242; 252; 258-262; 268-271; 273-277; 279; 282-287; 293-298; Book VI, omitting articles 370-372; 374; 377; 378; 381-393; 396; 397; Book VII, omitting articles 407-409; Book VIII, omitting articles 502-508.

LOGIC.

P K. Ray	...	... Text-book of Deductive Logic (omitting chapter IX and the appendix).

HISTORY.

Smith.	...	... Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton.	..	... Primer of Roman History.

MATHEMATICS.

Wilson.	...	... Elementary Geometry (edition 1881), Books I—V, omitting theorems 1 to 12 of Section I of Book IV.
Wilson.	...	... Conic Sections, chaps. I and II and the first two theorems of chap. III.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

ENGLISH.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare.	...	... Richard II, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice.
Tennyson.	...	... Œnone, Lady Clara, The Lotos-Eaters, A Dream of Fair Women, Morte d'Arthur, Dora, and pages 78—96, Vol. II, Cabinet Edition.

Landor.	...	... Selections from, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 185—251 (Golden Treasury Series).
Milton.	...	... Paradise Lost, VII—IX.
Hales.	...	... Longer English Poems, Dryden to Byron, (omitting Burns).
Burke.	...	... French Revolution.
Morley.	...	... Life of Burke, (English Men of Letters Series).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ben Jonson.	...	... Every Man in his Humour.
Tennyson.	...	.. Princess.
Sir T. Browne.	...	.. Religio Medici.
Helps.	...	.. Realmah.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle.	...	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	...	... Outlines of English Literature.

GREEK.

Pass Course.

Sophocles.	...	... Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes.	...	... De Corona.
Æschines.	...	... In Ctesiphontem.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	...	... Book II.
Euripides.	...	... Bacchæ.
Plato.	...	... Phædo.

Permanent Subjects.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

Pass Course.

Horace.	...	... Epistles Lib. I, Ars Poetica.
Cicero.	...	... Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus.	...	... Agricola.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Virgil.	...	... Georgics III and IV.
Persius.	...	... Satires.
Tacitus.	...	... Histories, I, II.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent Subject.

Peile. ... ... Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

Pass Course.

Bánabhatta. ... ... Kádambarí Uttarabhága, p. 85 in the Calcutta edition of Samvat 1919 to the end (beginning with the words, *Kádambarí vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattke kuto' sya me &c.*).

Bháravi. ... ... Kirátárjuníya, cantos I—IV.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Bánabhatta. .. ... Kádambarí Uttarabhága (the whole).

Bháravi. .. ... Kirátárjuníya, cantos XI—XIV.

Sayce. ... ... Principles of Comparative Philology.

HEBREW.

Pass Course.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

Pass Course.

Tarikh-i-Yamíni. ... ... First 50 pages (Delhi edition).

Mustatrif. .. ... First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).

Hamasah. .. ... 31 pages.*

Díwán-i-Mutanabbi. ... Calcutta edition, (pages 283—332,) beginning with the Qasidah for Azúduddaulah.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Maqamat-i-Hariri. ... First half.

Tarikh-i-Timuri. ... ... First half.

Hamasah. ... ... 84 pages* from page 32.

Banat Suad ... ... The whole.

Nahfat-ut-Tib. ... ... First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).

Urdu Guide Press.

PERSIAN.

Pass Course.

Wakai Niamat Khan Ali.	...	The last half.
Firoz Shahi. ...	...	The first 50 pages (Asiatic Society's edition).
Shah Namah. ...	...	The first 50 pages, (Turner Macan's Calcutta edition).
Zahír-i-Faryabi. ...	...	The first 50 pages (Calcutta edition).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Akhláq-i-Jalali. ...		The whole.
Inshai Abul Fazl. ...	...	The whole.
Hafiz. ...	...	First half, i. e., pages 1—125.*

PALI.

Pass Course.

Kaccayana. ...	...	Pali Grammar (Senart's edition).
Trenckner. ...	...	Milinda Paûha.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Childer. ...	...	Mahaparinibbánasutta.
Whitney. ...	...	Language and the Study of Language.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Pass Course.

Mansel. ...	...	Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine. ...	...	Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood. ...	...	Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
Bain. ...	...	Mental and Moral Science.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ueberweg. ...	...	History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
		and
Ueberweg. ...	...	System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
		or
Flint.	...	Theism.
		and
Butler. ...	...	Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

* Urdu Guide Press.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass Course.

W. G. Willson.	...	... Elementary Mechanics.
Besant.	...	... Elementary Hydrostatics, chapters I—VII.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Salmon.	...	... Conic Sections (6th edition), chaps. I—III, V—VIII to the end of article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson.	...	... Differential Calculus (5th edition), chaps I—V, IX, XII—XVIII.
Todhunter.	...	... Integral Calculus, chaps I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

Pass Course.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green.	...	... Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler	...	... Short History of India.
Elphinstone	...	... History of India, Books V—XI.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Smith.	...	.. Student's History of Greece.
Liddell.	...	... Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett.	...	.. Manual of Political Economy.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Capes	...	... The Early Empire
Capes.	...	... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	...	... The English Constitution
Mill.	..	.. Political Economy.

PHYSICS.

The full Course.

Deschanel.		.. Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell.	..	. Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller.	...	.. Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting chap IV, Sec 2, chap V Sec. 2, chap. VI, Secs. 1. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

CHEMISTRY.

The full Course.

Miller.	...	... Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong.	...	... Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes.	...	... Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley and Martin.		... Elementary Biology.
Huxley.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology
Thomé.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

BOTANY.

Thomé.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey.	...	.... Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver.	...	... First book of Indian Botany.
Sach.	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley.	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley.	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata
Kirkes.	...	... Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson.	...	... Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace.	...	... Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon	...	... Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	..	... Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell	...	... Principles of Geology.
Geikie.	..	... Text-book of Geology (ed. 1882).
Nicholson.	...	... Palæontology.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller.	...	Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.	...	Introduction to the use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner.	...	Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley.	...	Physiography.
Somerville.	...	Physical Geography.
Blanford.	...	Meteorology of India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1888.

ENGLISH.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare.	...	Merchant of Venice, Julius Cæsar, Much Ado about Nothing.
Hales.	...	Longer English Poems (Dryden to Byron, omitting Burns).
Milton.	...	Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Sonnets
Wordsworth.	...	"Lyrical Poems" and "Reflective Elegiac Poems" (as in Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth, Golden Treasury Series).
Burke.	...	French Revolution.
Mark Pattison.	...	Life of Milton (English Men of Letters Series).
De Quincey.	...	Revolt of the Tartars and The English Mail Coach, (as in Vol. IV De Quincey's Works).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Shakespeare and Fletcher.	...	Two Noble Kinsmen.
M. Arnold.	...	Selected Poems (Macmillan).
Ascham.	...	The Scholemaster.
Lowell.	...	My Study Windows.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle.	...	The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	...	Outlines of English Literature.

GREEK.

Pass Course.

Sophocles.	..	Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes.	.	... De Corona.
Æschines.	...	... In Ctesiphontem.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	...	... Book II.
Euripides	..	... Bacchæ.
Plato.	..	... Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

Pass Course.

Horace.	..	... Epistles, I; Ars Poetica.
Cicero.	...	De Oratore, I
Livy.	...	... Lib. XXI, XXII.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Virgil.	..	.. Æneid, X, XI, XII.
Terence.	...	. Andria.
Tacitus.	.	... Annals, I, II.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

Pass Course.

Bánabhatta	...	... Kádambarí Uttarabhága, page 85 in the Calcutta edition of Samvat 1919 to the end; (beginning with the words *Kadambarí mahasya pratyavadít Apyunmattika kutó aya me &c.*)
Bháravi.	.	... Kirátárjuníya, cantos I-III.
Harshadeva	...	Nágananda.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Bánabhatta	..	... Kádambarí Uttarabhága (the whole).
Bháravi.	..	... Kirátárjuníya, cantos XI-XIV.
Sayce	'	... Principles of Comparative Philology.

HEBREW.

Pass Course.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

Pass Course.

Tarikh-i-Yamíni. ...	... First 50 pages (Delhi edition).
Mustatrif. ...	... First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).
Hamasah. ...	... 31 pages.*
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi.	... Calcutta edition, pages 283-332 beginning with the Qasidah for Azududdaulah.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Maqamat-i-Hariri.	... First half.
Tarikh-i-Timuri. ...	... First half.
Hamasah. ...	... 84 pages from page 32.*
Báuat Suád. ...	... The whole.
Nafhat-ut-Tib. ...	... First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).

PERSIAN.

Pass Course.

Wakai Niamat Khan Ali.	... The last half.
Firoz Shahi. ...	... The first 50 pages (Asiatic Society's edition).
Shah Namah. ...	... The first 50 pages (Turnor Macan's Calcutta edition).
Zahir-i-Faryabi. ...	... The first 50 pages (Calcutta edition).

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Akhlaq-i-Jalali.	... The whole.
Inshai Abul Fazl.	... The whole.
Hafiz. ,,	... First half, *i. e.*, pages 1-125.

PALI.

Pass Course.

Kaccayana. ...	... Pali Grammar (Senart's edition).
Trenckner. ...	... Milinda Pañha.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Childer.	...	... Mahaparinibbánasutta.
Whitney.	...	.. Language and the Study of Language.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Pass Course.

Mansel.	...	... Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine.	...	... Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood.	...	... Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
Bain.	...	... Mental and Moral Science.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Ueberweg.	...	... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
		and
Ueberweg.	...	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
		or
Flint.	...	... Theism.
		and
Butler.	...	... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass Course.

W. G. Willson.	...	... Elementary Mechanics.
Besant.	...	... Elementary Hydrostatics, chapters I—VII.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Salmon.	...	... Conic Sections (6th edition) chapters I—III, V—VIII to the end of article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson.	...	... Differential Calculus, chapters I—V, IX, XII—XVIII, (Fifth edition).
Todhunter.	...	... Integral Calculus, chapters I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

Pass Course.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green.	...	... Short History of the English People.

History of India.

Wheeler.	...	... Short History of India.
Elphinstone.	...	... History of India, books V—XI.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith.	...	... Student's History of Greece.
Liddell.	...	... Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett.	...	... Manual of Political Economy.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Capes.	. .	... The Early Empire.
Capes.	...	... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	...	... The English Constitution.
Mill.	...	... Political Economy.

Physics.

The Full Course.

Deschanel.	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
S. P. Thompson.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.
Clerk Maxwell.	...	... Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller.	...	... Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting chap. IV, sec. 2; chap. V, sec. 2; chap. VI, secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7

Chemistry.

The Full Course.

Frankland and Japp.		... Inorganic Chemistry.
Armstrong.	...	... Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes.	...	... Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley and Martin.	...	Elementary Biology.
Huxley.	...	Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thomé.	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the physiological sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.

BOTANY.

Thomé.	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey.	...	Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver.	...	First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach.	...	Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley.	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley.	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes.	...	Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson.	...	Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace.	...	Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon.	...	Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	...	Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell.	...	Principles of Geology.
Geikie.	...	Text-book of Geology, (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson	...	Palæontology.
Blanford.	...	Sketch of the Geology of India (being the introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller.		Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford,		Introduction to the use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner.	...	Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley.	...	... Physiography.
Somerville.	...	... Physical Geography.
Blanford.	...	... Meteorology of India.
S. Haughton.	...	... Six lectures on Physical Geography.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1889.

ENGLISH.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare.	...	... Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Midsummer Night's Dream.
De Quincey.	...	... Revolt of the Tartars and the English Mail Coach (as in Vol. IV, DeQuincey's works).
Mark Pattison.	...	... Life of Milton (English Men of Letters Series).
Milton.	...	... Paradise Lost, Books IV, V, and VI.
Dryden.	...	... Essays, edited by C. D. Yonge, M. A.
Bradshaw.	...	... English Anthology, Book IV.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Byron.	...	... Childe Harold, Cantos III and IV.
Bacon.	..	... Essays.
Arnold.	...	... Second Punic War (edited by W. T. Arnold).
Keats.	...	... Hyperion.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle.	...	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	...	... Outlines of English Literature.

GREEK.

Pass Course.

Sophocles.	...	... Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes.	...	... De Corona.
Æschines.	...	... In Ctesiphontem.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	...	... Book II.
Euripides.	...	... Bacchæ.
Plato.	...	... Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

Pass Course.

Horace.	...	... Odes, Books I—II.
Cicero.	...	... De Oratore, I
Livy.	...	... Books XXI and XXII.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Juvenal.	...	... Satires 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11.
Tacitus.	...	... Germania.
Livy.	...	... Book XXIII.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

SANSCRIT.

Pass Course.

Bánabhatta.	...	.. Kádambarí Uttarabhága, page 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end: beginning with the words *Kádambarí vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattike kutó sya me, &c.*)
Bháravi	...	... Kirátárjuniya, Cantos I—III.
Harshadeva.	...	... Nágánanda.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course)

Bánabhatta.	...	... Kádambarí Uttarabhága (the whole).
Bháravi.	...	... Kirátárjuniya, Cantos XI XIV
Sayce.	...	... Principles of Comparative Philology.

HEBREW.

Pass Course.

Samuel, I and II
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The history of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

Pass Course.

Tarikh-i-Yamíni. ...	... The first 50 pages (Delhi Edition).
Mustatrif. ...	... The first 50 pages (Egyptian Edition).
*Hamasah. ...	... 31 pages.
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi.	... Calcutta Edition (pages 283—332), beginning with the Qasidah for Azúduddaulah.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Maqamat-i-Hariri.	... The first half.
Tarikh-i-Timúri. ...	... The first half.
*Hamasah. ...	... 84 pages from page 32.
Banat Suád. ...	... The whole.
Nafhat-ut-Tib. ...	... The first 50 pages (Egyptian edition).

PERSIAN.

Pass Course.

Wakai Niamat Khan-i-Ali.	... The last half.
Firoz Shahi. ...	... The first 50 pages (Asiatic Society's Edition).
Shah Namah ...	... The first 50 pages (Turner Macan's Calcutta Edition).
Zahir-i-Faryabi. ...	... The first 50 pages (Calcutta Edition).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Aklak-i-Jalali ...	... The whole.
Inshai Abul Fazl. ...	... The whole.
*Hafiz. ...	... The first half, i. e., pages 1—125.

Pali.

Pass Course.

Kaccayana. ... ... Pali Grammar (Senart's Edition).
Trenckner's Milinda Pan'ha.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Childers. ... ... Mahaparinibbánasutta.
Whitney. ... ... Language and the Study of Language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Pass Course.

Mansel. ... ... Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine. ... ... Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood. ... ... Handbook of Moral Philosophy.
Bain. ... ... Mental and Moral Science.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Ueberweg. ... ... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.

and

Ueberweg. ... ... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.

or

Flint. ... ... Theism.

and

Butler. ... ... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

Mathematics.

Pass Course.

W. G. Willson. ... ... Elementary Mechanics.

Or the corresponding portions of Boutflower's Elementary Statics and Dynamics.

Besant. ... ... Elementary Hydrostatics, Chaps. I—VII.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Salmon. ... ... Conic Sections, (6th edition) Chaps. I—III, V—VIII, to the end of article 116, X—XIII.

Williamson.	...	... Differential Calculus (Fifth edition), Chaps. I—V, IX, XII—XVIII
Todhunter.	...	... Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII.

Or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

History.

Pass Course.

History of England.

Green.	....	... Short History of the English People.

History of India.

Wheeler.	...	... Short History of India.
Elphinstone.	..	... History of India, Books V—XI.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith.	...	... Student's History of Greece.
Liddell.	...	... Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett.	...	... Manual of Political Economy.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Capes.	...	... The Early Empire.
Capes.	...	... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	...	... The English Constitution.
Mill.	...	... Political Economy.

Physical Science.

Physics.

The Full Course.

Deschanel.	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
S. P. Thompson.	...	... Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller.	...	... Chemical Physics (part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, sec. 2; Chap. V, sec. 2; Chap. VI, secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

CHEMISTRY.

The Full Course.

Frankland and Japp's Inorganic Chemistry, edition 1884, omitting all the sections printed in small type, and all the parts relating to the following elements:—Zirconium, Thorium, Niobium, Tantalum, Beryllium, Cerium, Didymium, Lanthanum, Yttrium, Erbium, Terbium, Scandium, Samarium, Decipium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Osmium, Ruthenium, and Norwegium.

Remsen. ... ... Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes. ... ... Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ... ... Principles of Science.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley and Martin. ... Elementary Biology.
Huxley. ... ... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thomé. ... ... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. ... ... Principles of Science.

BOTANY.

Thomé. ... ... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey. ... ... Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver. ... ... First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach. ... ... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book 1.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons. .. ... Principles of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley. ... ... Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley. ... ... Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes. ... ... Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson. . ... Introductory Text-book of Zoology
Wallace. ... ... Geographical Distribution of animals.

Jerdon.	...	... Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	...	... Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell.	...	... Principles of Geology
Geikie.	..	... Text-book of Geology (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson.	..	... Palæontology.
Blanford.	..	... Sketch of the Geology of India (being the Introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

MINERALOGY.

Dana	.. Text-book of Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.	.. Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley.	...	... Physiography.
Somerville.	...	... Physical Geography.
Blanford.	...	... Meteorology of India.
S Haughton.	...	... Six Lectures on Physical Geography.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.

M A. EXAMINATION, 1887 AND 1888.

ENGLISH.

Spenser.	...	... Faery Queene, Book II.
Shakespeare.	...	... King Lear; Much Ado about Nothing; King John; Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe.	...	... Edward II.
Milton	...	... Paradise Regained.
Tennyson.	...	... Cabinet Edition, Vol. VII (omitting Pelias and Eltarre).

Bacon.	...	... Advancement of Learning.
Jane Austen.	...	... Emma
Leslie Stephen.	...	... Hours in a Library.
Lamb	...	... Essays of Elia.
Ainger.	...	... Charles Lamb (English Men of Letters Series).

Permanent Subjects.

Morris.	...	... Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith.	...	... Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine.	...	... History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden.	...	... Shakespeare: A Critical Study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet	...	... Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1889.

ENGLISH.

Spenser.	...	... Faery Queen, Book I.
Shakespeare.		... Richard II, Richard III, King John, King Henry VIII, Taming of the Shrew.
Marlowe.	...	... Faustus.
Dryden.	...	... Absalom and Achitophel, Annus Mirabilis, Astræa Redux. (Christie's Selections, Clarendon Press Series).
Sheridan	...	... The Rivals.
Goldsmith.	...	... The Good-natured Man.
De Quincey.	...	... Autobiographic Sketches, the following: Early Memorials of Grasmere, Samuel Taylor Coleridge; William Wordsworth, Robert Southey.
Skeat.	...	... Plutarch of Shakespeare.
Holmes.	...	... Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Shorthouse.	...	... John Inglesant.

Permanent Subjects.

Morris.	...	... Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith.	...	... Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine.	...	... History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.

Dowden.	..	... Shakespeare: a critical study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet.	...	... Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887-89.

GREEK.

Homer.	...	... Iliad, Books I—XII.
Pindar.	...	... The whole.
Æschylus.	...	... Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides.
Sophocles.	...	... Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides.	...	... Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes.	...	... Knights; Clouds; Frogs and Birds.
Herodotus.	...	... Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides.	...	... Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes.	...	... Orations against Leptines and Meidias, and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato.	...	... Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle.	...	... Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy.	...	... History of Classical Greek Literature.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887-89.

LATIN.

Virgil.	...	... Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, books I—VI.
Horace.	...	... Odes; Epodes; Satires, I (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles, I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal.	..	... Satires (except II, VI and IX).
Persius	...	... Satires.
Lucretius.	..	... Books I, V, and VI.
Catullus.	..	... 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.

Plautus.	...	... Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence.	...	... Andria, Heauton Timorournenos.
Livy.	...	... Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust.	...	... Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero.	...	... Second Philippic; de Natura Deorum.
Tacitus.	...	... Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell.	...	... History of Roman Literature.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887-89.

Hebrew.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith.	...	... Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson.	...	... Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald.	...	... History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887-89.

Arabic.

Prose.

Maquddamai-i-Ibn Khalladún.		50 pages.
Maqamat-i-Hariri.	...	The first half.

Poetry.

Hamasah.	...	... } The whole.
Diwán-i-Mutanabbi.		.. }
Sabai Muallaqah.	..	... }

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887-89.

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Munshí Muhammad Mahdí.	..	Durrai Nádirah.
Shams-uddín Faqír.		... Hadáiq-ul-Balághát.
Saifí.	...	... Urúz.
Abu'l Fazl.	...	... Akbarnámah, Vol. I.
Jámí.	...	... Ruq'át.
Jámí.	...	... Qawafí.

Poetry.

Kháqáni.	...	... Qasáid.
Khusrau.	...	... Qiránu-s-Sa'dain.
Fardausí.	...	... Selections from the Sháhnámah, by Colonel Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakím Sanáí.	..	... Hadíqah.
Anwarí.	...	... Diwán.
Habib Qáání.	...	... Qasáid, 1st half.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

M A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása.	...	... Śakuntalá.
Bhavabhuti.	.	... Mahávíracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visakhadatta	.	... Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta.		... Kádambarí, Purvabhága.
Sri Harsha.	...	... Naishada Charita, I—V.
Magha.	...	... Sisupálabadha, I—V.
Vyása and Śánkara.		.. Vedánta Sútras, 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the IInd Adhyáya.
Viswanatha Panchánana.		... Bhásháparichchheda with Siddhánta Muktávali (omitting from the latter the section on Anumána beginning with the words *Anumitim vyutpadayati* to *upamitim vyutpadayati* and *Vyatirekavyapti* and *Upádhi*).

Mammata Bhatta.	...	Kávya Prakáśa.
Vachaspati Misra..		Tattva Kaumudi.
Chhándogya Upanisnau with Sankara Bhashya.		
Rigveda Sanhitá. ...	...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Pánini. ...	...	Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams. ...	...	Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller. ...	...	History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber. ...	...	History of Indian Literature.
Muir: ...	...	Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV & V.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1888-89.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása. ...	...	Sákuntalá.
Bhavabhuti. ...	...	Mahávíracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visakhadatta. ...	...	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta. ...	...	Kádambari, Purvbhága.
Śri Harsha. ..	...	Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha ...	...	Sisupálabadha, I—V.
Vyása and Sánkara.	...	Vedánta Sútras, 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the IInd Adhyáya.
Visvanátha Panchánana.	...	Bhásháparichchheda with Siddhanta Muktávali (omitting from the latter the section on Anumána beginning with the words *Anumitim vyutpadayati* to *upamitim vyutpadayati* and *Vyatirekavyápti* and *Upádhi*).
Mammata Bhatta. ...	...	Kávya Prakasa.
Vachaspati Misra. ...	...	Tattva Kaumudi.
Chhándogya Upanishad with Sankara Bháshya. ...	...	—
Rigveda Sanhitá. ...	...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Pánini. ...	...	Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams. ...	...	Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller. ...	...	History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber. ...	...	History of Indian Literature.
Muir. ...	...	Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV. & V.

Students may take up Cunningham's Corpus Inscriptionum instead of one of the following groups :

GROUP I

Bhashá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávalí (limited as above)

GROUP II.

Tattva Kaumudi and Vedánta Sutras (limited as above).

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

HISTORY.

(a). No Text-Books.

(b). Hallam. ... ... Middle Ages, chap. VIII, part 3 and notes.
Hallam. ... ... Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May.... ... Constitutional History of England.

(c). As a period :—
The History of Europe during the 16th century.
Hume. ... ... History of England.
Froude. ... ... History of England.
Robertson. ... ... Charles V.
Prescott. ... ... Philip II.
Motley. ... ... Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley. ... ... United Netherlands.

(d). Guizot. ... ... History of Civilisation.
Mill ... ... Representative Government.
Austin ... ... Jurisprudence, Lectures V and VI.
Wheaton. .. ... International Law, Parts I and II.

(e). Adam Smith.... ... Wealth of Nations.
Mill .. ... Political Economy.
Leone Levi. ... ... History of British Commerce.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1888-89.

HISTORY.

(a) No text-books.

(b) Hallam .. ... Middle Ages, chapter VIII, part 3 and notes.
Hallam. .. ... Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May. .. .. Constitutional History of England.

(c) As a period :—
The history of Europe during the 16th century.
Hume. ... ... History of England.
Froude. ... ... History of England.
Robertson. ... ... Charles V.
Prescott. ... ... Philip II.
Motley. ... ... Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley. ... ... United Netherlands.

(d) Guizot. ... ... History of Civilisation
Mill ... ... Representative Government
Austin. .. ... Jurisprudence, Lectures V and VI.

	Wheaton.	...	International Law, parts I and II.
(e)	Adam Smith.	...	Wealth of Nations.
	Mill.	...	Political Economy.
	Leone Levi.	...	History of British Commerce.
	MacLeod.	...	Elements of Economics, Vol. I.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass and Honour Courses B. A.)

Archer Butler.	...	...	Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Descartes.	...	...	Discourse on Method, Meditations.
Locke.	...	...	Essay concerning Human Understanding.
Berkeley.	...	...	Principles of Human Knowledge, and Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.
Hume.	...	...	Enquiry concerning Human Understanding.
			Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.
Fichte.	...	...	The Nature of the Scholar, and the Vocation of Man, by Dr. W. Smith.
Reid.	...	...	Inquiry into the Human Mind.
Hamilton.	...	...	Lectures on Metaphysics and Lectures on Logic.
Mill.	...	...	Logic, Utilitarianism, Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
McCosh.	...	...	Intuitions of the Mind, Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Butler.	...	...	Dissertation on Virtue, Sermons I, II, III.

Natural Theology.

Flint.	...	...	Antitheistic Theories.
McCosh.	...	...	Method of Divine Government.
Caird.	...	...	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.

or

Evidences of Christianity.

Butler.	...	...	Analogy, Part II.
Paley.	...	...	Evidences of Christianity.
Christlieb.	...	...	Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1888-89.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass and Honour Courses B. A.)

Archer Butler.	... ...	Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Descartes.	... ...	Discourse on Method, Meditations.
Locke	... ...	Essay concerning Human Understanding.
Berkeley.	... ...	Principles of Human Knowledge, and Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.
Hume	... ...	Enquiry concerning Human Understanding.
		Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.
Mansel.	... ...	Prolegomena Logica.
		Metaphysics. (The Chapters on Ontology.)
Fichte.	...	The Nature of the Scholar, and the Vocation of Man, by Dr W. Smith.
Reid.	...	Inquiry into the Human Mind
Hamilton.	...	Lectures on Metaphysics and Lectures on Logic.
Mill.	... ...	Logic, Utilitarianism, Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
McCosh.	... ...	Intuitions of the Mind, Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Butler.	... ...	Dissertation on Virtue, Sermons I, II, III.

Natural Theology.

Flint.	... ...	Antitheistic Theories.
McCosh.	... ...	Method of Divine Government.
Caird.	... ...	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.

or

Evidences of Christianity.

Butler.	.. ...	Analogy, Part II.
Paley.	... ...	Evidences of Christianity.
Christlieb.	.. ...	Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

MATHEMATICS.

Todhunter.	... ...	Algebra.
Todhunter.	... ...	Trigonometry.
Todhunter.	... ...	Theory of Equations, chaps. I, III—XXII and XXVIII to the end.

Salmon.	...	Conic Sections.
Frost.	..	Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williamson.	...	Differential Calculus.
Williamson.	...	Integral Calculus.
Boole.	...	Differential Equations, chaps. I—XII (first edition).
Todhunter.	...	Statics, *(or the corresponding articles in Minchin's Statics)*
Tait and Steele.	...	Dynamics of a Particle.
Besant.	...	Hydromechanics.
Parkinson.	...	Optics.
Todhunter.	...	Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfray.	...	Treatise on Astronomy
Newton.	..	Principia (edited by Main).
Routh.	..	Rigid Dynamics, chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, equimomental bodies, and principal axes), chaps. II—IV.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

Natural and Physical Science.

A. Chemistry.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer.	...	Treatise on Chemistry.
Valentin.	...	Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentin.	...	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe.	...	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

B. Electricity and Magnetism.

Faraday	...	Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol. I.
Clerk Maxwell.	...	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Linnæus Cumming.	...	Theory of Electricity, 2nd ed. 1879 (omitting theory of inversion and dependent portion of subject, articles 124—136 both inclusive).
H Lloyd.	...	Magnetism.

C. Heat and the Elements of Molecular Physics.

Maxwell.	...	Theory of Heat, 7th ed. 1883 (omitting latter part of chapter on intrinsic energy, Gibbs' thermodynamic model, pages 195—208; explanation of Fourier's Theory, pages 258—273; latter part of chapter on capillary action, pages 287—294; latter part of the kinetic theory of gases (diffusion &c.), pages 321—332).

Tait.	...	... Thermodynamics, chapters I and II.
Baynes.	...	... Lessons on Thermodynamics (omitting introductory mechanical principles, arts. 1-9; arts. 43, 44; Zeuner's Method, art. 49; Rankine's Method, art. 58; Clausius' Method, art. 59; possibility of restoring lost availability, art. 68; arts. 96-110).
Balfour Stewart.	...	... Treatise on Heat.
Fourier.	...	... Analytical Theory of Heat, chapters I and II.

D. Botany.

Asa Gray.	...	... Structural Botany.
Sach	...	... Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour.	...	... Palæontological Botany.
Nicholson.	...	... Manual of Palæontology, vol. II. part III, (Palæobotany).
Roxburgh.	...	... Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).

E. Physiology and Zoology.

(In addition to the Text Books for the B. A. Examination.)

Gegenbauer.	...	... Comparative Anatomy.
Foster.	...	... Text-book of Physiology.
Gamgee.	...	... Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour.	...	... Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer.	...	... Principles of Biology.
Darwin.		... Origin of Species.

F. Geology and Mineralogy.

Lyell	...	.. Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie.	...	... Text-book of Geology, 1882.
Nicholson.	...	.. Palæontology.
Woodward.	...	... Manual of the Mollusca.
Owen	...	... Palæontology.
Ramsay.	...	... Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain (5th or subsequent edition).
Blanford.	...	... Sketch of the Geology of India (being the introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).
Brooke and Miller.		... Mineralogy.
Dana	...	... System of Mineralogy.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1888-89.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A. CHEMISTRY.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer.	...	Treatise on Chemistry.
Valentin.	...	Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentin.	...	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe.	...	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

(B). Heat, Electricity and Magnetism as principal subjects with Light and Sound as subsidiary subjects.

Principal Subjects.

Cumming.	...	Introduction to the Theory of Electricity, 2nd edition, omitting arts. 124—136.
Maxwell.	...	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Faraday.	...	Experimental Researches on Electricity, Vol. I.
Fleeming Jenkin	...	Electricity and Magnetism.
Baynes.	...	Lessons on Thermodynamics, omitting arts. 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 68, 96 and remaining articles.
Maxwell.	...	Theory of Heat, 5th edition, omitting pages 195—208.
Fourier.	...	Theory of Heat, chaps. I and II.
Balfour Stewart.	...	A Treatise on Heat.

Subsidiary Subjects.

Daniell.	...	Text-book of the Principles of Physics, 1st edition, chap. V, pp. 74—133; chaps. XIV and XV, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.

(C).—Light and Sound as principal subjects, with Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects.

Principal Subjects.

Everett.	...	Vibratory Motion and Sound.
Donkin.	...	Acoustics, omitting appendix to chap. IV, appendix to chap. VI, and arts, 125, 131—135, 138—155, 162—214.
Airy.	...	On the Undulatory Theory of Optics.
Aldis.	...	A chapter on Fresnel's Theory of Double Refraction.
Glazebrook.	...	Physical Optics.
Stone.	...	Elementary Lessons on Sound, 1st edition, omitting pp. 114—160.
Parkinson.	...	A Treatise on Optics

Subsidiary Subjects.

Daniell.		...	Text-book of the principles of Physics. chaps. VII, XIII and XVI, 1st edition, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.

D.—BOTANY.

Asa Gray.	...	...	Structural Botany.
Sach	...	...	Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour.	...	...	Palæontological Botany.
Nicholson	...	...	Manual of Palæontology, Vol. II., chaps. on Palæobotany
Roxburgh.	...	...	Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).

E.—PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

(In addition to the Text-books for the B. A. Examination.)

Gegenbauer.	...	...	Comparative Anatomy
Foster.	...	...	Text-book of Physiology.
Gamgee.		...	Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour	...	...	Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer.	...	...	Principles of Biology.
Darwin.	..	...	Origin of Species.

F.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell.	..	...	Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie	...	...	Text-book of Geology, 1882
Nicholson.	...	...	Palæontology.
Ramsay	...	...	Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain (5th or subsequent edition).
Blanford.	...	...	Sketch of the Geology of India (being the introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).
Dana	...	...	Text-book of Mineralogy.
Rutley.	..	...	The Study of Rocks.
Plattner		...	Manual of Analysis with the Blowpipe.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History.

W W Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People.

Miss Edith Thompson's England, being Vol. II of the Historical Course for Schools, edited by E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.

Geography.

C. B Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION, 1887, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

I. Principles of Jurisprudence.

Markby's Elements of Law (leaving out the supplement).

Student's Austin's Jurisprudence by Campbell.

II. The History and constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.

III. The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, chapter I, Book IV, Part I, chapters 2 and 6.

Act IX of 1875 (Majority).

—— XL of 1858 (Guardianship) ss. 1—7, 18, 19, 27.

—— IX of 1879 (B. C.) Parts I, II and VII } (Court of Wards).
—— III of 1881 (B. C.). }

Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage).

IV. The Law of Property including the Laws of Transfer and Succession not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, the Law of Prescription and the Law relating to Land Tenures in Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, part II, chapters 1, 2, and 4

The Transfer of Property Act.

Act III of 1877.

Act X of 1865 (Succession Act) except Parts XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL.

Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act) except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act.

Act V of 1881 (Probate).

Act XXVII of 1860 (Certificate).

Act XV of 1877 ss. 26—28.

Regulations I, VIII, XIX (secs. 1—7) and XXXVII (secs. 1—6, 10, 12, 15) of 1793.

Reg. VIII of 1819.

Reg. XI of 1825.

Act XI of 1859, ss. 5, 9—15, 33—37 and Act VII of 1868 (B. C.).

—— XIX of 1873, secs. 146, 150, 166—168.

—— VIII of 1885 (1. C.) ss. 3—12, 18—30, 37, 38, 40—44, 48, 50, 61, 74, 75, 85, 90, and 178—183.

—— XVIII of 1873, secs. 4—23.

—— VIII of 1876 (B. C.) ss. 8—16, 87—98.

V. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Part II, Ch. V.

Act IX of 1872.

—— I of 1877.

VI. The Law of Crimes.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) the whole of chapters 1—5 and such portions of chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence.

VII. The Law of Procedure, including the law of Evidence and Limitation.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) chapters 1—12, 16—22, 27—33, 35—47.
The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) except Parts 5, 8 and 9, chapter 39.
The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872).
The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877).
VIII Hindu Law and Mahomedan Law.
Mitakshara, Ch. I, sections I—V.
Ch. II, sections I—X.
Dayabhaga, Ch. I, Ch. II, Ch. V, Ch. XI.
Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting chapters 7 and 13.
Sirajjya (except the details as to succession of Distant Kindred).
Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, chapters II—VIII and Ch. X.

HONOUR EXAMINATION IN LAW.

The following books are recommended:

1. *Jurisprudence.*

Austin's Jurisprudence.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation.
Sir H. S. Maine's Village Communities.
——————— Ancient Law.
Story's Conflict of Laws.
Kent's or Wolsey's International Law.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.

2. *Hindu Law.*

Manu.
Yajnavalkya.
Mitakshara. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Vivadachintamani. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Vyavahara Mayukha. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Smriti Chandrika. } The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Dayabhaga.
Dattaka Mimansa.
Dattaka Chandrika.
Strange's Hindu Law.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law.
Mayne's Hindu Law.

3. *Mahomedan Law.*

Sirajjiya.
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law (Sunni and Shea).
Amir Ali's Personal Law of the Mahomedans.
Shama Charan's Tagore Law Lectures.

4. *The Law of Mortgage.*

The Transfer of Property Act.

5. *Law of Succession.*

The Indian Succession Act.
The Hindu Wills Act.
The Probate Act.
The Parsi Succession Act.
Williams on Executors.

6. *The Law of Limitation and Prescription.*

The Limitation Act.
Gale on Easements.

7. *The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.*

Sugden or Dart on Vendors and Purchasers.
The Transfer of Property Act.
The Acts and Regulations relating to sales for arrears of rent and revenue.

8. *The Law relating to Land Tenures.*

Phillips's Tagore Law Lectures.
Field's Regulations of the Bengal Code, Introduction.

9. *The Law of Trusts including the Law relating to endowments.*

Lewin on Trusts.
Agnew's Tagore Law Lectures.

10. *The Law of Contracts and Torts.*

Pollock on Contracts.
Broom's Commentaries. (The portion relating to Contracts and Torts).
Negotiable Instrument Act 1881.
Chalmer's Bills of Exchange.

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY.

FOR THE FIRST L. M. S. AND FIRST M. B. EXAMINATIONS..

(*See Regulations; First L. M. S., para. 2; First M. B., para. 2.*)

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants; the principles of Hooker and Bentham's system of classification of plants; a detailed account of eight* natural orders which are specially important in Bengal.

For the First Examination in Arts of Female Candidates.

Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany; the whole of Part I and Chapter I of Part II, *viz.*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of flowering plants, the principles of their natural classification, and the Diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders:

1. Malvaceæ.
2. Leguminosæ.
3. Cucurbitaceæ.
4. Urticaceæ.
5. Aroideæ.
6. Gramineæ.

To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate. See L. M. S. Regulations, para. 6.

ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.

Selections from Ganot appointed for the Course in Physics

BOOK VI.—*Heat.*

Chap. I.	Preliminary ideas, Thermometers.	
Chap. II.	Expansion of Solids.	Omit art. 310.
Chap. III	Expansion of Liquids.	Omit arts. 319—321.
Chap. IV.	Expansion and Density of gases.	General treatment of the subject. Omit art. 330.
Chap. V.	Changes of condition, Vapours.	Omit arts. 338 and 341.
	Vapours, Measurement of their Tension.	Omit arts 353, 358, 359, 363, 364, 367.
	Liquefaction of Vapours and Gases.	Omit arts. 371, 373—375
	Mixtures of Gases and Vapours.	
	Spheroidal Condition.	General reference to the subject.
	Density of Vapours.	Omit arts. 380, 382, 383
Chap VI.	Hygrometry and Hygrometers.	General Treatment of the subject.
Chap. VII.	Conductivity of Solids, Liquids and Gases.	Omit arts. 398, 399.
Chap VIII.	Radiation of Heat, Reflection of Heat.	From art. 421 to 439; general treatment of the subject
Chap. IX.	Calorimetry.	Omit arts. 444 and 456.
Chap. X.	Steam Engines.	
Chap XI	Sources of Heat and Cold.	
	Mechanical Sources.	
	Chemical Sources.	Omit arts. 472, 473, 474, 477—484.
	Sources of Cold.	
Chap XII	Mechanical equivalent of Heat.	

BOOK VII.—*Light.*

Chap. I.	Transmission, Velocity and Intensity of Light.
Chap II.	Reflection of Light, Mirrors.
	Reflection of Light from plane surfaces.
	Reflection of Light from Curved surfaces.

Chap. III.	Single Refraction, Lenses Transmission of Light through transparent Media.	Omit art. 555.
Chap. IV.	Dispersion and Achromatism.	Omit arts. 563, 572, 573
Chap. V.	Optical Instruments. Microscopes. Telescopes. Instruments for forming pictures of objects.	Omit arts. 594 to 598.
Chap VI.	The eye considered as an optical Instrument.	General treatment.
Chap. VII.	Sources of Light, Phosphorescence.	General Treatment.
Chap. VIII.	Double Refraction, Interference and Polarisation.	General Elementary Principles of the subject. Omitting from art. 658—end.

BOOK VIII.—*Magnetism*

Chap. I.	Properties of Magnets.	
Chap. II.	Terrestrial Magnetism. Compasses.	
Chap III.	Laws of Magnetic Attractions and Repulsions.	Omit arts. 699 and 700.
Chap. IV.	Process of Magnetisation.	Omit arts. 706, 710, 711, 712, 712a.

BOOK IX.—*Fractional Electricity.*

Chap. I.	Fundamental Principles.	
Chap. II.	Quantitative Laws of Electrical action.	Omit arts. 726a, 727, 728, 729, 730
Chap III.	Action of Electrified bodies in the natural state. Induced Electricity, Electrical Machines.	Omit arts. 749, 750
Chap. IV.	Condensation of Electricity.	Omit arts. 770, 771, 772, 774, 785 and 786.

BOOK X.—*Voltaic Electricity.*

Chap. I.	Voltaic Pile. Its modifications.	Omit Batteries not in common use (art. 802).
Chap. II.	Detection and Measurements of Voltaic currents.	Omit arts. 812 and 814.

Chap III	Effects of the current, Electrometallurgy	General treatment of the subject
Chap IV	Electrodynamics	The more common cases of action.
Chap V	Magnetisation by currents Electromagnets and Telegraphs	
Chap VI	Voltaic Induction	Omit arts 891, 892
	Apparatus founded on Induction	Omit arts 910, 911
Chap VII	Optical effects of powerful magnets Diamagnetism	Omit
Chap VIII	Thermoelectric currents	Omit arts 923 to 929
Chap IX	Determination of Electrical Constants	Omit
Chap X	Animal Electricity	Omit

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Babu Gurudas Banerjee, M.A., D.L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Baden Powell, C.S., C.I.E.
Captain A. C. Talbot, B.S.C.
Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., C.S.
A. M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A.
B. W. Colvin, Esq., C.S.
W. T. Webb, Esq., M.A.
J. Wilson, Esq.
The Right Rev. A. P. Bigandet, D.D.
G. Bellett, Esq., M.A.
J. Willson, Esq., M.A.
Maulavi Syud Amir Hossein.
The Hon'ble H. L. Harrison, B.A., C.S.
G. A. Grierson, Esq., B.A., C.S.
Babu Gaurisankar De, M.A.
W. E. Ward, Esq., M.A., C.S.
Clarmont Daniell, Esq., C.S.
S. A. Hill, Esq., B. Sc.
Babu Pramadadas Mitra.
Maulavi Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan.
J. W. Neil, Esq., C.S.
J. W. Edgar, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
J. J. B. Coles, Esq., M.A.
Prince Muhammad Furrokh Shah.

Maulavi Abul Khair, M.A.
J. R. Reid, Esq., C.S.
Raja Uday Pratab Singh of Bhinga.
Anandaram Borooah, Esq., C.S.
C. A. Martin, Esq., LL.D.
A. Ewbank, Esq., M.A.
W. Booth, Esq., B.A.
G. Thibaut, Esq., Ph. D.
H. M. Percival, Esq., M.A.
Babu Radhikaprasanna Mukerjee.
Babu Bankimchandra Chatterjee, B.L.
Maulavi Dilwar Hussain Ahmed.
Babu Isanchandra Bose.
Babu Pratapchandra Ghosha, B.A.
Rev. W. Smith, M.A.
Rev. J. Hector, M.A.
Kunwar Latif Ali Khan.
Babu Bholanath Pal, M.A.
Pandit Lakshmi Sankar Misra, M.A., B.L.
Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Maulavi Abdul Hai.
Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., C.S.
E. White, Esq., C.S.
Nawab Meer Mohamed Ali.
J. Van Someren Pope, Esq., M.A.
J. Mann, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A.
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A.
Babu Jogindrachandra Ghosh.
Kazi Sayyud Reza Hossain.

LAW.

President :

THE HON'BLE CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

Members :

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
Nawab Abdool Lutcef, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Raja Harendrakrishna, Bahadur.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadur.
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The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E.
H. Boll, Esq.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq., M A.
Babu Annadaprasad Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Romeshchunder Mitter, B.L.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., C.S.
The Hon'ble Ameer Ali, M.A., B.L.

C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., B.A.
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The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, C.S.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
Babu Mohinimohan Ray.
W. C. Bonnerjee, Esq.
The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Babu Gurudas Banerjee, M.A., D.L.
Babu Rasbihari Ghosh, M.A., D.L.
The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud.
The Hon'ble W. Tyrrell, C.S.
Babu Hemchandra Banerjee, B.L.
Maulavi Muhammad Yousuff, Khan Bahadur, B.L.
The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, C.S.
Maulavi Suraj-ul-Islam, B.L.
The Hon'ble Piyarimohan Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Douglas Straight.
The Hon'ble H. Beverley, M.A., C.S.
Manmohan Ghose, Esq.
Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari, B.L.
The Hon'ble E. J. Trevelyan.
The Hon'ble Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur.
Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., B.L.
Babu Maheschandra Chaudhuri.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq.
K. M. Chaterje, Esq., B.A.
Pandit Ajodhyanath.
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A.

MEDICINE.

President:

G. KING, ESQ., M.B., LL.D., F.L.S.

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Babu Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
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J. M. Coates, Esq., M.D.
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D. C. Raye, Esq., M.D.

E. A. Birch, Esq., M.D.
S. C. Mackenzie Esq., M.D.
Babu Dinabandhu Datta.
Babu Debendranath Ray, L.M.S.
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Babu Mukundlal.
B. Simpson, Esq., M.D., C.B.
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U. C. Mukherjea, Esq.
C. J. H. Warden. Esq.
Babu Taraprasanna Ray

ENGINEERING.

President:

COL. THE HON'BLE S. T. TREVOR, R.E.

Members:

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. G.C.B., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble George Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
H. F. Blanford, Esq., F.R.S.
H. B. Medlicott, M.A., F.G.S., F.R.S.
B. Leslie, Esq , C.E.
Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E.
G. L. Molesworth, Esq., Esq., C.I.E.
Col. J. Herschel, R E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.
J. Eliot, Esq., M.A.
A. Pedler, Esq , F.C.S.
W D Bruce, Esq., C.E.
J. S. Slater, Esq.
Babu Radhikaprasad Mookerjee.
Franklin Prestage, Esq.
S F. Downing, Esq., B.A.
Col. J. G. Forbes, R.E.
Babu Nilmani Mitra.
Colonel A. M. Brandreth, R.E.
Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E.
C. W. Odling, Esq., M.E.
R. B. Buckley, Esq.
Babu Kshetranath Chatterjee.
Babu Madhabchandra Ray, B.A., B.C E.
C. J. H. Warden, Esq.

Registrar.

Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.

SUCCESSION LISTS FROM 1857.

Chancellors :

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.S.I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.
1872. The Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M.S.I.
1879. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton, Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S.I.
1880. The Most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., Marquess of Ripon.
1885. The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick-Temple Hamilton-Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L.

Vice-Chancellors :

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL.D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C.S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., C.S.
1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.
1877. The Hon'ble William Markby.
1878. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
1883. The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, B.A., C.S.
1885. The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, M.A., C.I.E., C.S.I.
1886. The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., C.S.

Registrars :

1857. William Grapel, Esq., M.A.
1858. H. Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A. / Rev. J. Richards, M.A. } *Officiating.*
1863. H. Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1873. W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1875. H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A. / W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A. / J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1876. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. / A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*

1877. Charles H Tawney, Esq., M A.
1882. G Bellett, Esq., M.A.
1884. Charles. H Tawney, Esq., M A., *Officiating.*
1884 Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M A.
1885. W Griffiths, Esq , M.A., *Officiating.*
1885. W. Griffiths, Esq , M A
1886. Charles. H: Tawney, Esq., M A., *Officiating.*

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trousers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B.L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of M.B.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B.E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of M D or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor-in-Law.

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred

to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1. Five studentships of Rs. 1,600 a year each, to be called the Premchand Roychand studentships, shall be maintained on the interest of the Endowment.

2. Any M. A. of the University of Calcutta shall be eligible for one of these studentships, during nine years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Each studentship shall be tenable for five years, and one election shall be made annually after examination, provided any one candidate be declared by the Examiners to be entitled to a Studentship.

4. The Studentships shall be awarded in alternate years for proficiency in Literary and Scientific subjects.

The Literary subjects shall be as follows :—

1. English.
2. Not more than two of the following languages, to be selected by the candidate.

Sanskrit.	Greek.
Arabic.	Latin.

3. Comparative Philology.
4. Philosophy.
5. History.

The Scientific subjects shall be as follows :—

1. Pure Mathematics.
2. Mixed Mathematics.
3. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic.
4. Physical Science including—
   - Electricity and Magnetism.
   - Heat.
   - Physical Optics.
5. Natural Science including—
   - Geology.
   - Botany.
   - Zoology.

6. Candidates must give notice six months before the examination, of their intention to appear, and must, at the time of giving such notice, state in writing the subjects they intend to take up, and pay a fee of Rs. 32 to the Registrar.

6 The Examiners shall meet together before the examination, in order to compare their questions, and after the examination, in order to draw up a report (to be printed in the University Minutes)

declaring the name of the candidate whom they consider entitled to the Studentship.

7. Should the Examiners in any year report, that no student has in their opinion shewn sufficient proficiency in the subjects of the year to entitle him to a Studentship, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship for proficiency in those subjects in the following or any subsequent year.

8. The names of the Premchand Roychand students, past and present, shall be printed in the Calendar after the names of the Fellows.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions:—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish:—

I.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month. tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV.—A Scholarship of Rs 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honours, or for the Degree of M. A, such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships, or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his will to the University, the sum of Rs 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the will :

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some 5 per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that Degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869. Mitra, Kartikchandra.
1870. Mitra, Saradacharan.
1871. Basu, Isanchandra.
1872. Ray, Rajanimath.
1873 Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra.
1874. Lahiri, Prasannakumar.
1875. Sarkar, Nilkanta.
1876. Gupta, Bipinbihari.
1877. Sarkar, Chandrasekhar.
1878. Agasti, Suryyakumar
1879. Ray, Atulkrishna.
1880. Chattopadhyay, Digambar.
1881. Chandra, Aghornath.
1882. Majumdar, Ramchandra.
1883. Ray, Mahendranath.
1884. Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, C. S I, bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs 1,000 for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The

terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will :—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate, at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee, as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say. In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my will is that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate of the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures :—

1. That in the month of August in each year, the Faculty of Law shall name four or more subjects, upon one of which (to be selected by himself) the Professor for the following year shall be required to deliver a course of at least twelve lectures.

2. That immediately after the subjects shall have been thus named, advertisements shall be published in such newspapers as the Syndicate may think proper, stating the subjects for the lectures, and inviting candidates for the Professorship.

3. That the candidates shall then send in their names to the

Registrar on or before the 1st of January following; and each candidate shall be required to state upon which of the subjects he is willing to lecture.

4. That the election of the Professor shall then take place in the month of March; and that he shall be appointed for one year only, the Senate being at liberty to re-elect him, if they shall think proper.

PROFESSORS.

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1871. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1872. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. Arthur Phillips, Esq.
1876. Babu Rashbihari Ghose.
1877. Ernest John Trevelyan, Esq.
1878. Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
1879. Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra.
1880. Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.
1881. William Fischer Agnew, Esq.
1882. Babu Upendranath Mitra.
1883. Dr. Julius Jolly.
1884. Ameer Ali, Esq.
1885. Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya.
1886. K. M. Chaterje, Esq.
1887. G. S. Henderson, Esq.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year; and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000 appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The general principles laid down by the Committee, and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption, were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, French and German classics. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate :—

Regulations for the Management of the University Library.

1. (*a.*) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

Appointment of the Committee.

(*b.*) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(*c.*) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise, at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated

(*d.*) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee.

2. (*a.*) It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations.

Powers and duties of Committee.

(*b.*) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(*c.*) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the name of borrowers, the dates of borrowing and returning and such further details as they may deem advisable

3. The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 (*a*).

Privileges of Fellows.

4 (*a.*) Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research. Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

Admission of Non-Fellows.

(*b.*) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(*c.*) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P M, on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise.

5. (*a.*) Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4 (*a*) may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not at one

Conditions of borrowing and returning books

and the same time have more than ten volumes in his possession on loan from the Library. In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

(*b.*) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower.

(*c.*) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book.

(*d.*) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(*e.*) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8 and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the orignal borrower until returned by the second applicant.

6. The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which, under these Regulations, he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Suspension of privileges.

7. (*a.*) Books which are valuable on account of their rarity or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library.

Books not to be removed.

(*b.*) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

8. (*a.*) The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

Mutilation an disfigurement of books.

(*b.*) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured copy of the book, and shall be liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges. Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee.

9. (*a.*) A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

Annual inspection of Library.

(*b.*) During this period of inspection the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year.

(c) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower.

Days of opening and closing

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 1,740 to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose :—

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

MEDALLISTS.

1874.	Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
1876.	Batavyal, Umeschandra	...	Sanskrit College.
1877.	Mulraj ..	..	Lahore College.
1878.	Lahiri, Prasannakumar	..	Presidency College.
1879.	Kennedy, Pringle	...	Teacher
1880.	Majumdar, Nilkantha	...	Presidency College.
1881.	Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
1882.	Gupta, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
1884.	Majumdar, Ramchandra	..	Ditto
1885.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra,		Sanskrit College.
1886.			

RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000, in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a Gold Medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the

Degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS.

1874.	Lahiri, Prasannakumar, ...	Presidency College.
1875.	Das, Jnanendranath, ...	Ditto.
1876.	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad, ...	Ditto.
1877.	Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan, ...	Free Church Instn.
1878.	Nag, Kunjalal, ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
1879.	Basu, Kedarnath, ...	Ditto.
1880.	Mukhopadhyay, Ramaprasanna,	Presidency College.
1881.	Lahiri, Harihar, ...	Ditto.
1882.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra,	Ditto.
1883.	Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan, ..	Dacca College.
1884.	Bandyopadhyay, Kalikrishna, ...	Presidency College.
1885.	Kabiraj, Baikunthanath, ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
1886.	Bhattacharyya, Janakinath ...	City College.

HARISCHANDRA PRIZE.

Raja Harischandra Chaudhuri, a Zemindar of Mymensing made over to the University a six per cent. Municipal Debenture bond for Rs. 2,000, in order to found a prize to be called the "Harischandra Prize," to be awarded to the best student in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a Hindu native of Bengal, in consideration of his prosecuting his studies in Mathematics with a view to the attainment of the Higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon his attaining that Degree in that subject, but not otherwise.

PRIZEMEN.

1878.	Agasti, Suryyakumar, ...	Presidency College.
1879.	Datta, Krishnalal, ...	Ditto.
1880.	Chattopadhyay, Ramnath, ...	Ditto.
1881.	Basu, Kalipada, ...	Ditto.
1883.	Ray, Mahendranath, ...	Ditto.
1884.	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh, ...	Ditto.

WOODROW MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The subscribers to the fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the late Mr. Woodrow, made over to the University of Calcutta Rs. 4,800 in Government Promissory Notes of the four per cent. Loan, in order to establish a science scholarship to be awarded to the best student in Chemistry and Physics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a native of Bengal, who does not hold any University, Government, or Private scholarship, on condition that he pursue his studies in some well organized Institution for the degree of Master of Arts in science.

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

1879.	Datta, Brajaballabh,	...	Krishnagar College.
1880.	Sarkar, Biharilal,	...	Presidency College.
1881.	Guha, Prasannakumar,	...	Dacca College.
1882.	Sen, Kshirodchandra,	...	Ditto.
1883.	Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar,	...	Patna College.
1884.	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan,		Presidency College.
1886.	Das, Gobindachandra,	...	Dacca College.

PACHETE SANSKRIT PRIZE.

Maharaja Nilmani Sing Deo Bahadur, Zemindar of Pachete, made over to the University of Calcutta two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1879, in order to found a Prize to be called "the *Pachete Sanskrit Prize*" to be awarded to the student who stands highest in Sanskrit among the successful candidates at the First Arts Examination of the year.

HERSCHEL MEDAL.

The Committee of the Herschel Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 1,800 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes on the following conditions:

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Herschel Medal" on one side.

2. That the Medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that one of the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who obtains the highest marks in the subjects appointed for Honours in Mathematics.

MEDALLISTS.

1881.	Chandra, Aghornath,	...	Presidency College.
1882.	Das, Radhagobinda,	...	Ditto.
1883.	Set, Gobindalal,	...	Ditto.
1884.	Sen, Narayanchandra	...	Ditto.
1885.	Ray, Satischandra,	...	Ditto.
1886.	Basu, Abinaschandra,	...	Ditto.

COBDEN MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Committee of the Cobden Club, London, offered an annual Silver Medal for proficiency in Political Economy.

With the concurrence of the Committee, it was arranged that this Medal should be awarded to the successful student who in the annual Examination for M. A. in History and Political Economy should obtain the highest number of marks in the latter subject.

MEDALLISTS.

1879	Sukul, Kalisankar, ...	Presidency College.
1880.	Ghosh, Manmathanath, ..	Free Church Institution.
1881.	Arndt, George, ...	Teacher.
1882.	Ghosh, Mahendrakumar, ...	Dacca College.
1884.	Sinha, Prabhachandra, ...	Presidency College.
1885.	Chattopadhyay, Ambikacharan,	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

DWARKANATH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Committee of the Dwarkanath Memorial Fund on the 9th September 1882 made over to the University of Calcutta the sum of Rupees 5,500, in 4 per cent. Government Promissory notes on the following conditions:

1. That the amount be applied in founding a scholarship to be awarded, subject to the following conditions

2 That the Scholarship shall be awarded to such a successful candidate in the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta for the year who being a student of the South Suburban School obtains the highest number of marks from amongst his fellow students but does not obtain any other Scholarship.

3. That should no student from the South Suburban School succeed in passing the Entrance Examination aforesaid, or should such students pass but obtain any other Scholarship, the Scholarship shall be awarded to such a successful candidate in the Entrance Examination who being a student of the Hooghly Collegiate School obtains the highest number of marks from amongst his fellow students, but does not obtain any other Scholarship.

4. That should no student mentioned in Resolution (2) or (3) be eligible for the Scholarship, the Scholarship shall be awarded to such student as the Syndicate of the said University shall select.

5. That the Scholarship shall be tenable for two years in one of the Colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta upon the same terms regarding regularity of attendance and other matters on which Government Junior Scholarships are held.

6 That the holders of the Scholarships for the time being shall be called Dwarkanath Scholars.

7. That the Scholarship shall be paid by monthly sums of Rupees 9 for the 1st eleven months of the year, and the sum of Rupees 11 for the last month.

8. That the amount aforesaid be invested in Government of India Promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan for Rupees 5,500 and the notes handed over to the authorities of the said University with a request that the Syndicate may give effect to the above Resolutions.

9 That should the interest payable on the Government Securities be reduced, the monthly amount to be paid to the Dwarkanath Scholars shall be proportionately reduced to allow of the amount of interest realised meeting the amount payable to the Scholars.

MAHARAJA SIR J. M. TAGORE'S MEDALS.

Maharaja Sir Jotendromohan Tagore, K. C. S. I. on 13th February 1883 made over to the University of Calcutta the sum of Rs. 3,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory notes, in order to found two medals a gold and a silver one, to be open to competition among all members of the University studying Law in any affiliated College, who shall have attended 75 per cent. of the lectures of the Tagore Law Professor for the year in which the examination shall be held.

The names of the two students are published in the Gazette and the medals are presented at the annual Convocation.

MEDALLISTS.

1883. 1. Bandyopadhyay, Pareschandra.
2. Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath.
1884. 1. Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh.
2. Syed Shamsul, Huda.
1885. 1. Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh.
2. Sen, Narayanchandra.
1886. 1. Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh.
2. Basu, Jnanendranath.

McCANN MEDAL.

The McCann Memorial Committee on the 15th January 1885 made over to the University a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rupees 500 on the following conditions :—

1. That an annual silver medal be instituted bearing the words "McCann Medal awarded to ...." on one side and the University Arms on the other.

2. That the medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that student who obtains the highest number of marks in the B. A. examination for Honours in Mathematics of the successful Presidency College students who gain no other University Prize, Scholarship or Medal for mathematics at that examination.

3. That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

MEDALLISTS.

1885. Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal.
1886. Mitra, Srischandra,

PEARY CHAND MITTRA TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The Peary Chand Mittra Testimonial Committee on the 7th May 1886 made over to the University of Calcutta a 4 per cent. Government Promissory note for Rs. 500 on the following conditions :—

(1.) That an annual silver medal be instituted, bearing the words "Peary Chand Mittra medal" on one side and the University Arms on the other.

(2.) That the medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to the successful student who obtains the highest number of marks in Philosophy in the Honour Course of the B. A. examination.

(3.) The names of the medallists to be printed in the University Calendar and also in the Gazette.

MEDALLIST.

1886. Majumndar, Syamaprasanna, ... Presidency College.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY IN ARTS.

(Up to the B. A. Standard.)

i. Presidency College, 1857.
ii. Hooghly College, 1857.
iii. Dacca College, 1857.
iv. Krishnagar College, 1857.
v. Berhampur College, 1857.
vi. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.
vii. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
viii. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
ix. La Martinere College, Calcutta, 1857.
x. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore, 1857.
xi. Serampore College, 1857.
xii. Agra College, 1860.
xiii. Benares College, 1860.
xiv. Jubalpur College, 1860.
xv. Sanskrit College, 1860.
xvi. Bishop's College, 1860.
xvii. Ajmere College, 1862.
xviii. Bareilly College, 1862.
xix. Patna College, 1862.
xx. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
xxi. St. John's College, Agra, 1862.
xxii Jaynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
xxiii. Lahore Government College, 1864.
xxiv. Delhi Government College, 1864.
xxv. St. Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
xxvi. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
xxvii. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
xxviii. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
xxix. Church Mission School, Amritsar, 1865.
xxx. Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1866.
xxxi. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
xxxii. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
xxxiii. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.

xxxiv. Mussoorie School, 1869.
xxxv. Allahabad High School, 1869.
xxxvi. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
xxxvii. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1876.
xxxviii. Rajshahye College, 1878.
xxxix. Trinity College, Kandy, 1878.
xl. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1879.
xli. Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, 1881.
xlii. London Mission College, Benares, 1883.
xliii. City College, Calcutta, 1884.
xliv. Boys' High School, Naini Tal, 1884.
xlv. Rangoon College, 1883.
xlvi. Ripon College, 1885.
xlvii. Morris College, 1885.
xlviii. Jagannath College, Dacca, 1885.
xlix. Free Church Institution and Hislop College, Nagpur, 1886.

(*Up to the First Arts Standard.*)

1. Calcutta Madrasa, 1867.
2. Schore High School, 1868.
3. Chittagong College, 1869.
4. St. Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
5. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
6. Midnapur College, 1873.
7. Jaypur Maharaj's College, 1873.
8. Patialah Maharaja's College, 1874.
9. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876.
10. Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877.
11. Residency College, Indore, 1877.
12. Rangpur College, 1877.
13. St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur, 1879.
14. Christian Boarding School, Batala, 1880.
15. Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, 1880.
16. Albert College, 1881.
17. Burdwan Raj College, 1882.
18. Government High School, Fyzabad, 1882.
19. Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa, 1882.
20. St. George's College, Mussoorie, 1882.
21. St. Thomas' College, Murree, 1882.
22. Allahabad High School, Girls' Dept., 1883.
23. Ratlam Central College, 1884.
24. University School, 1885.
25. Ramsay College, Almora, 1885.
26. Narsl High School, 1886.

In Law.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Krishnagar College, 1864.
5. Berhampur College, 1864.
6. Patna College, 1864.

7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1869.
9. Chittagong College, 1869.
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
12. Rajshahye College, 1880.
13. Metropolitan Institution, 1882.
14. Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, 1883.
15. City College, 1883.
16. Benares College, 1884.
17. Ripon College, 1885.
18. Jagannath College, Dacca, 1885.
19. Morris College, Nagpur, 1886.

IN MEDICINE.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

IN ENGINEERING.

1. Thomason College, Rurki, 1864.
2. Government Engineering College, Howrah, April, 1880.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary, in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b.*) A statement shewing the provision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privileges of affiliation from any Institution.

I.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts.

Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this College.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Five Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., *viz.*:—

The Burdwan Scholarship	...	...	value Rs. 50	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore	...	...	„ „ 50	„
„ Bird Scholarship	...	...	„ „ 40	„
„ Ryan Scholarship	...	...	„ „ 40	„
„ Gopimohan Tagore Scholarship	...	...	„ „ 30	„

The following Scholarships are tenable on the same conditions—

Two Hindu College Foundation Scholarships	„ Rs. 40 each.
Four do. do.	„ 30 each.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.
Professor of Physical Science ...	Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.
Professor of Chemistry ...	Mr. A. Podler, F.C.S.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic ...	Dr. P. K. Ray.
Professors of English Literature	Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A. Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A. *(on furlough).* Mr. H. M. Percival, M. A.
Professor of History ...	M. G. A. Stack.
Offg. Professors of Physical Science and Chemistry ...	Mr A. Macdonell, M. A. Mr. J. C. Bose, B. A., B. Sc., F. C. P. S.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. C. Little, B. A.
Lecturer on Mathematics ...	Babu Bipinbihari Gupta, M. A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M. A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Harischandra Kabiratna.
Professor of Arabic and Persian	Maulavi Ahmad.

II.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Muhammad Mohsin, a wealthy Muhammadan gentleman, who dying without heirs in the year 1806 left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000 to Muhammadan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Muhammad Mohsin's legacy. The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpended revenue, until the income amounted to Rs. 51,000 per annum. In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purpose of Muhammadan education throughout Bengal, and accordingly increased the provincial assignment for education in Bengal by Rs. 50,000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Muhammadans, and Rs. 6 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem for the 1st year class and Rs. 7 for the 2nd and 3rd year classes.

There are Hindu and Muhammadan Hostels connected with the College; the boarding-fee in the former is Rs. 4 per mensem, and in the latter Rs. 3.

SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS, &c.

1. One Laha scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem tenable for one year is awarded annually to a B. A. of the College preparing for Honours in any branch.

2. One Rance Kutyanee scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, tenable for two years, is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the F. A. Examination from the College and who has not gained a Government scholarship.

3. One Zemindaree scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for two years is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the Entrance Examination from the Collegiate or Branch School, and who has not gained a Government scholarship, preference being given to a student of the latter school.

4. Two Mohsin Junior scholarships each of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for two years at this College are awarded annually.

5. Babu Doorgacharan Laha awards 5 studentships each of Rs. 5 per mensem to students reading in the English Department of the College, and 5 of Rs. 3 each to students of the Collegiate School.

6. Nine Mohsin Anglo-Persian scholarships tenable for one year, 3 of Rs. 5, 3 of Rs. 4, and 3 of Rs. 3 per mensem, are awarded annually to the most deserving Muhammadan students of the Collegiate School.

7. Seventeen Free Boardorships are attached to the Muhammadan Hostel and are open to all Muhammadan students of the College and Collegiate School who have not gained any Government or Mohsin scholarships.

8. Six Mohsin scholarships tenable for one year, attached to the Arabic Department are awarded annually, 2 of Rs. 8, 2 of Rs. 6, and 2 of Rs. 4 per mensem.

A Thwaytes Gold medal of the value of about Rs. 48, is awarded annually to the graduate from this College who gains the highest number of marks in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of each year.

List of Thwaytes Medallists.

1878.	Chandranarayan Ray.
1879.	Sasibhushan Adhikari.
1880.	Kunjabihari Ray.
1881.	Kantibhushan Ghosh.
1882.	Rasamay Mitra.
1883.	Chandrabhushan Sen.
1884.	Siddheswar Chakrabarti.
1885.	Aparaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1886.	Radhagobinda Kundu.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics. ...	W. Griffiths, M.A. *(on furlough.)*
Offg. Principal and Professor of Mathematics.	M. Mowat, M.A.
Professor of English Literature and Philosophy. ...	Rev. Lal Bihari Dey.
Professor of Logic and English Literature. ..	S. Robson, M.A.
Professor of Chemistry. ...	Vacant.
Lecturer on Botany. ...	E. G. Russell, B.A., M.B., B.Sc.
Offg. Lecturer on Physical Science.	Brajaballabh Datta, M.A.
Lecturer on Mathematics. ...	Kisorimohan Sengupta, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Gopalchandra Gupta.

Assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian.	Abdul Ali.
Law Lecturer.	Sibnath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Head Master of the Collegiate School.	Shibchandra Som.
Head Master of the Branch School.	Kalidas Mukerjee.

List of Principals.

1836. Thomas Alexander Wise, M.D.
1839. James Sutherland, M.A.
1839. James Esdaile, M. D., (*offg.*).
1842. James Sutherland, M.A.
1844. L. Clint, B.A.
1846. Captain D. L. Richardson.
1848. James Kerr, M.A.
1856. Robert Thwaytes, M.A.
1859. James Graves, M.A., (*offg.*).
1859. E. Lodge, B.A., (*offg.*).
1859. Robert Thwaytes, M.A.
1867. S. Lobb, M.A., (*offg.*).
1868. Robert Thwaytes, M.A.
1876. William Griffiths, M.A., (*offg.*).
1880. William Griffiths, M.A.
1883. William Booth, B.A., (*offg.*).
1883. William Griffiths, M.A.
1885. M. Mowat, M.A., (*offg.*).

III.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected partly by public subscription in 1841.

Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, and instruction is given up to the standard of the M. A. Examination in Honours of the University of Calcutta. Lectures in Law also are delivered, and students are prepared for the B. L. Examination.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 6 and in the Law Department, of Rs. 7.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly Prize, the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late A. F. Donnelly, Esq., and a prize, called the Lewis Prize, the value of the interest of Rs. 500, subscribed by students of the College, in memory of G. Lewis, Esq.,

one of the former Principals of the College, are awarded annually—the former for proficiency in History and the latter for proficiency in English.

Four Scholarships, of Rs. 6 each, are given by the Nawab Ahsanullah, K. B. to Muhammadan students from the Dacca Madrassah, tenable in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years respectively.

A scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, the interest on Rs 6,000, is given by the Koomar Rajendra Narayan Rai Chaudhuri, of Bhawal, in memory of his father, Kali Narayan Ray Chaudhuri. The scholarship is given to a graduate of the College to enable him to read for M. A.

Attached to the College and under the control of the Principal is the Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel, founded in memory of the late Babu Raj Chandra Das, Zemindar and Banker of Dacca. It is supported by an annual contribution from his son, Babu Protáp Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker, a monthly capitation grant from the Government of Bengal, and the fees paid by students.

Under the control of the Principal are the Collegiate School and the Survey School. The staff of the former consists of a Head Master, thirteen Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and three Pandits, the latter, of a Head Master and two Assistant Masters.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of Experimental Physics.	Mr. W. Booth, B.A.
Professor of English Language and Literature. ...	Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc.
Professor of History, Mental and Moral Philosophy. ...	Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, B.A.
Lecturers on Mathematics. ...	Bábu Saradaranjan Ray, M.A. „ Rajkumar Sen, M.A.
Lecturer on English Literature and Political Economy.	Bábu Nilkantha Majumdar, M.A.
Asst. Professor of History and Logic. ...	Bábu Sasibhushan Datta, M.A.
Medical Officer and Lecturer on Chemistry. ..	Bábu Priyanath Basu, L.M.S.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit. ...	Bábu Kaliprasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A.
Additional Lecturer on Sanskrit.	Bábu Prasannachandra Chakrabarti Vidyaratna.
Lecturer on Arabic and Persian.	Maulavi Shaikh Golam Sobhan.
Laboratory Assistant. ...	Bábu Suryyanarayan Ghosh.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer.	Bábu Rajanikanta Chaudhuri, B.L.

Collegiate School.

Offg. Head Master. ...	Bábu Iswar Chunder Basu.

Survey School.

Head Master. ... ... Bábu Haricharan Nág.

Donnelly Medallists.

1878.	Bipinbihari Sen.
1879.	Mahendrakumár Ghosh.
1880.	Kunjabihari De.
1881.	Umacharan Banerjee. Girischandra Datta.
1882.	Kailasgobinda Dás.
1883.	Ramdayal Majumdar.
1884.	Gobindachandra Das.
1885.	Jnanadakisor Ray.

Lewis Prizemen.

1878.	(None awarded.)
1879.	Hridaynath Majumdar. Saradaprasad Sen. Basantakumar Ghosh.
1880.	Kalachand Mitra. Anantakumar Basu.
1881.	Girischandra Sen. Chandrakumar Chatterjee.
1882.	Umeschandra Ghosh.
1883.	Umacharan Banerjee.
1884.	Bipinbihari Mukerjee.
1885.	Ramdayal Majumdar. Tarakanta Majumdar. Prasannakumar Guha.

Nawab Ahsanullah Scholarship.

1882.	Abdul Hakim, 2nd year.
1883.	Rahimuddin, 1st year.
1884.	Zahadur Rahim, 3rd year. Kafiluddin, 1st year.
1885.	Zahirul Huq, 1st year.

Raja Kali Narayan Rai Scholarship.

1882.	Vacant.
1883.	Vacant.
1884.	Mathura Mohan Deb, B.A.
1885.	Ramdayal Majumdar.

Principals.

1841	...	...	J. Ireland, M.A.
1844	...	...	T. Wise, M.D.
1846	...	...	G. Lewis.
1856	...	...	W. Brennand, *(offg.)*.
1856	...	...	L. Clint, B.A.
1857	...	...	W. Brennand, *(offg.)*.
1857	...	...	W. Brennand.
1873	...	...	A. W. Croft, M.A. *(offg.)*.
1874	...	...	A. W. Garrett, B.A. *(offg.)*.
1875	...	...	A. W. Garrett, B.A.
1875	...	...	A. Ewbank, M.A.
1878	...	...	J. v. S. Pope, M.A. *(offg.)*.
1881	...	...	J. v. S. Pope, M.A.
1883	...	...	A. W. Garrett, B.A. *(offg.)*.
1884	...	...	R. Parry, *(offg.)*.
1884	...	...	W. Booth, B.A.

IV.

Krishnagar College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Swarnamyi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871, the B. A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College was re-established on its original footing.

A prize of Rs. 80 founded by Babu Mohini Mohan Ray in 1883, and called the Mohini Mohan Ray prize, is awarded annually to the student who most successfully passes the B. A. Examination in the first division with honours, or to a graduate of the College who passes the M. A. Examination in any subject.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature. ..	J. Mann, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit. ...	Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay.
Lecturer on Mathematics. ...	H. A. Lane, M.A.
Ditto English Literature and Logic. ...	Babu Debendranath Basu, M.A.
Ditto Physics and Mathematics.	Babu Gobindalal Set, M.A.
Ditto on Chemistry and Physics.	Babu Debendra Nath Mukhopadhyay, M.A. (*on leave*). Babu Brajalál Mukhopadhyay, B.A. (*temp.*).

Law Department.

Law Lecturer.	...	Babu Umanath Ghoshal, B.L. (*on leave*).
Offg. ditto.	...	Babu Sureschandra Chattopadhyay, M.A., B.L.

Succession List of Principals.

1845.	Capt. D. L. Richardson.	1874.	E. Lethbridge, M.A.
1846.	M. G. Rochfort.	1877.	F. J. Rowe, M.A. *(offg.)*.
1855.	E. Lodge, B.A.	1879.	W. H. Paulson, B.A. *(offg.)*.
1857.	J. Graves, M.A. *(offg.)*.	1881.	George Watt, *(offg.)*.
1857.	L. Clint, B.A.	1881.	G. A. Stack, *(offg.)*.
1858.	A. Smith, M.A.	1882.	J. A. Martin, B.A. *(offg.)*.
1870.	S. Lobb, M.A.	1883.	J. Mann, M.A.

V.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta. The Law Department was abolished in 1875. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation-stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

Attached to the College is a Hindoo Hostel, the boarder's fee for which is Rs.4 a month. Rai Rajiblochan Roy Bahadur, the generous Dewan of Her Highness the Maharani Swarnamayi of Kasimbazar, died in 1881 leaving the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Berhampore College, the interest to be used for assisting deserving students.

The interest of this sum is used in giving five scholarships of Rs. 5 a month each, to the five students who gain the highest marks among the candidates, who compete for the Entrance Examination *from the Berhampore centre*. Each student retains his scholarship for two years, on the condition that he continues for that time in the Berhampore College, after passing the Entrance. Full information about these scholarships will be obtained by referring to the Calcutta Gazette dated 10th December 1884, Supplement, page 2457.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	W. B. Livingstone.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit	...	MadhabchandraTarkasiddhanta.
Lecturer	...	Harischandra Chakravarti, M.A.
Lecturer on Physics	...	Benimadhav Basu.
Head Master	...	Nilmani Ganguli.

Eleven teachers in the Collegiate School.

Principals.

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.
1858. R. L Martin, M.A., Head Master in charge.
1859. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M.A., ditto.
1861. R. Hand
1875. G Bellett, M.A.
1877. Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari *(offg.)*.
1880. W. B. Livingstone.

VI

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honour of the donor. A few years later a Girls' Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas de Souza and Sons of Calcutta. These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English literature, styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boy from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A. de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—J. H. Belchambers.

Secretary.—H. A. Twidale.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Prin. and Profr. of Classics and Phil. ...	Mr. J. J. B. Coles, M.A. *(Oxford).*
Profr. of Mathematics and Chemistry....	Mr. J. Hardie, M.A., *(St. Andrew's University).*
Asst. Professors. ...	Mr. J. S. Zemin, King's College, London. Mr. F. Schuster, Munich University.

List of Principals:

1850.	Rev A. Morgan.	1869.	R. Dick, M.A.
1855.	George Smith, LL.D.	1869.	Rev. R. Robinson.
1859.	J. W. McCrindle, M.A.	1870.	H. Roberts.
1866.	J. Sime, B.A.	1877.	Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.,

1881. J. J. B. Coles, M.A.

VII.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This School was founded in 1845, and was formerly located in Chowringhee, Calcutta. In 1863 the want of a good school in the hills was much felt, and Calcutta being well supplied with schools, the old premises were sold, and with the proceeds an estate was purchased in Darjeeling, and a new school bearing the same name as the school in Calcutta was built.

In 1858, two scholarships, worth 20 rupees a month, were founded as a memorial of Bishop Wilson, who had been from the beginning a warm friend to the school. One is given every year, and held for two years.

In 1863, Mr. Patrik Arson of Calcutta bequeathed to the school Rs. 3,500—Government securities 5 per cent.—to establish an "Arson Scholarship."

The school is managed by a Committee meeting in Calcutta, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President and the Archdeacon Vice-President. The present Secretary is the Rev. Welboro MacCarthy, senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. There is also a Referee in Darjeeling, who inspects the accounts and consults with the Rector in emergencies.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of religious training upon the principles of the Church of England.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. R. CARTER, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford ..	*Rector.*
„ G. W. SCOTT, B.A., Calcutta University ...	*1st Assistant.*
„ H H HEARD ...	*2nd Assistant & Drawing Master.*
„ F. B. MURPHY ...	*3rd Assistant.*
„ W. F. MOORE ...	*4th Assistant.*
„ A. BAGLEY ...	*5th Assistant.*
ASHRAF HUSAIN ...	*Munshi.*

List of Rectors.

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.	1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1849. Rev. S. Slater.	1866. Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
1852. Rev. J. Richards, M.A.	1877. Rev. L. F. Phillips, M.A. *(offg.).*
1853. Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.	
1859. Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.	1878. Mr. R. Carter, B.A.
1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.	

VIII.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution since 1875 has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education, in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Examinations.

2 There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each called "the Duff Scholarships" designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins Gold Medal of Rs. 80 to the most successful in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. James Robertson, M.A., Principal, *Europe*.
„ John Hector, M.A.
„ Roderick N. Macdonald, M.A.
„ W. McCulloch.
H. Stephen, Esq., M.A.
A. Thomson, Esq., M.A.
Babu Umeshchandra Chatterjee.
„ Narayanchandra Sen, M.A.
„ Jnanendranath Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
Pandit Ramnarayan Sarma.

IX.

La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oudh.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The School was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was according to the provision in General Martin's will, named "La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls. The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the school, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the School.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

Boarders and Day Scholars are also received on payment of a monthly fee.

Acting Governors.

H. L. Harrison, Esq., B.A., C.S.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon R. T. Athay, M.A.

The Rev. G.G. Gillan, M.A , Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church.
The Hon'ble L R. Tottenham, C. S.
E.T.Atkinson, Esq., C S.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service *(on leave)*. O'Connell Raye, Esq., M. D. Do. Do. *(offg.)*.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A., Dublin, Fellow of Madras University.

Senior Assistant Masters.

1. W. H. Wood, Esq., B.A., F.C.S., late student of Christ Church Oxford
2. J. H. Ellis, Esq.

X.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 700. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. W. Johnson, B.A., *(on furlough)*.
" J. P Ashton, M.A., *Principal*.
" Rev. A. P. Begg, B.A.
" G. Brockway, B.A.
Baboo Matilal Chatterjee, M A.
" Debendranath Ray, B.A.
" Jaykali Dutt, B A.
" Kailaschandra Mannah, B.A.
Pandit Ramkumar Chakravarti.
Fifteen teachers in the School Department.

XI.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the First Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856 the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. E. S. Summers, B.A., Principal.
„ T. R. Edwards.
Babu Bhagabaticharan Ghose.
„ Jadabchandra Bhattacharyya.

XII.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the Districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's will Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs. 22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs 10,000 from Government and Rs. 8,000 from the Municipality of Agra in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the Trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the N. W. Pro-

vinces and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment while the capital of the Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee of the members, two of whom are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.*, the College proper under a Principal and four Professors and the School under a Head Master with 16 assistants. There are 560 students enrolled, of whom 120 are Boarders.

There are also Law Classes in connexion with the College carried on by the leading members of the local bar.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Principal	...	A. Thomson.
Professor of English Literature	...	C. A. Andrews, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics		R. N. Chatterji, M.A.
Professor of Physical Science	...	H. D. Gargari, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	M. L. Bhattacharyya, B.A.
Professor of Persian and Arabic	...	Khwaja Eusuf Ali.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Head Master	...	A. Vernon.
Second Master	...	T. A. Cockey.

With 15 assistant masters.

XIII.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into two departments, the Sanskrit College and the English College, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

I.—SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

1. The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus. It teaches grammar, literature, law, philosophy, and mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students on the roll of the College is 430. Monthly Government Scholarships amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a scholarship. An annual prize of Rs. 52 called the "Ripon Gold Bracelet prize" is awarded to the student who stands first in the Acharyya Examination.

2. The Anglo-Sanskrit Department was re-established in July

1881. It contains at present about 50 students under 2 English Teachers. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 70 per mensem are distributed to the most deserving students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Pandit Harinath Dube,	...	Professor of Poetry.
,, Ramamisra Sastri,	...	Ditto Grammar.
,, Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya,		Ditto Logic.
,, Sitalprasad Tiwari,	...	Ditto Law.
,, Becharam Tiwari,	...	Ditto Sankhya.
,, Bapudeva Sastri, C.I.E.	...	Ditto Mathematics.
,, Kesava Sastri,	...	Ditto Hindu Astronomy.
,, Devakrishna Misra,	...	Ditto Sahitya.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Pandit Damodar Sastri,	...	Asst. Professor of Grammar.	
,, Bhawaniprasád Dikshit,	...	Ditto	,, Logic.
,, Rámkrishna Sastri,	...	Ditto	,, Sankhya.
,, Gangádhara Sastri,	...	Ditto	,, Mathematics.

II.—ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M A. standard, has a School Department attached. There are 60 students in the College, and 515 in the School Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 5 to 3 in the College, and from Rs. 1-8-0 to 0-6-0 in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and departmental examinations. There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 100 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for the district students. The number of Boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Dr. G. Thibaut,	...	Principal.
Mr J. Kibble, M.A.	...	Professor of English Literature.
Pandit Lakshmisankar Misra, M.A.		Ditto Physical Science *(on deputation)*.
Babu Umeśáchandra Sanyal, M.A.		Ditto Mathematics.
Maulavi Abdullah,	...	Ditto Arabic.
Pandit Vinhyaprasád Sukla,	...	Ditto Sanskrit.
Babu Bireswar Mitra	...	Ditto Law.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

School Department.

1 Head Master.	2 Pandits.
14 English Teachers.	3 Maulavis.
1 Writing Master.	

XIV.

Jabbalpur College.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution originally located at Sagar, but transferred to Jabbalpur in May, 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. Till June 1885, it was a Collegiate School, teaching up to the First Examination in Arts, when third and fourth year classes were added and the Institution now teaches up to the B. A. Standard of the Calcutta University.

Only students who pass the Middle School Scholarship examination a local test, are admitted into the Preparatory Entrance class. They pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 1-8-0. In the College classes the fee is Rs. 2-4-0.

Connected with the College is a boarding-house in which some 80 students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.	...	W. Young.
Professor of Mathematics.	...	J. H. Firth.
Professor of Sanskrit.	...	K. C. Datta, M.A.
Professor of Physical Science.	...	Jivanchandra, M A.
Asst. Professor of Mathematics....		Haridhan Bandyopadhyay, M.A.
Professor of Persian.	...	Lala Kunjbihari Lal, B.A. (*on leave.*)
Offg. Do. do. ...	...	Ibadulla, B.A. (*acting.*)

HIGH SCHOOL.

Dwarkanath Sirkar.	...	Nanuk Chand, B.A.
B. Ghantaya.	...	Gopal Pershad, B.A.

XV.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This is a Government Institution.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively At present English is taught here up to the F. A. Standard and Sanskrit to the standard prescribed for the M A Examination in Sanskrit, as also for the Sanskrit Title Examination in several branches.

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 in the School Department. The privilege of the lower fee of Rs. 2 is conceded to 20 students of the College Department and Re 1 to 100 students of the School Department who are descendants of *bonâ fide* Pandits.

There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25 respectively and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.

English.

Lecturer	... ...	Babu Sibchandra Gui, M.A., B.L.
Ditto	... ...	,, Bireswar Chatterjee, M.A., B.L.
Head Master	... ..	,, Sasibhushan Sen, B.A.
Second ditto	...	,, Adyanath Mukerjee, M.A.
Third ditto	...	,, Siddheswar Banerjee, B.A.

And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric	...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Professor of Literature and Grammar	...	,, Chandrakanta Tarkalankara.
Professor of Law	...	,, Madhusudan Smritiratna.
Asst. Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar	...	,, Rajendrachandra Sastri, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Logic	...	,, Kamakshanatha Tarkabagisa.

And six other Pandits.

XVI.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be primarily a Missionary Institution promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youths in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters, and also to give a general education to both Christians and Non-Christians. The Scholarships are open only to students intended for Missionary work.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various Societies and individuals

Visitor.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Principals.

REV. H. WHITEHEAD, M.A.

Tutor	...	T. Cooper, B.A.
Natt Fellow	...	A. N. Bannerji.
Lecturer of Latin and English		M. E. Wheeler, B.A.
Mathematics	...	S. C. Dutt, M.A.
Science	...	C. H. Wood, M.A.

List of Principals.

1821.	W. Hodge Mill, D.D.	1867.	Thomas Skelton, M. A.
1841.	G. Undy Withers, D.D.	1873.	Robert M. Stewart, M.A.
1849.	William Kay, D.D.	1875.	Rev. John W. Coe, D.D.

XVII.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, and commodious boarding houses for reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	F. L. Reid.
Head Master	...	T. Harris, B.A.
Teacher of Mathematics	...	Syamsundar Lal, B.A.
Asst. ditto ditto	...	Pandit Amoluck Chand.

And ten Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher	Misra Salug Ram Shastri.
Head Arabic and Persian Teacher	Maulavi Muhammad Hussen.

And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere, opened on 1st May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	M. Hazari Mull.

And two English Teachers, seven Oriental Teachers, and two Monitors.

XVIII.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.* :—

(1) The College Department which is an Aided Institution supported by public subscriptions and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the head master of the School as Principal.

(2) The School Department which is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P. and Oudh.

The School has been in existence since 1836. The present College Department was opened in 1884 and there are classes now preparing for the B. A. Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master	...	H. O. Budden.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics	...	B. Gyanendro Nath Chukrawate, M.A.
Professor of Philosophy	...	P. Ikbal Kishen, B.A.
2nd Master	...	P. Ram Narain.
3rd ditto	...	B. Sanatan Chatterji, M.A.
4th ditto	...	M. Kewal Kishen, B. A.
Head Maulavi	...	Maulavi Shukr Ullah.
Head Pandit	...	P. Deo Datt.

And 18 subordinate teachers.

XIX.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 6; and a monthly tuition fee of Rs 6 in the General Department; and Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Soneburs. They can be held only by those students from the Bhagulpur High School or Monghyr Zila School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 8, tenable for two years which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zila School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal,	...	Mr. A. Ewbank.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy,	...	Mr. R. Parry.

Professor of Mathematics,	...	Mr. M. Mowat, M.A. (*on deputation.*) Mr. G. W. Küchler, B.A.
Professor of English Literature,	...	Mr. M. Prothero, B.A.
Asst. Lecturer on Science,	...	Babu Narendranath Basu, M. A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit,	...	Pandit Choto Ram Tiwari.
Head Maulavi,	...	Maulavi Alim Khan.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer,	...	Babu Nabinchandra De, B. L.

XX.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building, No. 10, Park Street formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. Since 1868, the adjoining house enlarged and improved, forms part of the College.

Its object is to give to Catholic youths a full course of liberal education, and to train up their hearts to virtue. Pupils of other religious persuasions are also admitted on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

The College has an Infant class, a Lower and an Upper School Departments, averaging about 500 pupils, and a College Department of over 200 students. The course of studies embraces all subjects up to the M. A. Standard.

Competitions are held during the year, and medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas examination.

A solar spectroscopic observatory, a meteorological observatory, and a splendid museum of Physical Science instruments are attached to the College.

The College Department of St. Xavier's has been removed to No. 288 Bow Bazar, and the following is the Staff for the year 1885.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector	...	The Very Rev. A. Nent, S. J.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Rev. E. H. Younan, S. J. Prefect. Rev. H. Niclas, S. J.
Professor of Physical Science	...	Rev. E. Lafont, S. J.
Professor of Chemistry	...	Rev. V. de Campigneulles, S. J.
Professor of English Literature	..	Rev. S. Carbery, S. J. Rev. C. Dobson, S. J.
Professor of Philosophy, Logic and Political Economy	...	Rev. J. B. Hoffmann, S. J.
Professor of Latin and History	...	Rev. J. B. DeWever, S. J.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	Pandit O. C. Tarkalankara. „ Umachurn Banerji, M.A.
Professor of Arabic and Persian	...	Maulavi Mearajuddin Ahmed.

XXI.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome Gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kittoe, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858.	„ H. W. Shackel, M.A.
1861.	„ J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	„ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878.	„ J. A. Lloyd, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. G. E. A. Pargiter, M.A.
Vice-Principal	Rev. H. Lewis.
Head Master	Mr. A. H. Wright.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Kaliprasanna Ray, M.A.
Assistant ditto ...	Babu Dami Lall, B.A.
Assistant Master, Haileybury lecturer ...	Mr. Samuel Thomas.
Assistant Master ...	Babu Muttra Dass.
Maulavi ..	Abdul Mahbud.
Pandit ...	Kali Das.

And others.

XXII.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs. 252-12 per mensem.

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the School was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

Scholarships.

Thomason	Rs.	52
Vankatacharyya	,,	260
Munshi Situl Singh	,,	200
Dr. Muir's Sanskrit a gold medal valued ...	,,	200

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. Brocklesby Davis, M.A., late Fellow St. Peter's College, Cambridge *(on furlough)*.
Offg. ditto	Rev. R. J. Bell, M.C.P.
Head Master	Timothy Luther.
Second ditto	Bisheshwar Pandya.

And ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

XXIII.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

2. It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for scholarships from the Punjab University. It now prepares students chiefly for the examinations of the Punjab University, but some of its students still go in occasionally for the Calcutta University examinations.

3. The Delhi Government College has been incorporated with it since 1st April, 1877. The monthly fees at present are Rs. 4 for students of the 1st and 2nd years, Rs. 5 for those of the 3rd and 4th years (B. A. class) and Rs. 6 for the M. A. class. The number of students on 31st March, 1886 was 248.

4. A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold are given to those students in the Punjáb who pass highest in the M.A. and B. A. Examinations of the Punjáb University respectively.

5. The total expenditure on scholarships from all sources for the year 1885-86 was Rs. 15,263.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics	...	T. C. Lewis, Esq., M.A.
Professor of English	...	F. H. Cope, Esq., B.A.
Professor	...	Bábú Sasibhúshan Mukerji, M.A.
Professor of Natural Science	...	J. C. Oman. Esq.
Asst. Professor of Mental Science		L. Sagar Chand, B.A.
Asst. Professor of English	...	J. Odgers, Esq.
Asst. Professor	...	Mr. Goluck Nath Chatterji, B.A.
Asst. Professor of Natural Science		L. Gúrú Das, M.A.
Asst. Professor	...	M. Inam Ali, B.A.

XXIV.

Delhi Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by the voluntary contributions of Muhammadan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the instruction, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces. In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	R. Dick, M.A. (*offg.*).
Assistant Professor	...	Babu Isanchandra Ghosh (*offg.*).
Arabic and Persian Professor	...	Maulavi Ziauddin Khan (*offg.*).
Sanskrit Teacher	...	Pandit Kashinath Kanti (*offg.*).

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a District School, teaching up to the Entrance examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M.A.
E. Willmot, B.A.
C. R. Cooke, B.A.
J. Sime, B.A.

XXV.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by the Right Reverend James Chapman, D D, First Bishop of Colombo, A D 1851

AFFILIATED, 1864.

Visitor·

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

Warden·

THE REVEREND EDWARD FRANCIS MILLER, M.A,
(St. John's College, Cambridge.

Sub Warden·

(Vacant)

Lecturers·

THE WARDEN,
THE REVEREND GEORGE A H ARNDT, M A.
A W DE MEL, M A,
A. F CAHUSAC, B A. (St. John's College, Cambridge)

Organist·

R WHITMORE NUNN.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master

THE REVEREND G. A. H ARNDT, M A.

Assistant Masters·

F H. Pereira.
A W De Mel, M A
A F Cahusac, B A.
F. Stephens
J R Anthonisz.
R W Nunn
C. L Mourling.
G S Schneider.
G Hepponstall

The College Course includes Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy and the English Language. The subjects read during each year include those required by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the Examination in Arts

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Exhibitions

The 'Edinburgh' Scholarship.

The Gregory Scholarship.

founded by Sampson Rajapakse Mudliyar, each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21,

Two Divinity Studentships,

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and

Four Prince of Wales Exhibitions,

founded for the purpose of aiding the children of poor and deserving parents in obtaining a higher education than their means would otherwise admit of.

XXVI.

The General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohan Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871. Dr. Ogilvie was succeeded by Dr. Robert Jardine who retired in 1876; after which Mr. James Wilson officiated as Principal for the next two years.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, was attended in 1883 by more than 400 students, divided into five classes, and paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and literature, the Sanskrit language and literature, history, mathematics, pure and applied, chemistry, physics, botany and physiology, mental philosophy, and the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department was attended in 1883 by 690 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, history and geography, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained. Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge.

The Government grant to the General Assembly's College has been raised since 1881 from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 a month in consequence of the large increase in the number of students.

Scholarships and Prizes.

1. The Macfarlane Gold Medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship, of at least Rs. 5 per mensem, is awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F. A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for the two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. The Macleod Memorial Scholarship is awarded to a Christian student, who being an under-graduate of the Calcutta University, is preparing for the ministry of the Christian Church.

4. The Steel Gold Medal is given for Scripture knowledge.

5. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Philosophy ...	Rev. William Smith, M.A.
Professors of English Literature ...	James Wilson, Esq. Rev. J. Edwards, M.A. Rev. J. Morrison, M.A., B.D.
Professor of Physical Science	Rev. J. M. Hamilton, M.A., B.D.
Assistant ...	Babu Jaygopal De, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	„ Gaurisankar De, M.A.
Professor of History and Latin	„ Narendralal De, M.A.
Professor of English and Logic	„ Adharchandra Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
Professor of Physiology and Botany ...	
Professors of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Bireswar Vidyaratna. Babu Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya, M.A.

XXVII.

Lahore Mission College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 10th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Panjab and is the oldest English School in the province

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. W. Forman, M.A., Principal; C. B. Newton, B.A.; Mr. R. C. Dass, Headmaster; and seventeen other Teachers.

XXVIII.

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhar and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhartpore, and Pandit Ajodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

Prizes and Scholarships.

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 20 per mensem are given half-yearly to the most proficient student of the three senior classes.

Secretaries.

1862. Pandit Ajodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Bahal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jagan Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Babu Murlidhar.
1st Assistant	...	Babu Susilendra Mukerji, B.A.
2nd Assistant	...	Munshi Dip Chand, B.A.
3rd Assistant	...	Mr. T. A. Cripps.
Sanskrit Teacher	...	Pandit Jogul Kishore.
Persian Teacher	..	Maulavi Shahid Hossein.

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Munshi and one Pandit.

XXIX.

Church Mission School, Amritsar.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

It is reported that the College Department has been closed.

XXX.

Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters. At present there are about 130 boys on the books. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English Scripture, and elementary mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The Government of the School is vested in the following Board:—

Visitor.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

Governors (ex-officio).

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

For Local Governors elected.

The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew.
J. Walker, Esq.
F. Peterson, Esq.
W. Coldstream, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

Head Master	...	Rev. S. Slater, D. D.
1st Assistant Master	...	Rev. G. W. Tomkins, M. A., Jesus College, Cambridge.
2nd ditto ditto	...	Mr. E. J. Chanter.
3rd ditto ditto	...	Mr. R. J. Taylor.
4th ditto ditto	...	Mr. W. H. Lett.

There are 20 Exhibitions of the value of Rs. 10 a month each, in the gift of the Governors.

XXXI.

Christ Church School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny, in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Rev. S. B. Barrell, B.A.
Offg. Principal	...	... ,, D. H. G. Dunne.
Head Master	...	... Mr. R. Thomas.

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

XXXII.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates seventy-one thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in mathematics and science, in law, in the oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the Province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, the District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The students of the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes pay a fee of one rupee per mensem. The fee for the College classes is Rs. 3 for the F. A. classes, and Rs. 5 for the B. A. and M. A. classes. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs. 150 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Mr. Michael J. White, M.A.
Professor of Science		... Mr. J. Gall, M.A., LL.B. (Lond.).
Profr. of English Literature		... Mr. A. H. Pirie.
Law Lecturer	...	... Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B.L. (*on leave*).

Professor of Sanskrit	...	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B.L. (*on leave*).
Professor of Persian	...	Munshi Ramkissen.
Head Master of School	...	Babu Saratchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.

XXXIII.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

The pupils consist of foundationers (100), boarders (100), and day scholars (about 40). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and the Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioners of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving boys in each class on prize-day, 1st December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads, who have passed the Roorkee Entrance examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at the College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	...	Mr. T. G. Sykes, B.A.
Head Master ...	..	Mr. J. Gannon, B.A.
Assistant ditto ..	.	Mr. T. R. Read, M.A.

XXXIV.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N Maddock, M.A. in 1850. In 1857 (Jan 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education, the funds for the purpose being raised

by subscription in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 200, 125 and 75, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

There is also a Scholarship known as the Bishop's Theological Scholarship, to be held by a pupil of the School from the time of his passing the Entrance examination until that of taking his B. A. degree in due course.

The value is Rs. 300 per annum, and is primarily intended for such as intend to take holy orders.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.
2nd ditto	...	... „ T. A. Rambart, B.A.
Head Assistant ditto		... Mr. H. Allen.
Assistant ditto	...	... „ F. C. Schurr. „ A. G. Wolfe. „ A. D. Turner.

XXXV.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a local committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Mr. H. R. Shields, B.A.
2nd ditto	...	... „ H. F. Manley.
Asst. Teachers	...	... „ Gilbert Winn. „ H. Winn. „ E. Archer. Mrs. H. F. Manley.
Munshi	...	... Janki Pershad.

XXXVI.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs

and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the University B. L. Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard.

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost. The foundation-stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chirkaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

The late Nawab Ali Azghar Khan, C. S. I., of Rampore, by a *waqf nama* dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs 50 monthly "to be given to those students who pass in Arabic"

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of Philosophy	...	Mr. Archibald E. Gough, M.A.
Professor of English Literature	..	„ W. H. Wright, B.A.
„ of Mathematics	...	„ W. N. Boutflower, B. A.
„ of Physical Science	...	„ S. A. Hill, B Sc.
„ of Oriental Literature	...	Maulavi Zakaullah.
„ of Sanskrit	...	Pundit Adityram Bhattacharyya, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law	... ...	Mr. A. H. S. Reid, M.A.

XXXVII.

Ravenshaw College, Katak.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was opened as a Zila School in 1841; raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in February 1876. Instruction is given up to the M. A. Examination in Honours of the University of Calcutta. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4 in the General Department, and Rs. 5 in the Honour and Law classes.

A Law Department was added in 1871 and affiliated in 1881.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	... Mr. S. Ager.
Assistant Professor ...	... Abinaschandra Chatterjee, B.A.
Lecturer on English .	... Upendranath Maitra, M.A.
Ditto on Mathematics	... Kalipada Basu, M.A.
Ditto on Science ...	... Mr. A. K. Ray.
Ditto on Sanskrit	... Ramprasanna Tarkaratna.
Head Master ...	... Ramdas Chakravarti.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer ...	... Madhusudan Das, M.A., B.L.

XXXVIII.

Rajshahye College.

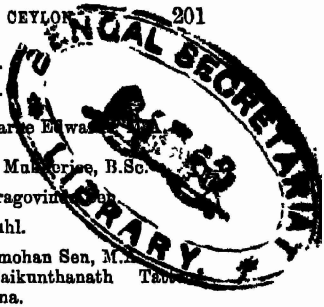
AFFILIATED, 1878.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zila School in 1836. In 1873, it was raised to a Second Grade College (High School), and in 1878, to a First Grade College, the additional expenditure on this account being met partly by a State contribution, and partly by local subscriptions, and the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Hara Náth Ray, Bahadur of Dubalhati. Instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University. Lectures in Law are delivered and students are prepared for the B. L. examination. The students in the General Department and also those in the Law Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3. There is one Free Studentship called the Mayo Free studentship tenable for two years, open to the students in the 3rd-year class.

Attached to the College and under the control of the Principal are a Junior Madrasa and a Mahomedan Hostel.

An annual prize of Rs. 80 called the Mohini Mohan Ray Prize is awarded to the student who most successfully passes the B. A. examination with Honours or to a graduate of the College who passes the M. A. in any subject.



INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	Mr. A. Clarke Edwards, M.A.
Professor of Natural Science and Philosophy	Mr. P. B. Mulleriyawa, B.Sc.
Professor of History and Logic ..	Babu Haragovind Sen.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics	M. P. Brûhl.
Asst. Professor of Mathematics	Babu Rajmohan Sen, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Baikunthanath Tarkabhushana.
Head Master, Collegiate School	Babu Kalikumar Das, B A.
2nd Master, ditto	Babu Loknath Chakravarti, B.A.

And ten other Assistant Masters, three Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

Madrasa Department.

Head Maulavi	Maulavi Abdul Quader.
English Teacher	Maulavi Abdur Rahaman, B.A.

And three Assistant Maulavis.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	Babu Mahendranath Sanyal, B.L.

XXXIX.

Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

This Institution was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872 with the special object of reaching the higher classes of up-country Sinhalese.

New lecture-rooms and dormitories have been erected partly by a donation from the C. M. S. and partly by private subscriptions. There is accommodation for about fifty boarders and three resident Assistant Tutors.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. E. Noel Hodges, M.A., *Oxon.*
Vice-Principal	Rev. J. Ilsley.
Assistant Masters	Mr. J. W. Weerakoon. „ C. O. Birbel.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master ...	The Principal.
Assistant Masters	Mr. H. C. Jayasinha. „ A. M. Jayawardane. „ E. D W. Siebel. „ E. F. Perera. „ J. Wijetunga. „ W. P. Sirimanne.

The College course comprises all subjects required for Calcutta University degree, as well as Cambridge, Local, Senior and Junior examinations.

The following Scholarships are attached to this College:

PRINCE OF WALES' SCHOLARSHIPS, annual value Rs. 240, tenable for three years, in memory of the Prince's visit to Ceylon, founded by the Prince of Wales Reception Fund Committee, Kandy, open to Sinhalese students of all creeds and denominations.

CHILDERS' DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIP, value Rs. 120 per annum, founded by Mrs. Childers widow of R. Childers, Esq., formerly of the Ceylon Civil Service. This Scholarship is for a student of Trinity College who has passed the Calcutta Entrance examination, and intends to proceed to the B. A. degree; he must also certify his intention to become a candidate for ordination and must pass an annual examination in a course of Divinity during his tenure of the scholarship. Failure to satisfy in any of these examinations or in moral conduct shall be considered a forfeiture of the scholarship.

OAKLEY SCHOLARSHIP, value Rs. 55 per annum, established by friends of the Rev. W. Oakley, in celebration of his 50th year of service as a Missionary of the C. M. S, in Ceylon. This scholarship is confined to sons of C. M. S. agents in the Island of Ceylon and shall be tenable for one year, the holder being, however, eligible for re-election.

COLLINS DIVINITY PRIZE, value about Rs. 40, per annum, founded by the Rev. R. Collins, a former Principal of his College, open only to present or former students of the College who shall not be more than 25 years of age at the time of the examination, who shall have attended the classes in the College for not less than three years, and shall have passed the matriculation examination of the Calcutta University or other University to which the College may hereafter be affiliated.

Subjects of examination:—

I. The text of the whole Bible in the language chosen by the candidate.

II. The first six centuries of Church History.

III. Leading events of the Reformation in Europe.

IV. History and text of the Book of Common Prayer.

V. An Essay on some subject illustrative of the Christian religion.

A limited number of free scholarships are available for sons of deserving agents of the C. M. S., the appointment to which rests with the Ceylon Church Missionary Conference.

Four Divinity Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 240, per annum, tenable for three years have been given to the College by the C. M. S. for the purpose of training agents for the Society.

Boarding fee Rs. 10 per mensem.

College and School fees, varying according to class from 1 Rupee to 15 Rupees.

List of Principals.

1872. Rev. R. Collins, M.A., St. John's College Cambridge.
1878. Rev. J. Dunn *(Acting)*.
1880. Rev. J. G. Garrett, M.A., T.C.D.
1886. Rev. E. Noel Hodges, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

XL.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravarti, Madhavachandra Dhara, Patitpavana Sen, Gangacharan Sen, Jadavachandra Palit, and Baistavacharan Addi, with the late Babu Syamacharan Mullick as its patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a Committee of native gentlemen consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three departments—a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has two branch Schools teaching up to the Entrance standard, one at Shampuker, opened in January 1874, and the other at Bow Bazar, opened in June 1885.

College Department.

In this Department the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts and Law.

(*a.*) *General Department.* There is an admission fee of Rs. 5, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

(*b.*) Two Scholarships, tenable for one year, are attached to this Department, one of Rs. 50, and the other of Rs. 30 a month, to be awarded to pupils, who shall pass the B. A. Examination in the first division, and shall compete for the next M. A. Examination.

Law Department. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5. The annual tuition fee is Rs. 30, for the 1st year class, Rs. 36, for the 2nd year class, and Rs. 42, for the 3rd year class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
Professor of English Literature	Babu Prasannakumar Lahiri, M.A. Mr. N. N. Ghose.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Baidyanath Basu, M.A. Babu Jnanendrachandra Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
Professor of Physical Science	Babu Ramanimohan Chaterjo, M.A. Mr. R. Sen, M.D.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic ...	Babu Khudiram Basu, B.A.
Professor of History and Political Economy	Mr. D. N. Bonerji.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Nabinchandra Vidyaratna. „ Brahmabratta Samadhyayi.

Law Department.

Lecturers on English Law ...	Mr. B. Chakrabarti. „ N. N. Ghose.

Lecturer on Hindu Law, Mahomedan Law, Land Tenures &c.	Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A., B.L.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

Besides the Superintendent, Babu Brajanath De, there are 21 Teachers, 6 Pandits and 1 Writing Master in the College School. In the Branch Schools there are 20 Teachers and 8 Pandits, besides the Superintendent, Babu Mahendranath Gupta, B.A.

Vernacular Department.

This Department teaches boys Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in Bengali. The admission fee is Re. 1; and the tuition fee is Re. 1 per month.

There are three Pandits and one Superintendent in this Department.

XLI.

The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This Institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I. The objects in view are to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Mahommedan community who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government Educational Institutions, and to reconcile the Mahommedans to the study of Western Science and Literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Mahommedan community. However the Institution is catholic in its character and is open to students of every creed and race.

This Institution was first opened as a school in June 1875, and in January 1878 it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to the University up to the B. A. standard from the 1st of January, 1881 and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B. L. standard from the 1st of January 1883.

In the College and School attached to it, all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit is taken as the Second Language.

And all the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic according to their sect, *viz.*, Sunnis according to the Sunni Sect and Shias according to the Shia Sect.

A new class has been opened under the name of the "Civil Service and European Education Preparatory Class" for the purpose of preparing such students as may eventually go to England for the Civil Service Examination or for general education.

The College is under the guidance and control of the following three Committees:—

1. *The College Fund Committee*, with which rests the financial management of the College.
2. *The Committee of Directors of Instruction*, which consists of three branches:
   a. *The Directors of Instruction in various Languages and secular learning.*
   b. *The Directors of Instruction in the Sunni Theology.*
   c. *The Directors of Instruction in the Shia Theology.*
3. *The Managing Committee.*

The College Fund Committee has established two separate funds for this College, which are known by the names of the Capital and Building Funds respectively.

The Capital fund consists of—

1. Government Promissory notes and immovable property purchased from the sums raised by private subscriptions.
2. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000, granted by the Right Honorable the Earl of Northbrook, the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the foundation of certain scholarships for the Mahomedan students of the College.
3. Interest accruing on the Government Promissory note for Rs. 30,000, deposited by His Highness Nawab Muhammad Kalb i-Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I. of Rampore.
4. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000 granted by the late Maharaja of Patiala, for the foundation of Scholarships.
5. Government Promissory note for Rs. 5,000, granted by Nakhuda Muhammad Ali Roghay of Bombay.
6. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 3,600, granted by the Government jagir of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.
7. Another permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 2,400, granted by the Government of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.
8. Another permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 3,000, granted by the Government of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.
9. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 1,200, granted by His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, G. C. S. I.
10. Permanent endowment of Rs. 1,800 a year made by the late Maharaja of Patiala.
11. Permanent endowment of Rs. 600 a year made by Raja Amir Hassan Khan Bahadur, Talukdar of Mahmudabad, Oudh, from his taluk.
12. Permanent endowment amounting to Rs. 240 a year made by the late Maharaja of Vizianagram for the foundation of Scholarships.
13. The College and the School attached to it receive an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 from the Government, and Rs. 1,800 from the Municipal Board of Koel (Aligarh).

The Building Fund has been established for the construction of the College and Boarding-house buildings which are now in course of erection and many of them have already been erected.

The minimum additional fee in the first two school classes is Rs. 24 per annum, and in the remaining classes Rs. 12 per annum.

In the first and second year College classes the minimum fee is Rs. 36 per annum, and in the third and fourth year College

classes the minimum fee is Rs. 48 per annum, and in especial cases it may be increased in all classes the maximum is not limited.

Boarders have to pay for their board and lodging. Their number on 31st March 1886 was 151.

Scholarships varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 18 per mensem are tenable both in School and College classes, and from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 in the M. A class.

A scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, founded by the College Committee, in commemoration of Sir William Muir, LL. D., K. C. S. I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces.

A scholarship of Rs. 16 a month founded by Haji Ismail Khan of Dataoli, in commemoration of the visit of Sir Alfred C. Lyall, K. C. B., C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

A scholarship of Rs. 10 a month founded by W. W. Hunter, LL. D., C. I. E., in memory of his father A. G. Hunter.

The following scholarships bearing the names of their donors are also given :—

Northbrook scholarships for College classes only—varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 a month.

Four Mahindar Singh scholarships—varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 a month.

Three Vizianagram scholarships—varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 a month.

Two Mahomed Amin Roghay scholarships—value each Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 respectively.

One Sher Singh scholarship—value Rs. 6 a month.

A silver medal is tenable every year in the name of Sir John Strachey, G. C. S. I., and another in the name of Mr. G. L. Lang, late Collector and Magistrate of Aligarh.

A gold medal is also tenable every year to the student who passes the B. A. Examination from the College in Honour (first division) and secures the highest marks.

Visitors.

Sir William Muir, LL. D., K. C. S. I.

Sir John Strachey, G. C. S. I.

His Excellency Mooneeruddowlah Mukhtarul Mulk Amadus Saltanat Nawab Mir Laiq Ali Khan Bahadur Salar Jung.

Directive Staff.

College Fund Committee.

President	...	Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan.
Vice-President	...	Raja Syed Bakar Ali Khan, C.I.E.
Life Honorary Secretary	...	Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.

Directors of Instruction in various languages and secular Learning.

President	...	K. Deighton, Esq.
Vice-President	...	Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur, C.M.G.
Honorary Secretary	...	Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.

Directors of Instruction in Sunni Theology.

President	...	Mahomed Inayet-ullah Khan.
Honorary Secretary	...	Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur, C. M. G.

Directors of Instruction in Shia Theology.

President	Maulavi Syed Ali Mahomed Mujtahid.
Honorary Secretary ...	Maulavi Chiragh Ali.

Managing Committee.

President	Maulavi Mahomed Karim.
Vice-President ...	Mahomed Ismail Khan.
Life Honorary Secretary ...	Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur, C.M.G.
Honorary Secretary ..	Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal ...	Mr. Theodore Beck, B.A.
Professor of English Literature ...	„ W. A. Raleigh, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics and Political Economy .	„ Harold Cox, B.A.
Professor of Logic, Philosophy and History ..	Maulavi Amjad Ali, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics for C. S. P. Class ..	Khwaja Sajjad Husain, B.A.
Arabic Professor, Sunni Sect ...	Maulavi Mahomed Akbar.
Arabic Professor, Shia Sect	Maulavi Syed Abbas Hosain.
Persian Professor and Assistant Arabic Professor	Maulavi Shibly.
Sanskrit Teacher	Pandit Shib Shankar.

School Department.

Head Master	Mr. W. Horst, B A.
Second ditto	Babu Bhawanichandra Chakrabarti, B.A.
Third ditto	Munshi Bakhtawar Lal, B.A.
Fourth ditto	Babu Asutosh Bhattacharyya, B.A.

Four other English Teachers. Three Arabic and Persian Teachers. One Hindi Teacher and one English Teacher for the boarding-house.

XLII.

London Mission College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This College is the result of the gradual growth of a small vernacular school formed in the Sikraul suburb of Benares, by the Rev. M. T Adam in 1821, the year after the Benares Mission of the London Missionary Society was established by him. In 1823 this School was succeeded by another founded by him in the Kashipur portion of Benares. Such Schools gradually multiplied until in 1840 they were eight in number and contained 405 pupils. Early in 1841 a superior Educational Establishment was opened under the name of the Central School in the heart of the city; and in November 1845 its standard was raised by the addition of an English Department.

During the next twenty-five years it gradually absorbed into itself the smaller schools; and its educational character steadily advanced until it reached the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. In 1870 it was removed to a suburb of the city and united with another school which had rapidly sprung up there. In the following year this amalgamated institution was affiliated under the name of the London Mission High School up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University. During the succeeding twelve years its progress continued; and early in 1883 it was affiliated under the name of the London Mission College up to the B. A. standard of the Calcutta University.

The number of students on the rolls is about four hundred and fifty. Instruction is given in Christianity and in general secular subjects from the Alphabet in English and in the vernaculars up to the B. A. standard.

The late Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C S.I., endowed the institution with a sum of money for the annual purchase of a gold medal of the value of eight pounds, to be called the "Vizianagram medal," to which is attached a small monthly scholarship. In addition, the College awards several scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. John Hewlett, M.A.
Professor of History and English Literature	Rev. G. M. Bulloch.
Acting ditto	Rev. T. Insell.
Head Master of the Upper Department	Rev. Kashinath Dutt.
Head Master of the Lower Department	Babu Chhotkan Lal.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Gopal Lal Mitra, B.L.
Professor of Science	Babu Damodar Das, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Vishwanath Shastri.
Professor of Persian and Arabic	Maulavi Mahammad Ilahi Baksh.

Besides these, there are fourteen Teachers of English, two Pandits, two Munshis, and one Teacher of Bengali.

PRINCIPALS.

1871. Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.
1876. Rev. J. A. Lambert.
1879. Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.
1880. Rev. G. M. Bulloch.
1881. Rev. John Hewlett, M.A.

XLIII.

City College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This Institution was founded as a school under the name of the City School in January 1879. The aim of the Institution from the beginning has been to impart education on a broader basis than is usually adopted; so that it should embrace not only intellectual

training and a proper enforcement of discipline, but also the improvement of character and the healthy development of all the faculties of the mind The success of the Institution and a desire further to develop and carry out their ideas regarding education led the Managing Committee to add a College Department which has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination from January, 1881 and up to the B. A. standard from January 1884.

Particular attention is paid to the moral training of the students and special classes are held in gymnastics, drawing, music and science. All the classes are open to students of the institution without any extra payment, except the drawing class for which a small fee of 4 annas a month is charged. The drawing class is also open to outsiders on a payment of Re. 1 per month. With a view to give practical training to those who may be anxious to avail themselves of it, a carpentry class has been opened for the students of the Institution.

Fortnightly lectures are delivered to students with a view to impart general information and to create in their minds an interest in things outside the immediate range of their class studies. The Library and the Reading Room in connection with the Institution also help in furthering this object.

Besides the annual and other periodical examinations, special or Honour examinations are held in the subjects studied in the different classes, at which the more advanced students compete and by which aptitude in special subjects is encouraged. Monthly returns as to the progress of the pupils are sent to their guardians whose suggestions and co-operation are also invited.

The Institution consists of a College and a School Department.

College Department.

It teaches up to the standard of the B. A. Examination. There is an admission fee of Rs. 5 and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Umeschandra Datta, B.A., Principal.
" Kalisankar Sukul, M.A.
" Heramba chandra Maitra, M.A.
" Jadabchandra Chakravarti, M.A.
" Rajendranath Chatterjee, M.A.
" Benimadhab Ganguli, M.A.
Mr. M. L. Gupta, LL. B., Barrister-at-Law.
Babu Bireswar Mitra, M.A.
Pandit Baradakanta Vidyaratna.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. The schooling fee is Rs. 3 and admission fee Rs. 2.

Prizes are given to meritorious students according to the results of the annual and special examinations and examinations in special subjects. There is also a limited number of scholarships and free studentships awarded to students passing the University Examinations.

Law Classes.

The College has been affiliated in Law from the 1st January, 1883, and teaches up to the standard of the B. L. Examination. Admission fee Rs. 5 and tuition fee Rs. 3. The lecturers Babu Upendranath Mitra, M.A., B.L. and Mr. M. L. Gupta, Barrister-at-Law.

XLIV.

Naini Tal College and Boys' High School.

This Institution, under the name of the Boys' High School, was opened in April 1880 in connection with the American Mission and towards the close of 1882 was made over to a private Committee of gentlemen with General The Hon. Sir Henry Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S I., Commissioner of Kumaon, as Chairman. Since then it has been conducted as an unsectarian institution, the only conditions of admission being that boys are over six years of age, of European descent, and of good character.

It is supported entirely by fees and by a Government grant-in-aid.

It was affiliated up to the B.A standard of the Calcutta University with effect from June 1884, and a College Department has since been established.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Rev. De. Lass W. C. Tompkins, M.A.
First Assistant	...	... John G. Gilbert, M.A.
Second Assistant	...	... R. F. Angelo, Col. Retd. List.
Primary	...	... Mr. P. McEnemy.

With an efficient staff of assistants.

PRINCIPALS.

1880. Rev. Dr, Waugh.
1881. Rev. H. F. Kastendieck.
1883. J. Davidson, M.A.

XLV.

Rangoon College.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	...	... J. Henry Gilbert, C.M.
Professor of Pali	..	... E. Forchhammer, Ph. D., Leipsig.
Mathematical Master		... A. E. Hayes, M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Science Master	...	... B. Romanis, D.Sc, Edinburgh.
Special Master	...	... A. J. Wells, B.A, Cambridge.

High School Department.

TEMPORARY INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. E. Mack, A. W. Buchanan, R. Moore, Oo Gyaw.

A monthly fee of 4 rupees is charged throughout the College and High School classes.

Attached to the School is a Boarding Establishment accommodating about 180 boarders (chiefly Burmese) under the direct management of the Principal and the Resident Masters.

XLVI.

Ripon College.

AFFILIATED, 1884.

This Institution was originally established as a School under the name of the Presidency School in 1880. It continued for two years under the management of Babu Chandicharan Majumdar. In January 1882, the management passed into the hands of Babu Surendranath Banerjee. Within two years the success of the Institution was such as to justify the opening of a College Department which was affiliated up to the F.A. standard in January 1884, when the name was changed into the "Presidency Institution." The College has since been affiliated up to the B.A. and B.L. standards and the name has been altered into the "Ripon College." A Branch School under the name of the Ripon Collegiate School, Kidderpore Branch has been opened.

The College Department.

General Department.—This Department at present consists of the First, Second and Third Year Classes only. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3 and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Physical Science	Babu Gobindachandra Das, M.A., B.L.
Professor of English Literature	„ Surendranath Banerjee. Mr. P. Mitter, Barrister-at-Law.
Asst. Professor of English Literature	Babu Mohendranath Gupta, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Debsankar De, M.A.
Honorary Professor of Sanskrit...	Pandit Tarakumar Kaviratna.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Umacharan Bhattacharyya.
Senior Professor of Sanskrit and Professor of Philosophy.	„ Krisnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
Professor of History and Logic...	„ Asutosh Mitter, M.A.
Professor of History ...	„ Satyachandra Mukerjee, B.A.

Law Department.—It teaches the full Course of Law. There is an admission fee of Rs 3 and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 3.

LECTURERS.

Mr. P. Mitter, Barrister-at-Law.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
„ Karishnakamal Battacharyya, B.L.

The School Department.

This Department consists of nine graduated classes teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. Besides intellectual training, particular care is taken to ensure the moral and physical well-being of the students. Facilities are also afforded for technical education. There are gymnastic classes held in the evenings to which all students of the College are admitted free. There is a drawing class and also a carpentry class which the students of the College are allowed to join on payment of a nominal fee. The rate of fee in the School varies from Rs. 3 in the highest classes to annas 8 in the lowest class. The admission fee for each class is equal to the monthly tuition fee for that class.

Besides the Superintendent Babu Amritachandra Ghose, there are 15 Teachers, 6 Pandits, 1 Gymnastic teacher, 1 Drawing teacher, 1 Teacher of Carpentry, and 1 Maulavi.

In the Branch School at Kidderpore; besides Babu Triguna-charan Sen, M. A., Head Master, there are 8 Teachers, 5 Pandits and 1 Maulavi.

XLVII.

Morris Memorial College, Nagpur, C. P.

This College was established to commemorate the long connection with the Central Provinces of Sir John Morris, late Chief Commissioner, by associating his name with an Institution for the promotion of higher education. The College is maintained partly out of the interest of the monies subscribed by the people of the Nagpur and Chhatisgurh Divisions of the Central Provinces and partly out of grants by Government and by Municipal Committees and District Councils. The subscribers to the College fund have under the sanction of Government registered themselves as "The Nagpur Morris College Association" under Act XXI of 1860, and the institution is managed by a Council constituted as follows:—

1. Commissioner, Nagpur Division.
2. Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur District.
3. Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.
4. Two members appointed by the subscribers.
5. A member appointed by the Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
6. A member appointed by the District Council, Nagpur.
7. A member appointed by the local bar at Nagpur.

In June 1886 a Law class was opened in connection with the College with a view to preparation for the B. L. degree of the Calcutta University and with a view to assist candidates for Pleadership in the Central Provinces. Fees—Students of the College, Rs. 2 *per mensem*. Non-students, Rs. 5 *per mensem*. Course, 3 years; the course, including two lectures a week on jurisprudence; Hindu Law; Mahommedan Law; Evidence; Contract and Specific relief; Torts; Negotiable Instruments; Trusts; Easement and Limitation; Civil and Criminal Procedure; Penal Code; Rent and Revenue.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Dr. Stanley Shaw, LL.D.
Professor of English and Philosophy	Babu Brajendranath Seal, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science	Babu Nrityagopal Bose, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Mr. Kasho Gopal Tamban, B.A.
Professor of History and Political Economy	Vacant.

Law Lecturers.

Stanley Shaw, LL.D.
J. C. Fraser, Barrister-at-Law.
Babu Bipinkrishna Bose, M.A., B.L.

XLVIII.

Jagannath College, Dacca.

AFFILIATED, 1884.

The Jagannath school at Dacca, which came into existence in the year 1873, was raised to the status of a second grade College in 1884; and its affiliation in Arts up to the B.A. standard and also in Law was sanctioned in 1885.

The Institution is named after the late Babu Jagannath Raychaudhuri, father to the proprietor, Babu Kisori Lal Raychaudhuri of Baliati, and consists of a General Department, which continues to teach up to the F. A. standard, and a Law Department, opened in March 1886. The tuition fee in the General Department is Rs. 3 a month, and in the Law Department Rs. 3 for the 1st and 2nd year's classes, and Rs. 4 for the 3rd year.

Two scholarships of Rs. 6 a month, and tenable for two years in the Dacca College (subject to transfer to the Jagannath College as soon as B.A. classes are opened in connection therewith), are awarded to the two best F. A. candidates of each year, failing to obtain Government scholarships, on condition of their studying for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English and Sanskrit ...	Babu Kunjalal Nag, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics ...	„ Baikunthakisor Chakravarti, M.A.
Professor of History, Logic, and English	„ Prasannakumar Basu, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	„ Basantakumar Ray, M.A.
Lecturers in Law	„ Trailokyanath Basu, M.A., B.L.
	„ Iswarchandra Das, B.L.

XLIX.

Free Church Institution and Hislop College, Nagpur.

The Hislop College is so named in memory of the Rev. Stephen Hislop, the reverend founder of the Free Church Mission, Nagpur. Connected with it is the Institution which comprises the High, Middle and Lower School Departments. The classes of the former

are accommodated in the original building which is situated at the west end of the city on the margin of the Juma Talao. This is a large and substantial sandstone structure having a central hall 66 by 33 feet and 30 feet to the highest part of the roof with a wing on both sides, each containing two class rooms separated by a corridor. It was erected at the expense of Rs. 24,000, £1200 being contributed by the late Miss Mary Barclay of Edinburgh, while the remainder was raised by special donations from friends in India. The Institution was opened on the 1st April 1861, after having drafted into it the pupils of one small Anglo-vernacular and six vernacular schools, by which, from 1845, when the Mission was founded, educational operations had been carried on in the city of Nagpur. In 1868 the Institution began to send candidates to the Entrance Examination, first of Bombay and then of the University of Calcutta. At the beginning of 1883 a College class, teaching up to the standard of the First Arts Examination, was formed which has resulted in the establishment of the Hislop College to qualify students for the B. A. degree. The classes of the High and other School Departments are conducted in two blocks of rooms not more than three minutes' walk from the College buildings.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. J. G. Cooper.
Professor of English ...	Rev. David Whitton.
Ditto of Science and History	Rev. Alex. Robertson, M.B., and C.M.
Ditto of Logic and Philosophy	James Bremner, Esq., M.A.
Ditto of Mathematics ...	Mr. Bhagiratha Prasad, B.A.
Ditto of Sanskrit ...	Mr. Sedashive Jairam, B.A.

1.

Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July 1819, the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1873, the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free and was devoted to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded; and the sum of Rs. 35,000, *plus* the schooling fees, changed afterwards to Rs. 31,000 was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of three departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic, rhetoric, and Muhammadan Law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic and geometry (taught

in the vernacular) were made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department. The monthly fee is eight annas; average number of students, 409.

The *Anglo-Persian Department* is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 465.

The *College Department* is a second grade College (established in 1884) and teaches up to the F. A. standard. The monthly fee is Rs. 2; average number, 27.

The *Branch School* is a middle-class English School, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students for the Madrasah. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 311.

There are 16 Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 10, 8, 6, 4 respectively, awarded in the Arabic Department; 6 Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 5, 4, 3, respectively in the Anglo-Persian Department; and a Scindia and Bhopal scholarship of Rs. 3. Two junior Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

In the Branch School there are four Muhsin scholarships of Rs. 3, two tenable in the Arabic and two in the Anglo-Persian Department of the Madrasah.

In the College Department there are the following scholarships. 2 Muhsin scholarships and 3 other scholarships, each of Rs. 10, and tenable for two years by students reading for the F. A. Examination; also 2 scholarships of Rs. 10 each tenable for two years by passed students of the Madrasah, reading for the B. A. degree in any College of Calcutta.

Instructive Staff.

College Department.

Principal	...	Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle (*on leave*).
Offg. Principal	...	F. J. Rowe, M.A.
Assistant Professor	...	G. Lorimer, M.A.
Lecturer on Physical Science	...	Jogeschandra Ray, M.A.
Professor of Arabic	...	Shamsul Huda, B.A.

Anglo-Persian Department.

Head Master	...	W. Billing, B.A. (*on deputation*).
Offg. ditto	...	E. A. Le Feuvre, B.A.

Arabic Department.

Head Maulavi	...	Maulavi Abdul Hai.

Branch School.

Head Master	...	E. Cleghorn.
Offg. ditto	...	Maulavi Ihsan Ali.

Fourteen Maulavis, eighteen English Teachers, one Pandit.

FORMER PRINCIPALS.

Col S. D. Riley.	Capt. E. St. George.
A. Sprenger, M.A.	J. Sutcliffe, M.A.
Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D.	H. Blochmann, M.A.

2.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School was founded in October 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youths in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was re-organized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and Chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs. 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 5,127-4-5.

There are two scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	A. Mears.
2nd English Master	Deo Pershad.
3rd ditto	Ramvullubh.
Head Pandit	Gunesh Shastri.
Head Maulavi	Syed Mahomed.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Maulavis.

3.

Chittagong College.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted into a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Students in the General Department, pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3 and in the Law Department (preparing for the Senior Pleadership Examination) a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The Goluk Babu's scholarship of Rs. 8 per month, tenable for two years, is awarded to the best student, who fails to obtain a Government Junior Scholarship, on passing the Entrance examination from any school in the Chittagong District.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Head Master	...	William Dutt, Esq., M.A.
,, 2nd Master	...	Babu Rasomay Basak, M.A.
Third Master	...	,, Biswoswar Sen, M.A.
Fourth Master	...	,, Dwarkanath Basu, B.A.
Senior Pandit	...	,, Sashibhushan Bhattacharyya.
Translation Master	...	,, Chandrakanta Bidyaratna.

And nine other Masters, one Pandit, two Maulavis, a clerk and Librarian and a gymnastic Master.

4.

St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Borghi. The building which has a frontage of about 400 feet was erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. Long before the Mutiny it had established its name as one of the best Seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. In July 1857 the mutineers sacked the building, but it was again opened for educational purposes in January 1858. Since its foundation St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers both religious and laymen. Though intended chiefly for Catholic children St. Peter's admits also the children of other religions on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects for the Calcutta University Examinations in Arts, and the First and Second Departments of the Thomason College, Roorkee. Candidates are also prepared for the Opium, Secretariat, Survey and Subordinate Medical Departments. Two classes of boarders are admitted into the College: Parlour boarders paying Rs. 25 a month, who dine with the instructive staff and sleep apart from the rest of the boys; and boarders paying Rs. 20 a month. A reduction is made in the case of brothers. Both classes pay an annual fee of Rs. 10 at the beginning of the year for the use of books, stationery, medicines &c. Day-scholars pay a fee of Rs. 4 a month and a 'bus fee of Rs. 3, paying also for their own books &c. A reduction is also made in the case of brothers. The average number of boarders is 50 and of day-scholars 60.

Attached to St. Peter's College is St. Paul's Orphanage, chiefly for the orphans of British soldiers, children of Civilians too poor to pay for their children in the College are also admitted into the orphanage at Rs. 10 a month and clothes. Difference of religion is not taken into account. The orphans are separated from the boarders in the refectory and play-ground and dormitory, but pursue the same studies and are instructed by the same staff of masters. The following is the Instructive and Disciplinary staff of both Institutions.

Rector and Instructor in Religious Subjects ...	Very Rev. Fr. Genesius, O.S.F.C.
Vice-Rector and Professor of Mathematics ...	Rev. Fr. L. McCarthy, O.S.F.C.
Prefect of Discipline ...	Rev Fr. Raphael, O.S.F.C.
Head Master and Professor of English and Latin Classics ...	M. Dunn, Esq., B.A.
Disciplinarians	Brother Dennis. Brother Patrick Brother Ignatius.
Medical Attendant	Brigade-Surgeon A. Hilson, M.D.

The above are assisted by six junior Masters.

5.

London Mission School, Mirzapur.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small vernacular schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi: instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. D. Hutton.
Head Master	Mr. G. J. Wright.
Second Master	Bholanath Chatterjee, B.A.

Nine Assistant English Teachers, three Maulavis, and three Pandits.

6.

Midnapur College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This Institution was founded as a zila School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873. Since Government orders of the 16th October, 1877, changing the nomenclature of Government Schools, it has been called the Midnapur 2nd Grade College. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an endowment fund, raised by the people of the district of Midnapur, amounting to Rs. 51,000 in Government Securities and Municipal Debentures. Like all other Government Institutions of the

kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a College and a School Department. Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intend to study for the First Examination in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer appointed.

There is a gymnastic class attached to the College in which the boys are taught exercises according to European and native methods.

Local Scholarships and medals.

One Luchman Prasad Garga scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem, tenable for two years, founded by the zemindar of Moisadal of that name and one Ajodhyaram Khan scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem, tenable for two years, founded by Babu Mahendra Lal Khan, zemindar of Midnapur, to perpetuate the memory of his father, are awarded annually to the two most deserving students who pass the University Entrance Examination from the Collegiate School but who fail to gain Government Scholarships on condition that they prosecute their studies in this College.

One Luchman Prasad Garga gold medal, of the value of about Rs. 32, endowed by the zemindar of Moisadal of that name, is awarded annually to the student from the Midnapur College who passes highest at the F. A. Examination.

Four silver medals, of the value of about Rs. 16 each, called the Harrison, the Martin, the Kali Prasanna Raychaudhuri and the Bipin Bihari Datta medal, are annually awarded to the best students of the Collegiate School in mathematics, history, English composition and English language and literature respectively. The money for the Martin Medal Fund was subscribed by the native friends and admirers of the late R. L. Martin, Esquire, Inspector of Schools to commemorate his name. The rest were endowed by the donors whose names they bear.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Babu Syamacharan Das.
2nd ditto	...	...	„ Isanchandra Datta, M.A., B.L.
3rd ditto	...	...	„ Haricharan Ray, M.A.
Head Pandit	...	...	„ Brajanath Goswami.

With eight other English teachers, one Pandit, and one Persian teacher.

7.

Jaypur Maharaja's College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the

number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jaypur State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent up its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts was, accordingly, constituted and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindi Department where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department. In the two latter, the course is specially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the under-graduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other departments of the Institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Babu Haridas Sastri, M.A.
Head Master	...	„ Kalipada Banerjee (*offg.*).
Second Master	...	„ Amritalal De, B.L.
Third Master and Teacher of Physical Science	...	„ Meghnad Bhattacharyya, B.A.
Head Maulavi	...	Maulavi Rashid-ud-din.
Second Maulavi	...	„ Abd-ur-Rahman.
Sanskrit Teachers	...	Pandit Govind Ram. „ Nanoo Lal.

And eleven other English teachers and eleven Maulavis and four Hindi teachers.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855. Munshi Kishen Sharup.
1865. Kantichandra Mukerjee.
1876. Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
1877. Dinanath Mukerjee, B.A. (*offg.*).
1879. Chandranath Basu, M.A.
1880. Dinanath Mukerjee, B.A.

8

Patiala Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1874.

This School originally established by His Highness Maharajah Narinder Singh, was thoroughly reorganised by His Highness Maharajah Mahinder Singh, the late Maharajah of Patiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in the English, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit languages. In January 1874 this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. The school is also affiliated to the Panjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution, as well as for those of the Calcutta University. The school is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharajah from his treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs. 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the school. Poor boys are admitted free and receive stipends for their maintenance. A gold medal, of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boy of the school for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Patiala, and laying the foundation-stone of the Mahinder College in March 1875.

Under the orders of the Council of Regency, a First Arts class was opened in the year 1880 and a Principal appointed also. In the English Department, instruction is now given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University and the Proficiency Examination of the Panjab University College.

The Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Departments train up students for the following examinations of the latter University:—the Shastri, Bisharada, Pragya, and Entrance Examinations in Sanskrit; the Munshi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Munshi and Entrance Examinations, in Persian; the Maulavi Fazil, Maulavi Alim, Maulavi, and Entrance Examinations in Arabic.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Lala Dwarkadas, M.A.
Head Master	...	Babu Harimohan Basu.
Second Master	...	Lala Din Dayal.
First Mathematical Teacher		Pandit Ganeshilal.
First Persian Teacher		Maulavi Yusuf Ali.
First Arabic Teacher		Maulavi Mahomed Husain Khan.
First Persian Teacher English Dept.		Munshi Shadi Ram.
Sanskrit Teacher	...	Pandit Ramkrishen.
Ditto	...	Pandit Nandial.

And 25 other teachers in the several Departments, English, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Gurmukhi.

9.

Wesley College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College was founded in 1874. The College is divided into two divisions, Upper and Lower. The subjects read are those prescribed yearly by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for the First Arts and Entrance Examinations, in English, Classics, History and Geography, Mathematics, Logic and Chemistry. The course also includes Divinity, Zoology, Botany and Physics. Students are likewise prepared for the University of Cambridge Local Examinations.

There are three scholarships each of the value of Rs. 90 a year and tenable for one year; the Gogerly, Spence Hardy and Muttiah.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Visitor	The Rev. John Scott, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, Colombo District.
Principal	The Rev. T. Moscrop.
Vice-Principal	The Rev. Arther Triggs.
Lecturers in Divinity and English	Rev. W. J. G. Bestall. Rev. D. D. Perera. Mr. George Francke.
Mathematical Master ...	Mr. C. Chellappa.
Head Master	Mr. C. P. Dias.
Assistant Masters	W. E. Mack J. A. Wijeyakoon, C. A. Perera, Paul Fernando, M. H. Weeramemda and J. Fernando.

Principals.

1874. Rev. S. R. Wilkin.
1882. „ A. Shipham.

10.

Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present up to the First Arts standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the "Crowther Scholarship," of the annual value of Rs. 100.

They may also compete for two annual scholarships, of the value of Rs. 120 and Rs. 80, called the "Kilner Scholarships"; and for one of the annual value of Rs. 60 called the "Squance Scholarship."

From the Upper School, Christian young men may be sent to a Central Training Institution in which they receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent	...	... Rev. W. Winston.
Principal	...	... " " J. West.

11.

Residency College, Indore.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This College was established in 1876. For some years special classes for sons of native chiefs were carried on along with the ordinary College classes in one building, but in 1881 the two departments were entirely separated except in so far as the Principal exercises control over both, and in November 1885 a new building was opened by H. E. the Viceroy, specially for the use of the Rajkumar students, under the name of the Daly College. The revenue is derived from local funds, fees and the interest of an accumulated fund. The number of students in the ordinary College classes varies from 130 to 150, and instruction is given up to the Entrance standard. The number of Rajkumars is usually from 12 to 15, who undergo a special course of instruction. A system of examination is also in force for the whole of Central India, the chief State schools sending candidates to the various centres. These examinations are intended to lead up to the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and are managed by the Principal of the Residency College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, F.R.C.S

Rajkumar College.

Superintendent	...	... Lala Bansi Dhar, B.A.
Assistant Master	...	... Mr. Chandan Singh.

Residency School.

Head Master	...	... Lala Rasik Behari, B.A.

And nine other Teachers.

12.

Rungpur College.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

In 1875 Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, proposed to convert the Zila School of Rungpur into a High School, on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the College classes were opened in January, 1879.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Chandranath Bhattacharyya.
Head Pandit	...	... Syamacharan Chatterji.

13.

St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was founded in 1867 by the Society of St. Francis de Sales.

It receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 a month.

The object of this College is to educate Catholic youth, but it is at the same time open to children of other persuasions on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Prizes are annually awarded to the best scholars.

Fees.

The students of the College pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5.

The schooling fees range from Rs. 5 to annas 8.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science ..	Rev. C. Pelvat.
Professor of English and History	„ J. M. Girard.
Professor of Classics ...	„ P. J. Dunoyer.
Professor of Mathematics ...	„ E. Bonaventure.

And ten other Assistant Masters.

14.

Batala Christian Boys' Boarding School and College.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

This establishment was opened in April, 1878, for the reception of the sons of native Christians of a class that should be able to pay fees. It is intended to afford to students advantages of such an education as may fit them for future Government employment or professional careers. The establishment is a Church Missionary Institution. It was affiliated in 1880 to the Calcutta University. Students prepare in it for the First Arts Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Honorary Principal ...	... Rev. Egerton Corfield, B.A.
Assistant Professor ...	.. Babu J. C. Singha.
Ditto ...	... Maulavi Qadrat-ullah.

15.

The Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.

This College was founded in 1872 by the Chiefs of Bundelkhand as a memorial to Lord Mayo. Through the exertions of Dr. J. P. Stratton, Political Agent in Bundelkhand, it was opened in July 1875. The pupils are for the most part cadets of the noble families of Bundelkhand, but there are also several young Chiefs and Chiefs' sons on the rolls. The cost of the establishment is defrayed from

the monthly subscriptions made by the Chiefs of the Bundelkhand Agency, Government contributing the pay of the Principal only. The objects with which this College was founded were primarily to impart instruction to the sons of the Chiefs, and secondly to make the College the centre of education in Bundelkhand and the examining power of all the native schools in the different States.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... ...	Mr. A. P. Mitchell, (*offg.*).
Head Master	... ...	„ Roshan Lal, B.A.
Head Maulavi	... ...	„ Jamait Ali.
Assistant ditto	... ...	„ Kazim Hossein.
Head Pandit	... ...	„ Kamala Datta Dube.
Assistant ditto	... ...	„ Mukundlal Shastri.

And three other English Teachers.

16.

Albert College.

This Institution belongs to the Indian Reform Association. It was founded in the year 1872, with the object of imparting education to students of the middle classes at moderate and convenient rates. The College has been a self-supporting one from the beginning, being maintained entirely from fees. It consists of two departments, the English and the Vernacular, containing thirteen classes many of which are divided into sections. The College Department, which was opened in 1881, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. In the Vernacular classes both English and Bengali are taught, but the latter is used as the principal medium of instruction. Besides the branches rendered compulsory by University requirements, the College insists upon regular instruction in the principles of ethics, separate hours being set apart for lectures on that subject. There are classes also for music, drawing and elementary science.

An admission fee of rupees 3 is charged on all students of the College Department, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3. In the School Department the rates of fees vary from one rupee in the lowest classes to three rupees in the highest.

There are two scholarships attached to the Institution.

(1) Keshub Chunder Sen Scholarship of Rs. 5 *per mensem* tenable for two years.

(2) The Baring Scholarship (in honour of Sir Evelyn Baring) of Rs. 5 *per mensem* tenable for two years.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector, Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Gangadhar Das, M.A.
Dhanballabh Set, M. A.
Srischandra Laha, B.A.
Pandit Rajanikanta Chatterjee.

And seventeen other Teachers.

17.

Burdwan Raj College.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This Institution, since its first establishment in 1817, has been one of slow but steady growth. True to its mission of supplying the demands of the public of Burdwan for education, in the modern acceptation of the term, it has always kept pace with the real wants of the place. Started as an Anglo-vernacular school, imparting rudimentary education which satisfied the intellectual craving of the Burdwan people of the early days of British rule in India, it passed through different stages of improvement, developed various phases of usefulness, and at last attained a recognized position as a second grade College in 1881.

The responsibility of teaching a zila, worthy as it was of the princely and munificent house that undertook it, assumed at a later period, such formidable proportions as might well stagger any man of weaker nerves than those of His Highness the lamented Maharaja Mahtab Chand Bahadur. When the Government, actuated by a sense of the growing wants of the people of Burdwan, and dissatisfied with the slow and indifferent working of the moribund Government school that dragged its listless existence from year's end to year's end, intended to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, the Maharaja, jealous for the honour of his house, which could never brook a rival in its field of charity, undertook so to improve the condition of his own school, that by proving for all the educational wants of the district, it would supersede the necessity of a second institution maintained by the Government. A great change accordingly came over the spirit of the Institution. His Highness the Maharaja, with characteristic liberality and discrimination rose equal to the magnitude and urgency of the occasion and thoroughly reorganized and improved the Institution by establishing it on a sounder basis. It was then that the school in all its departments was enabled for the first time, to meet the varied requirements of a community that after ages of intellectual torpor was at last awaking to a sense of its degradation and wants. The College, as the Institution then first came to be called, was so organized as to consist of four Departments—English, Persian, Bengali, and Sanskrit. Thus it will be seen that the arrangements which, by reason of their variety, were calculated to meet the wants of the different sections of the community left no room for complaint. Later on the rapidly growing demand for better education and higher culture which characterized the movements of the people in and about the metropolis, and which ere long made its way even into the backward district of Burdwan did not find the Maharaja unprepared. He anticipated the demands of the people and commenced a magnificent building for the future accommodation of his school which he intended to elevate to the condition of a College. This building and the good work in connection with it were destined, however, to be completed by his worthy successor, and the College was in 1881 affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the Standard of the First Examination in Arts and was located in the same year in the block of buildings that it now occupies.

The educational establishments of His Highness the Maharaja divide themselves at the present time under six heads:—First the College Department, which is open to all students that are matriculated in the Calcutta University, teaching up to the F. A. standard.

Second, the School Department serving chiefly as a feeder or tributary to the above, preparing students for the Calcutta University Entrance examination.

Third, the Bengali School, up to the vernacular scholarship examination standard.

Fourth, the Persian Department, teaching, amongst others, those boys of the first two Departments that take up Persian as their second language.

Fifth, the Sanskrit School, imparting instruction in the orthodox native style to those whose religious scruples prevent them from availing themselves of the advantages of the English school.

And sixth and last, the girls' schools, the present provisions in connection with which, though meagre, are more than sufficient to meet the requirements of female education as it is understood in Burdwan. All these Departments, with the exception of the last two, are under the control of the Principal.

The disbursements in the different Departments aggregate annually about Rs. 21,000, they being entirely met by the munificent charity of His Highness the Maharaja.

Education in all its varieties and phases is imparted gratuitously, several boys in consideration of their extreme indigence, being found in money, besides being provided with free tuition.

Three scholarships of Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for two years are annually awarded to the best amongst those successful F. A. candidates from the College who fail to secure Government Senior scholarships, to enable them to study for the B. A. Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	Babu Ram Narayan Datta, B.A.,
Professor of Physics and Mathematics	,, Krishnadayal Pramanik M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit and History	,, Dakshinacharan Sen, M.A.

Collegiate School.

Head Master	Mr. W. V. Dunsmure.
Second Master	Babu Jitendranath Chattopadhyay, B.A.
Third Master ...	Nrisinhamurari Panja, B.A.
Senior Pandit	Janakinath Bhattacharyya.

And nine other Teachers.

Bengali School.

Babu Prankrishna Pandit and two other Pandits.

Persian Department.

Maulavi	Munshi Mahommadi.

18.

Government High School, Fyzabad.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This Institution was founded by the Taluqdars of the district in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the First Arts Examination and there are a few local scholarships for students in the F. A. class.

There is a boarding-house attached to the School, under the supervision of a resident Master, in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Head Master	...	J. A. D'Cruz, B.A.
Offg. 2nd Master	...	Rammohan Baidyopadhyay, B.A.
3rd Master	...	Gajadhar Prasad Sukul, B.A.
Persian Teacher	...	Tej Rai.

And nine junior Teachers.

19.

Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This College was founded in 1876 in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the island, and is intended for the benefit of all inhabitants of Ceylon without distinction of race or creed. It comprises the College proper, the Collegiate School in two Divisions, upper and lower, and the vernacular department. The course of studies embraces English, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Sinhalese, mathematics, history and geography, logic, philosophy, divinity, botany and drawing. There is accommodation on the premises for the Principal and a number of resident masters and students. The institution is at present under the control of the Founder.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Vacant.
Head Master	...	W. S. Goonewardene, B.A.
Assistant Masters	...	Philip Lewis. Walter Loos. George Perera. C. A. Gooneratna. C. de Silva.

And five others.

Drawing Master	...	E. C. Oertel.
Pandits	...	Sri Dias de Silva. Adrian Fernando.

20.

St. George's College, Mussoorie.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853. The Institution is under the control of the Vicar Apostolic of the Agra Mission by whom it is mainly supported. The object of the Mission is to afford a liberal education to Catholic youth, but pupils of other persuasions (whose religion is not interfered with) are also admitted. The course of studies has been based upon the standards required for the Entrance Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, the Survey of India, and the F. A. of the Calcutta University.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master ...	Rev. Fr. Doogan, O. C.	
Professor of English Literature and Classics	„	G. Barlow, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science	„	B. Paul.
Assistant Master	„	E. C. O'Sullivan.
Assistant ditto	„	P. McTighe.
Assistant ditto	„	J. Flynn.
Assistant ditto	„	H. Dwyer.
Munshi	„	Dal Chand.

21.

St. Thomas's College, Murree.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

This College is situated on one of the healthiest and most pleasant sites of Murree, known as Knockion. Its grounds, more than twenty-three acres in extent, are well-wooded, with spots suitable for gardening and level plots for playgrounds. It was opened on the 1st of February 1882, by His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. P. Tosi, O.C.R.C., Bishop of the Panjab. The cost to the Mission of establishing it and maintaining it during the first two years of its existence was Rs. 40,000. During the same period, the average number of boys on the rolls was 65. The College was affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the F. A. standard, on the 1st of January 1883, and on the 1st of April in the same year, it received a grant-in-aid from the Punjab Government.

Boys are prepared not only for the Calcutta University but also for several other Indian Examinations. Music, Drawing, French, etc., are taught as extra subjects.

The fees for boarders vary between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 a month, and for day-scholars between Rs. 6 and Rs. 12.

The Institution is open to Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

STAFF.

Rector and Professor		...	The Very Rev Fr. Michael Ryan, O.C.
Vice-Rector and Professor		...	The Rev. Fr. Felix Hickson, O.C.
Chaplain	...	...	The Rev. Fr. Barthblomew. O.C.
Senior Professor	...	...	Mr. Benjamin Paul.
Professor	...	...	„ Joseph Odgers.
Assistant Master	...	...	The Rev. Br. Francis Deyer, T.O.S.F.
Ditto	...	...	Mr. William Baker.
Ditto	...	...	„ John O'Brien.
Caterer	...	...	Br. Michael Angelo, O.C.
Matron	...	...	Mrs. Odgers.
Hospital Nurse	...	...	Mrs. Berrill.
Medical Officer	...	...	Dr. T. E. L. Bate.

22.

Allahabad High School Girls' Department.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

Description not furnished.

23.

Rutlam Central College.

AFFILIATED, 1884.

This Institution was founded by Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the late Superintendent of the Rutlam State. It was opened in 1874 by General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B.

It is the centre of a number of schools in the State, which are in a way affiliated to the main Institution. These schools are divided into Branch Schools, District Schools, Jagirdar, Aided and Zenana Schools, and amount in number to thirty-eight, with a daily attendance of 1,255 students.

The College comprises four Departments—English, Persian, Hindi and Sanskrit—and has a total daily attendance of 375 students.

No fees are taken, the College being wholly supported at the cost of His Highness the Maharajah of Rutlam.

In connection with the College, is a Rajkumar class attended by the young Chiefs of the State, to whom instruction is given in English and Hindi.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent of State Education	Mr. Herbert Sherring.
Inspector of Schools ...	Pandit Naranjan Nath.
Head Master of the English Department	Babu Punam Chandra Banerjea, B.A.
Head Master of the Persian Department	Maulavi Abdul Haq.

Head Master of the Hindi Department ..	Pandit Ganga Sahib.
Head Master of the Sanskrit Department	Babu Vishnu Shastri.

And sixteen Assistant Masters.

24.

University College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1885.

This Institution was originally founded in 1879, under the name of the Indian Institution, by Babus Priyanath Chatterjea, M.A., Jogendranath Vidyabhusana, M.A., and Amritalal Banerjea.

From 1880 to 1881 it was under the management of P. Ghosh, Esq., and Babu Rangalal Rai, B.A.

From 1882 Babus Joygovinda Shome, M.A., B.L., and Kalicharan Banerjea, M.A., B.L., took it under their management.

In 1884 the management devolved entirely on Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyay, D. Sc., and the name was changed to the University School. The School was affiliated up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts in 1885.

The Institution consists of a College and a School Department.

College Department:—This Department teaches up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 3; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics ...	Babu Mohinimohan Sen, M.A.
Professor of English and Logic ...	„ Mohinimohan Chakrabarti, M.A.
Professor of Physics ...	„ Prasannakumar Karfarma, M.A.
Professor of History ...	„ Sitanath Adhikari, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Harimohan Bidyabhushana.

School Department:—This Department imparts instruction up to the University Course. The schooling fee varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 a month.

Besides one superintendent and one assistant superintendent, there are ten Teachers, all of whom are graduates, and three pandits in this department.

25.

Ramsay College, Almora.

AFFILIATED, 1885.

This School was commenced in 1850 by the Rev. J. H. Budden, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the large and

handsome building now in use, was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872; and in 1885, owing to the strong desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, College classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College. And several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I. a warm supporter of the school from its commencement; and two by the Raja of Tiri. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys, to assist them in studying for Entrance to the Colleges at Rurki, Lahore, or Agra.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. Coley, Principal.
Rev. J. F. Taylor, B.A.
Pandit. H. P. Paladi, B.A.
" Y. Kishore, B.A.
" Sham Lall Sah.
" Ganga Sah.

And sixteen other Teachers.

26.

Narail College.

AFFILIATED, 1886.

This Institution was founded in January 1886 under the auspices of the late Babu Ramratan Ray, zemindar of Narail. Encouraged by its success, the present managers sent up an application in April 1886, to the Syndicate of the University to authorise its affiliation up to the F. A. standard, and the prayer was granted by the Government of India in their Memo. No. 162 of the 25th April 1886.

The Institution receives a Government grant-in-aid and a liberal subscription from the local zemindars towards its maintenance.

There are two scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, founded by Babu K. C. Ray, to be held by the two most deserving pupils of the College Department, and a gold medal to be annually awarded by Babu Upendra Chandra Ray to the student who would head the list of the successful candidates in the F. A. Examination from this College. There is also a silver medal for the most successful Entrance candidate from the School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English and Logic	Babu Jogendranath Sen, M.A.
Professor of Physical Science and Mathematics	Babu Kumudinikanta Bandyopadhyay, M.A.
Professor of History and Asst. Professor of Mathematics	Babu Amritalal Ray, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Amarnath Bhattacharyya.

1.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The Government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College is limited to ten. Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held in Arts at the University.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 per session during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:—

To students of the 4th and 5th* years, 20 Senior Scholarships, at Rs. 12 a month, ...	Rs.	240	0 0
To students of the 3rd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month, ...	,,	80	0 0
To students of the 2nd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month, ...	,,	80	0 0
Total per mensem, ...	Rs.	400	0 0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such examination. They are tenable for two years on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

* For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded upon the results of the College examination at the end of the 1st year. They are tenable for two years on the same condition as above.

In the event of the scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Practical Chemistry. General Anatomy and Physiology.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body. Pathology. Hygiene.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance. Medl. Wards, 6 months, Surgl. Wards, ditto, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl. Wards 6 months, Surgl. Wards, ditto, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	*Practical Midwifery.* Medl. Wards 3 months, Surgl. do. do., Eye Infirmary ditto, Outdoor dispensary, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal	J. M. Coates, M.D.
Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology ...	D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
„ Comparative Anatomy	J. Anderson, M.D. J. Wood-Mason, *(offg.)*.
„ Anatomy	D. O'Connell Raye, M.D.
„ Botany	G. King, M.B.
„ Materia Medica ...	R. C. Chandra.
„ Chemistry ...	C. J. H. Warden.
„ Medicine	J. M. Coates, M.D.
„ Surgery	K. McLeod, A.M., M.D.
„ Midwifery	R. Harvey, M.D.
„ Medical Jurisprudence	S. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
„ Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	R. Sanders, M.D.
„ Pathology	J. B. Gibbons, M.B.
„ Hygiene	R. Lidderdale, M.D.
„ Dentistry	W. T. Woods.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy	Debendranath De, M.B.
Second ditto ditto	Anukulchandra Chatterjee.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1853.	M. J. Bramley.	1868.	N. Chevers, M.D.
1855.	J. McRae, M.D.	1872.	D. B. Smith, M.D.
1856.	T. W. Wilson, M.D.	1873.	N. Chevers, M.D.
1857.	W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.	1876.	D. B. Smith, M.D.
1860.	S. B. Partridge, *(offg.)*.	1877.	J. M. Coates, M.D. *(offg.)*.
1861.	N. Chevers, M.D.	1878.	D. B. Smith, M.D.
1865.	C. B. Francis, M.B. *(offg.)*.	1880.	J. M. Coates, M.D.
1866.	J. Ewart, M.D. *(offg.)*.		

Secretaries.

1837.	David Haro.	1854.	E. Goodeve.
1841.	F. J. Mouat, M.D.	1855.	F. N. Macnamara, M.A.

1.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, P. W. D.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, and Sub-Overseers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of all ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

Engineer Class.

The class is open to all statutory natives of India.

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certficates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. A certain number instead, 4 and 5 in alternate years receive permanent appointments to the P. W. D. in the Engineer grade commencing as Apprentice Asstt. Engineers. A year's training as Apprentice is also given to two more, and there are also two permanent appointments to the Upper Subordinate Grade open. Candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in language, literature, history, mathematics and elementary drawing and physical science.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35, per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best student; one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 100 for the two best native students; besides two prizes of Rs. 100 and five of Rs. 50, open to all.

Upper Subordinate Class.

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers," after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and civiliam candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly. Three scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three of Rs. 25 each per mensem, are annually allotted to English civil students and three of Rs. 10 each to native students, all tenable for two years.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 80, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of the second grade.

Lower Subordinate Class.

This class is intended for native of India only. Most of the students remain for one and a half years only at College, and if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, and are appointed to the P. W. D., as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee of appointment.

The Entrance Examination is competitive, and in the Urdu language. It comprises for class A, elementary history, and geography, and the use of English figures and words. For class B, a recommendation by an Executive Engineer that the candidate

is a useful man is required, and candidates are examined in arithmetic and writing. Candidates for class A, must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly.

There are sixteen scholarships of Rs. 5 a month for class A.; twelve of Rs. 10 for class B., and the senior men of class A. receive Rs. 5 each from the Education Branch, all tenable during stay at College. There are also six scholarships of Rs. 20 a month, for five months for men returning to perfect themselves in drawing. Non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

Courses of Study in principal Classes.

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer class.

Natives' Military Surveying Class.

A class of 15 native N. C. O. and sepoys from the native army are annually passed through a ten months' course in *Military* Engineering and Surveying.

Fees.

[With the exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

Outside Examinations.

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for the grades of Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W. D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules.

Subsidiary Departments:

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing over 13,500 volumes.
2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs, and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public.
3. A BOOK DEPÔT for sale of the College publications and text-books.
4. A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

Staff.

The principal Staff of the College is as follows:—

Principal	Lt.-Col. M. Brandreth, R.E.
Assistant Principals	Capt. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. " E. Blunt, R.E.
Professor of Experimental Science	Mr. Murray Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.E. and Fel. U.C.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class.	Mr. C. C. Sullivan.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Class ...	Mr. G. T. Sparke.

Five Assistant Masters, Upper Subordinate Class ...	[Various.]
Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class	Lala Behari Lal.
Seven Assistant Masters, ditto ...	[Various.]

For further detailed information, see the Thomason College Calendar published at Roorkee, N. W. P., price Rs. 4-12.

2.

Government Engineering College.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

The College was opened on the 5th April, 1880, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. All classes of the community are admitted, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the following:—

(1) Civil Engineers.
(2) Mechanical Engineers.
(3) Foreman Mechanics (Apprentices).

Pupils for the two higher classes are admitted on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination: their theoretical course, including two and one half hours daily in the shops, is completed in four years, and the fifth or last year is spent by Civil Engineers at Akra in learning brick-making, and on works in progress: by Mechanical Engineers, in supervising actual work in the shops.

The tuition fee for these classes is Rs. 8 per mensem during the four years of their instruction in class, no such fee being charged to any student after the completion of his theoretical course. The messing fees for those who elect to reside upon the premises are,—for Christians, Rs. 20 plus Rs. 5 for rent, for Natives Rs. 7 plus Re. 1 for rent.

For admittance to the Apprentice Department there is an examination, but any candidate who has passed the University Entrance Examination, or has passed by Standard VII of the code of European schools is admitted without further test. The theoretical course—including three hours daily in the shops—continues for three and a half years, and the remaining year and half of the five years' apprenticeship is spent entirely in the shops learning a trade.

Members of this department *must* be boarders, and the charge for Europeans and Eurasians up to 25 in number is Rs. 5 each per mensem, whilst 5 are admitted free, and for Natives up to 40 in number Rs. 2 per mensem; but apprentices in excess of these numbers are received on payment of the same messing fees as Engineer students.

One scholarship of Rs. 20, three of Rs. 15, and six of Rs. 10 tenable for two years are given annually to students entering the Engineer department, and scholarships of the same number and value are competed for at the end of the second year's course, provided that the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half of the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination. In addition there are two scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 per mensem,

attached to the College, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded on the result of the First Examination in Engineering. Two stipends of Rs. 100 reserved for students who have passed the F. A. Examination, and 6 of Rs. 50 tenable for one year are granted to those students who pass the best examination at the end of the fourth year, and there are now, guaranteed by Government, in alternate years 1 and 2 appointments in the superior service of the Public Works Department open to students of the College.

To Foreman-Mechanics, as apprentices, the system of scholarships is not applicable, but after their final examination ten stipends of Rs. 10 and ten of Rs. 6 each, tenable for one year and a half are awarded to those apprentices who pass the best examination, both theoretical and practical.

For further information see the College rules, which will be forwarded on application to the Principal.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Mr. S. F. Downing, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Professor of Civil Engineering ...	Mr. J. S. Slater.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B.A., Camb.
Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science	Mr. E. F. Mondy.
Professor of Drawing ...	Mr. J. T. Bartlett.

Apprentice Department.

Head Master	Vacant.
Lecturer on Physical Science ...	Babu Baradaprasad Ghosh.
Teacher	,, Dwarkanath Datta.
Ditto	,, Surendrakumar Bosu.
Offg. ditto	,, Upendranath Chatterjee.

The workshops are under the charge of Mr. J. H. Toogood, Executive Engineer, Calcutta Workshops Division.

Graduates.

HONORARY D. L.

H. R. H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K. G.	...	1875
Monier Williams		1876
Rev. K. M. Banerjea		1876
Rajendralala Mitra		1876

D. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	1877	Presidency College.
Mitra, Trailokyanath ...	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra ...	1883	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rasbihari ...	1884	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ...	1885	Ditto.

HONOURS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasbihari ...	1871	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ...	1876	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra ..	1878	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ...	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Satischandra ..	1883	Ditto.

B. L.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari ..	1872	Presidency College.
Adhya, Asutosh ..	1869	Hughli College.
Aich, Radhakanta ...	1876	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar ...	1879	Patna College.
Akhileswar Prasad ...	1878	Ditto.
Ali, Ahmad ...	1883	Ditto.
Ameer Ali ...	1869	Hughli College.
Awadh Kisor .	1882	Patna College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Brajagopal ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Durganath ...	1869	Berhampur College.
„ Harischandra ...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Upendranath ...	1879	Presidency College.
Baksi, Saradaprasad ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
Baldeo Lal ...	1884	Patna College
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Abinaschandra...	1867	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra...	1868	Ditto.
„ Asutosh ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Asutosh No. 1 ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bamacharan ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Banawarilal ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.

Bandyopadhyay,	Baninath ...	1885	Patna College.
,,	Bansidhar ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Bhairabchandra	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Bhubanmohan ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Bidhubhushan ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Bidhubhushan ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Bidhubhushan ...	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Biharilal ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Chandrabhushan	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Chandmohan ...	1878	Dacca College.
,,	Debendranath ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Dinabandhu ...	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Gangadhar ..	1874	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ..	1875	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra No 2	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Gopikrishna ...	1875	Hughli College.
,,	Gopinath ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Gurudas ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Haricharan ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Harinath ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Indranath ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath .	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jagatchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jyotishchandra ..	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1870	Patna College.
,,	Kalicharan ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1884	Dacca College.
,,	Kantibhushan ...	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Kantichandra ..	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Karunamay ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath, Sr. ..	1883	Patna College.
,,	Kumudnath ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Mahadeb ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath ..	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ..	1869	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath .	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ..	1878	Ditto.
,,	Maheschandra ..	1873	Patna College.
,,	Nabinchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Nandalal ...	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Nilmadhab ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nilratan ...	1874	Hughli College
,,	Nistaran ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Nibaranchandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Pareschandra ...	1885	City College.
,,	Paresnath ..	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Pramadacharan ..	1869	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath ..	1867	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ...	1870	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	1878	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal	1869	Ditto.
,, Ramnarayan	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramtaran	1875	Ditto.
,, Rebatichandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1869	Ditto.
,, Satyadayal	1869	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	1869	Patna College.
,, Sibnath	1872	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	1883	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamacharan	1873	Patna College.
,, Syamacharan	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Taradas	1875	Krishnagar College.
,, Tarapada	1869	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	1870	Presidency College.
,, Tinkari	1877	Ditto.
Banerjee, P. N.	1869	Ditto.
Bardan, Mohinimohan	1866	Ditto.
Baruri, Akshaykumar	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
Basak, Gobindachandra	1870	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagatdurlabh	1871	Presidency College.
,, Ramkumar	1884	Dacca College.
,, Rasbihari	1880	Presidency College.
,, Rohinikumar	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	1872	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Amarnath	1865	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharn	1863	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar	1879	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar	1883	Dacca College.
,, Annadaprasad	1875	Presidency College.
,, Aswinikumar	1880	Dacca College.
,, Asutosh	1883	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Atulchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Basantakrishna	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Basantakumar	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bhupendranath	1883	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	1870	Ditto.
,, Bijaygopal	1882	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinkrishna	1872	Ditto.
,, Birajaprasad	1868	Ditto.
,, Bishnupada	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	1867	Ditto.
,, Dakshinaprasad	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendrabijay	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendralal	1884	Ditto.
,, Debendranarayan	1860	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	1870	Ditto.

Basu,	Dinanath	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Durgadas	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Durgaram	1873	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	1883	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Hariballabh	1870	Ditto.
,,	Haridas	1885	Hughli College.
,,	Hemchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Isanchandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Janakinath	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath (No. 1)	1869	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	1869	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	1882	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kalikumar	1870	Berhampur College.
,,	Karunadas	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath	1883	Ditto.
,,	Kesabkumar	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Kritantakumar	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Kshetramohan	1870	Ditto.
,,	Kunjabihari	1871	Hughli College.
,,	Lalitkumar	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Latubihari	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Mahendranath	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Mahitchandra	1872	Ditto.
,,	Manmathakumar	1876	Ditto.
,,	Mathuranath	1868	Ditto.
,,	Matilal	1883	Hughli College.
,,	Nabinchandra	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Nagendralal	1885	City College.
,,	Nimaichandra	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Nepalchandra	1870	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath	1877	Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar	1862	Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar	1874	Ditto.
,,	Pratapchandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Pulinbihari	1882	Ditto.
,,	Raicharan	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Rajaninath	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendrakumar	1867	Ditto.
,,	Rakhalchandra	1883	Ditto.
,,	Rameschandra	1864	Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad	1878	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1876	Dacca College.
,,	Saratkisor	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Sasibhushan	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan	1870	Hughli College.
,,	Sasibhushan	1874	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	1884	Metropolitan Institution.

Basu, Sibaram	1883	Presidency College.
„ Syamkisor	1869	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	1881	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath	1870	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	1872	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	1882	Ditto.
„ Udaychandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Batabyal, Atulchandra	1880	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	1881	Ditto.
Bhagwan, Sahay	1879	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas	1870	Presidency College.
Bhar, Trailokyanath	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra	1864	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Beniprasad	1877	Canning Col., Lucknow.
„ Chandrakumar	1883	Presidency College.
„ Dwarkanath	1868	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	1871	Patna College.
„ Haranath	1870	Presidency College.
„ Harinath	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jadunath	1869	Krishnagar College.
„ Jogindranath	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jugadas	1882	Ditto.
„ Krishnakamal	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1871	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1881	Ditto.
„ Maheswar	1882	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	1875	Ditto.
„ Radhakisor	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	1883	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasad	1883	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	1879	Ditto.
„ Tarinikanta	1868	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Hridaynath	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnachaitanya	1869	Presidency College.
Bhupsen Singh	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesabnath	1867	Ditto.
Biswas, Asutosh	1876	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	1880	Ditto.
„ Dandadhari	1881	Ditto.
„ Prankrishna	1875	Ditto.
„ Rudrakanta	1866	Ditto.
Chaki, Benimadhab	1883	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra	1877	Dacca College.
„ Akhilchandra	1874	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	1885	City College.
„ Bhupati	1884	Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan	1872	Patna College.
„ Durgakanta	1885	Krishnagar College.
„ Dwarkanath	1882	Presidency College.
„ Girindramohan	1868	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1865	Ditto.

Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra ...	1871	Presidency College.
" Harachandra ..	1877	Dacca College.
" Harachandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
" Haranchandra ...	1879	Presidency College.
" Haricharan ...	1871	Dacca College.
" Harimohan ...	1869	Presidency College.
" Indranarayan ...	1881	Patna College.
" Isanchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
" Iswarchandra ...	1863	Ditto.
" Jogindranath ...	1880	Ditto.
" Jogindranath ...	1883	Presidency College.
" Kunjabihari ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
" Ramgopal ...	1873	Krishnagur College.
" Purnachandra ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
" Rasikchandra ...	1884	Dacca College.
" Srischandra ...	1884	Ditto.
" Syamacharan ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Syamacharan ...	1883	Ditto.
" Syamaldas ...	1872	Patna College.
" Syamamohan ...	1870	Presidency College.
" Taranath ...	1870	Ditto.
Chandra, Brajendranath ...	1870	Ditto.
" Jajneswar ...	1870	Berhampur College.
" Kalikrishna ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
" Priyanath ...	1879	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Agbornath ...	1871	Ditto.
" Akshaykumar ...	1873	Patna College.
" Amarendranath ..	1868	Presidency College.
" Amirtalal ...	1862	Ditto.
" Amritalal ...	1882	Ditto.
" Atulchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
" Banamali ...	1880	Ditto.
" Bankimchandra ..	1869	Ditto.
" Basantakumar ..	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
" Bhagabanchandra	1868	Presidency College.
" Biharilal ..	1883	Ditto.
" Bipinbihari ...	1876	Ditto.
" Bipradas ...	1870	Ditto.
" Bireswar ...	1871	Ditto.
" Bishnuchandra ..	1875	Ditto.
" Bishnupada ...	1883	Hughli College.
" Chandrakumar ...	1885	City College.
" Digambar ...	1882	Presidency College.
" Dwarkanath ...	1880	Patna College.
" Girischandra ...	1868	Presidency College.
" Girischandra No.2	1868	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
" Harakrishna ...	1870	Presidency College.
" Haridas ...	1878	Ditto.
" Hemchandra ...	1868	Hughli College.
" Iswarchandra ...	1879	Patna College.
" Jadunath ..	1861	Presidency College.

Chattopadhyay,	Jogeschandra ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Kalidhan ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kirtichandra ...	1863	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnachandra ..	1865	Ditto.
,,	Krishnalal	1880	Ditto.
,,	Lakshmanchandra	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Madhabchandra ..	1885	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Mohinimohan ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Nilkanta ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Nityagopal ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Pitambar ...	1869	Hughli College.
,,	Pankajakumar ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Prabhatchandra ..	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Pramathanath	1880	Patna College.
,,	Prasannakumar ..	1884	Hughli College.
,,	Pratapchandra ...	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1883	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Sajanikanta ...	1874	Krishnagar College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Srigopal ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,,	Srikrishna ...	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Sripati ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Sureschandra ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Umakanta ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra ...	1873	Hughli College.
,,	Upendrachandra	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Upendranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Dinanath ...	1884	City College.
,,	Girischandra ...	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Gokulananda ...	1885	Ravenshaw College.
,,	Jadabchandra ...	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindrachandra ...	1879	Krishnagar College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliram ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Narendranath ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Prasannanarayan ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra ...	1877	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Rajanikanta	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan	..	1874	Hughli College.
„ Srischandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Srikumar	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Sureschandra	...	1885	City College.
„ Tarakisor	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Tarapada	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
Currie, F.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Dan, Mahendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
Das, Akshaycharan	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Baikunthanath	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Bhairabchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Brajendramohan	...	1877	Patna College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Dhairyyanrayan	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gorachand	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Hariprasad	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemnath	. .	1871	Ditto.
„ Iswarchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatmohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Jaminimohan	...	1885	City College.
„ Jnanendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Kamalanath	...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Lakshminarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Parbaticharan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Raghunath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rasikchandra	..	1882	Ditto.
„ Sarbananda	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ambikachandra	...	1877	Ditto.

Datta,	Aparnacharan	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Aswinikumar	...	1880 Krishnagar College.
,,	Baidyanath	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Baishnabcharan	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Balaichand	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Benimadhab	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Bharatchandra	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Bhabanicharan	...	1864 Ditto.
,,	Bhabanicharan	.	1871 Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari	..	1876 Ditto.
,,	Brajaballabh	...	1883 Hughli College.
,,	Charuchandra	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Debendranath	...	1885 Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Isanchandra	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Jagadbandhu	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Janakinath	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
,,	Kalikadas	...	1861 Presidency College.
,,	Kamalkrishna	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Lalbihari	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Lalgopal	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Manmohan	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Mohinimohan	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Mohinimohan	...	1882 Hughli College.
,,	Nabinchandra	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Nandalal	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Narasinha	...	1872 Ditto.
,,	Narendrakrishna	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Priyanath (No. 2)	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Priyanath	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1878 Ditto.
,,	Rajendranath	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Ramgopal	...	1869 Berhampur College.
,,	Ramlal	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Ramlal	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Surendrakrishna	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Taraknath	..	1861 Ditto.
,,	Taraknath	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Umacharan	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	...	1882 Ditto.
De,	Adwaitaprasad	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Amritalal	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Ambikacharan	...	1877 Muir Central College.
,,	Anandamohan	...	1884 City College.
,,	Asutosh	...	1879 Presidency College.

De, Bipinbihari	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Brajendralal	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Dulalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gaurcharan	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jugalkisor	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Panchkari	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Ramapati	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	...	1885	Patna College.
Deb, Bhutnath	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Gopendrakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Gokulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Nagendranath	...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Nilmani	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Syamchand	...	1868	Hughli College.
Dhirajkarn	...	1876	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
Fazlul Karim	...	1880	Dacca College.
Fozlol Kareem	...	1885	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Chandrakisor	...	1885	Ditto.
„ Jagabandhu	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1874	Patna College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Rabichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Satyacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath	...	1874	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Aghornath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Akshaykumar	...	1880	Hughli College.
„ Amritalal	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Anantaram	...	1864	Ditto.

Ghosh,	Annadaprasad	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Asutosh	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Atulchandra	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Atulkrishna	...	1878 Ditto.
,,	Atulkrishna	...	1885 Ditto.
,,	Atulbihari	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Baradaprasad	.	1883 Dacca College.
,,	Basantakumar	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Becharam	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Biharilal	...	1878 Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	...	1882 Muir Central College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1883 Hughli College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1883 Presidency College.
,,	Birajkrishna	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Chandidas	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Chandranath	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Debendrachandra	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Debendranath	.	1872 Ditto.
,,	Dhankrishna	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Haranath	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Haridas	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Iswarchandra	...	1873 Dacca College.
,,	Jadabchandra	...	1878 Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Jadunath	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Janakiballabh	...	1884 Ravenshaw College.
,,	Jaygopal	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Jogindrachandra	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	.	1877 Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1871 Berhampur College.
,,	Kalipada	...	1880 Presidency College.
,,	Kalipada	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kantibhushan	...	1883 Patna College.
,,	Kedarnath	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Kshetrachandra	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Mahendrakumar	..	1883 Dacca College.
,,	Mahimachandra	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Manmathakumar	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Nandalal	...	1871 Hughli College.
,,	Panchanan	...	1884 Ditto.
,,	Parbatinath	...	1884 Presidency College.
,,	Prasannakumar	...	1871 Krishnagar College.
,,	Priyanath	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Rajendralal	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Rajendranath	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Ramgopal	...	1883 Hughli College.
,,	Ramottam	...	1884 Presidency College.
,,	Ramprasanna	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Ramsakha	...	1876 Ditto.

Ghosh, Rasbihari	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Saradacharan	...	1885	Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Sasikumar	...	1883	Krishnagar College.
,, Srischandra	...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath	...	1885	Hughli College.
,, Sureschandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1866	Krishnagar College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1874	Hughli College.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Saratkumar	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Umanath	...	1878	Ditto.
Gobindacharan	...	1877	Patna College.
Goswami, Horambalal	.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal	. .	1881	Ditto.
Guha, Anathbandhu	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Aswinikumar	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kaminikumar	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Rebatimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
Gui, Sibchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Guin, Srinibas	...	1883	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gobindagopal	...	1885	Ditto.
,, Gangagobinda	...	1885	Dacca College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Girindrakumar	...	1879	Krishnagar College.
,, Jagadiswar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Ramgati	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1883	Presidency College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Basantakumar	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindranath	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Matilal	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Satkari	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	...	1870	Ditto.
Hanuman Prasad	...	1874	Canning College.

Hati, Banawarilal	...	1882 Presidency College.
Ized Baksh	...	1879 Ditto.
Jagannath Prasad	...	1884 Patna College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra	...	1870 Berhampur College.
Kandhji	...	1884 Patna College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1877 Krishnagar College.
Kar, Grischandra	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	...	1876 Hughli College.
Kennedy, Pringle	...	1885 Presidency College.
Khan, Ramdurlabh	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Ramgopal	...	1874 Krishnagar College.
Konar, Sasibhushan	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
Kshatriya, Lakshminarayan	...	1880 Presidency College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Ramkumar	...	1882 Ditto.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1882 Dacca College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1877 Presidency College.
„ Chandrakata	...	1882 Ditto.
„ Harihar	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	1878 Presidency College.
„ Lalitmohan	...	1885 Patna College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	1882 Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Srihari	...	1883 Ditto.
Lal Sing	...	1875 Ditto.
Mahomed Daem	...	1874 Ditto.
Mahomed Wajed	...	1871 Ditto.
Maitra, Atalbihari	...	1877 Krishnagar College.
„ Akshaykumar	...	1885 Rajshahye College.
„ Batakrishna	...	1883 Muir Central College.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877 Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	...	1874 Katak High School.
„ Kasinath	...	1880 Presidency College.
„ Kedareswar	...	1876 Ditto.
„ Radhagobinda	...	1860 Ditto.
„ Sasicharan	...	1876 Hughli College.
„ Sureschandra	...	1883 Rajshahye College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1877 Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	1878 Ditto.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1885 Ditto.
„ Anandanath	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Bhabanikisor	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bimalacharan	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	1880 Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hridaynath	...	1884 Dacca College.
„ Hridaynath	...	1885 City College.
„ Jagatdurlabh	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Krishnasundar	...	1885 Dacca College.

Majumdar, Pratapchandra	1869	Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra	1885	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	1868	Ditto.
,, Upendranarayan	1873	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulcharan	1866	Ditto.
,, Balaram	1866	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	1869	Hughli College.
,, Lalitmadhab	1873	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	1880	Ditto.
,, Srikanta	1864	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	1866	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari	1875	Ditto.
,, Prankrishna	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rameswar	1882	Presidency College.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	1873	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath	1877	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	1873	Krishnagar College.
Mazhar-ul-Anwar	1880	Hughli College.
Mendies, H.	1868	Presidency College.
Mirza Muhammed Ismail	1882	Patna College.
Misra, Harinarayan	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ramsahay	1885	Patna College.
Mitrá, Abinaschandra	1882	Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	1874	Hughli College.
,, Ambikacharan	1879	Ditto.
,, Amulyacharan	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh	1883	Presidency College.
,, Bankimchandra	1882	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	1865	Ditto.
,, Bagabaticharan	1883	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	1873	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	1877	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	1870	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	1873	Ditto.
,, Biswambhar	1874	Ditto.
,, Birajacharan	1883	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra	1877	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	1877	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Dwarkanath	1867	Presidency College.
,, Girindranath	1880	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	1876	Patna College.
,, Gopallal	1879	Presidency College.
,, Gopendrachandra	1882	Hughli College.
,, Haricharan	1874	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra	1884	City College.
,, Hiralal	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	1875	Ditto.

Mitra,	Jogeschandra	1870	Berhampur College.
,,	Kaliprasanna	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kartikchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Lalbihari	1883	Hughli College.
,,	Madanmohan	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendrachandra	1871	Hughli College.
,,	Mahendralal	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1875	Ditto.
,,	Manmohan	1876	Ditto.
,,	Mohanchand	1878	Ditto.
,,	Narasinhachandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Narendrachandra	1882	Ditto.
,,	Nalininath	1873	Hughli College.
,,	Prasannakumar	1880	Krishnagar College.
,,	Purnachandra	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1880	Ditto.
,,	Radhikacharan	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath	1871	Hughli College.
,,	Ramcharan	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Rameschandra	1861	Ditto.
,,	Saradacharan	1873	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1884	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1879	Ditto.
,,	Sorashicharan	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Surendranath	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Tarabilas	1865	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	1865	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	1883	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1862	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Amarchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan	1877	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	1869	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Abinaschandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Bamapada	1883	Ditto.
,,	Becharam	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bhabacharan	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Bholanath	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Bidhubhushan	1875	Canning College.
,,	Biharilal	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Biharilal	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Binodbihari	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1872	Krishnagar College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas	1869	Krishnagar College.

Mukhopadhyay,	Brajagopal ...	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Chandrasekhar ..	1881	Ditto.
,,	Chandrasekhar...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Charuchandra ..	1883	Patna College.
,,	Durgadas ...	1871	Hughli College.
,,	Girijabhushan ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra ..	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ..	1872	Ditto.
,,	Gopallal ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Gopimohan ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Gobindadeb ...	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Haragobinda ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Harabilas ..	1875	Ditto.
,,	Haranchandra ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Harendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Haridas ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harilal ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Hariprasanna ..	1872	Krishnagar College.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Harischandra ...	1883	Rajshahye College.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1880	Krishnagar College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Jajneswar ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Janakinath ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Jaygopal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jnanendranath ..	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath ..	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kalidhan ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Kalinath ...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Kalipada ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1882	Patna College.
,,	Kanailal ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Kanailal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kantichandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Kapaliprasanna	1869	Ditto.
,,	Karunasindhu ..	1879	Ditto.
,,	Krishnadhan ..	1882	Hughli College.
,,	Krishnamohan...	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Kshetramohan ..	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kshetraprasad...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kumadinikanta..	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath ..	1876	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna ...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna ...	1868	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay,	Nilámbar	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Nilmani	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nibaranchandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Nilalohit	1880	Krishnagar College.
,,	Nrisinhachandra	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Nrityalal	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Phanibhusan	1883	Krishnagar College.
,,	Piyarimohan	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Pramadanath	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Priyanath	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Purnachandra	1882	Muir Central College.
,,	Rajkrishna	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Rajmohan	1865	Ditto.
,,	Rajnarayan	1879	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta	1877	Ditto.
,,	Ramchandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Ramdhan	1873	Ditto.
,,	Ramprasanna	1882	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal	1865	Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad	1883	Patna College.
,,	Saratchandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan	1864	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	1873	Ditto.
,,	Sitanath	1869	Ditto.
,,	Srikrishna	1871	Ditto.
,,	Srischandra	1879	Ditto.
,,	Taraprasanna	1861	Ditto.
,,	Tejchandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Thakurdas	1884	Ditto.
,,	Tulsidas	1883	Ditto.
,,	Umakali	1872	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1879	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1883	Ditto.
Munshi, Gurunath		1885	Rajshahye College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati		1877	Presidency College.
Nag, Abhayacharan		1882	Ditto.
,,	Bamacharan	1876	Ditto.
,,	Baradacharan	1875	Ditto.
,,	Haradhan	1880	Ditto.
,,	Jagadbandhu	1873	Dacca College.
,,	Kunjabihari	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rabatikanta	1882	Dacca College.
,,	Sambhuchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Syamakanta	1880	Ditto.
Nagwant Sahay		1879	Patna College.
Naha, Anapgamohan		1875	Dacca College.
Namasivaya, V.		1883	Presidency College.
Nandan, Hemchandra		1869	Ditto.
Nandi, Ramanath		1862	Ditto.

Nandi, Ramanchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
Narayanprasad	...	1877	Patna College.
Narayan Sibpratab	...	1873	Ditto.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Ditto.
Niyogi, Basantakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Trailokyamohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
Nizamuddin, Hasan	...	1881	Canning College.
Obeyd al-Rahman	...	1869	Berhampur College.
Ohedar, Narendranath	...	1885	Presidency College.
Pain, Amritalal	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
,, Nandadulal	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Priyalal	...	1883	Ditto.
Pal, Abhaycharan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Baikuntanath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1885	Metropolitan Institution
,, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Hughli College.
,, Nanigopal	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1869	Hughli College.
,, Srinath	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Tulsicharan	...	1882	Ditto.
Palit, Debendranath	...	1885	Hughli College.
,, Harinath	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Taraknath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Pande, Jaya Prasad	...	1885	Patna College.
Pandit, Jwalanath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Prannath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Surajnarayan	...	1877	Canning College.
Pathak, Ramratan	...	1870	Berhampur College.
Pattadar, Gurugobinda	...	1885	Hughli College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	1873	Krishnagar College.
,, Rameswar	...	1883	Canning College.
Prayagnath	...	1876	Patna College.
Raghunandanprasad	...	1881	Presidency College.
Ram Prasad	...	1885	Patna College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Bamacharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baranasi	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Benibhushan	...	1883	Metropolitan Institution
,, Benimadhab	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Benimadhab	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bipinchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Biswambhar	...	1883	Krishnagar College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1870	Presidency College.

Ray,	Chandrakumar	1873	Berhampur College.
,,	Chandranarayan	1882	Krishnagar College.
,,	Debendranath	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Dhaneschandra	1868	Patna College.
,,	Dineschandra	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Durgasundar	1874	Dacca College.
,,	Girischandra	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra	1881	Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Harendranarayan	1875	Dacca College.
,,	Harinarayan	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Harinath	1877	Ditto.
,,	Harinath	1883	Patna College.
,,	Indranarayan	1881	Krishnagar College
,,	Jajneswar	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jnanendralal	1878	Krishnagar College.
,,	Jogeschandra	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Kalimohan	1882	Patna College.
,,	Kaliprasanna	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath	1877	Dacca College.
,,	Kesabchandra	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kisorimohan	1869	Ditto.
,,	Krishnanath	1868	Hughli College.
,,	Kuladakiukar	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Kunjamohan	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Mahendranath	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	1875	Patna College.
,,	Mahendranath	1885	City College.
,,	Mukundanath	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Nabadwipchandra	1880	Ditto.
,,	Nagendranath	1870	Berhampur College.
,,	Nagendranath	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Nabinchandra	1877	Berhampur College.
,,	Nikunjabihari	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Nilmadhab	1870	Patna College.
,,	Piyarilal	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Prasannachandra	1866	Ditto.
,,	Prasannagopal	1877	Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar	1868	Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar	1881	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1873	Krishnagar College.
,,	Rajchandra	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendranath	1881	Canning College.
,,	Rangalal	1885	Presidency College.
,,	Sailendrabandhu	1881	Hughli College.
,,	Saradaprasanna	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Sasadhar	1881	Krishnagar College.
,,	Satischandra	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Satischandra	1883	Ditto.
,,	Sitanath	1880	Ditto.
,,	Srinath	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Sudhansubhushan	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Surendranath	1883	Ditto.

Ray, Syamchand	...	1871 Krishnagar College.
„ Ugrakanta	...	1882 Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendrakumar	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1869 Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchandra	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1884 Patna College.
Sahay, Jadunath	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Jagannath	...	1883 Patna College.
„ Nilkantha	...	1885 Presidency College.
„ Raghubansa	...	1870 Ditto.
Samanta, Kalitaran	...	1885 Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1868 Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	...	1867 Ditto.
Sanyal, Bhubanmohan	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Krishnagopal	...	1877 Muir Central College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874 Hughli College.
„ Ramlal	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	...	1882 Dacca College.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	1879 Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra	...	1883 Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1873 Krishnagar College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Jagannohan	...	1881 Dacca College.
„ Jagatnarayan	...	1881 Patna College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Kisorilal	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1868 Berhampur College.
„ Matilal	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Nandalal	...	1882 Ditto.
„ Narendranath	...	1880 Ditto.
„ Nityagopal	...	1876 Ditto.
„ Pareschandra	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	1883 Dacca College.
„ Ramnarayan	...	1880 Patna College.
„ Siddheswar	...	1878 Presidency College.
„ Surendranath	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1862 Ditto.
Sarbadhikari, Amritakumar	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Debaprasad	...	1884 Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1873 Canning College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra	...	1878 Presidency College.
Sayyed Khyrat Ahmed	...	1879 Patna College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	1876 Ditto.
„ Akilchandra	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumar	...	1873 Hughli College.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1876 Presidency College.

Sen,	Annadacharan	...	1882 Presidency College.
,,	Annadakumar	...	1885 Dacca College.
,,	Asutosh	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Baikunthanath	...	1864 Ditto.
,,	Baradagobinda	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Batakrishna	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	...	1884 Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1874 Krishnagar College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1885 Dacca College.
,,	Chandrakanta	...	1883 Presidency College.
,,	Chandramohan	...	1868 Dacca College.
,,	Debendramohan	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Dinanath	...	1873 Gauhati High School.
,,	Dinabandhu	...	1869 Dacca College.
,,	Durgacharan	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Gaurballabh	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Guruprasad	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Haricharan	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Jadabchandra	...	1882 Dacca College.
,,	Jajneswar	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Jatramohan	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kalikumar	...	1877 Presidency College.
,,	Kalimohan	...	1881 Dacca College.
,,	Kamalakanta	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Kamalakanta (No. 2)	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Kanailal	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Kasikanta	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Kisorilal	...	1881 Hughli College.
,,	Lalgopal	...	1873 Krishnagar College.
,,	Narendranath	...	1882 Presidency College.
,,	Prasannakumar	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Radhakrishna	...	1866 Ditto.
,,	Radanath	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Rajkrishna	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Rameschandra	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Ramlal	...	1885 Presidency College.
,,	Ratneswar	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad	...	1884 Dacca College.
,,	Saratchandra	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1883 Hughli College.
,,	Satyakinkar	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Srikanta	...	1881 Ditto.
,,	Srinath	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Taracharan	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Taraprasanna	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra	...	1877 Dacca College.
Sengupta,	Kalidas	...	1878 Presidency College.

Set, Grischandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Manilal	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
Sibsaranlal	...	1877	Patna College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan		1881	Krishnagar College.
Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1363	Ditto.
Singh, Bhupsen	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Brajanandan	...	1881	Patna College.
„ Budhsen	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Saligram	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	1883	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kshetralal	...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Nikunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Prabhachandra	...	1885	Ditto.
„ Pramathakrishna	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Purnendunarayan	...	1882	Patna College.
„ Ramaprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ramcharan	...	1885	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1861	Ditto.
Sitalprasad	...	1880	Patna College.
Som, Baradaprasanna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Brajabihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Debendralal	...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Jaygobinda	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Murarilal	...	1877	Hughli College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1883	Ditto.
Sriram	...	1877	Canning College.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Harimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Suraj-ul-Islam	...	1873	Dacca College.
Syed Mazhar Iman	...	1875	Presidency College.
Takrimuddin Ahmad	...	1883	Ditto.
Talapatra, Ramjadab	...	1874	Berhampur College.
Taslimuddin Ahmad	...	1882	Presidency College.
Tewari, Chandrasekhar	...	1881	Hughli College.
Thakur, Kashinath Kesab	...	1884	Muir Central College.
Twidale, G.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Wajid, Hussain	...	1885	Patna College.
Younan, E.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Muhammad	...	1868	Patna College.

1886.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Mitra, Saratchandra (Junior)	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Bankimchandra	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Order Of Merit.

Bankabihari Lal	...	Patna College.
Niyogi, Gatikrishna	...	Ditto.
Syud Wazir Hassan	...	Ditto.
Adhya, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Narayanchandra	...	Ditto.
De, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
Syam, Saradacharan	...	Ripon College.
Das, Gangadhar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ray, Bhabanath	...	City College.
Chakrabarti, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Sen, Satischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Datta, Lambodar	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Syamasundar	..	Ditto.
Ram Sahay	..	Patna College.
Chattopadhyay, Surapati	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
Basu, Manindranath	...	Ditto.
Asghur Ali Khan	...	Patna College.
Lahiri, Rajendralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bagchi, Debendraprasad	...	City College.
Biswas, Srischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Srimani, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Ray, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
Palit, Amritalal	...	City College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kalidhan	...	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ray, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
Das, Kalikamal	...	Dacca College.
Sarkar, Adharchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kundu, Bhagabaticharan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Achintanath	..	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Makhanlal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra		City College.
Ghosh, Biharilal		Presidency College.
Gulam Hyder Khan	...	City College.
Chakrabarti, Haribar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
De, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath ...	City College.
Guha, Kaliprasanna ...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Jogeschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Mahimchandra ...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Surendranath ...	Ditto.
Dattaray, Anandakissor ...	Ripon College.
Sen, Kalicharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas ...	Ditto.
De, Narendralal ...	City College.
Chakrabarti, Manmohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mahib-uddin Ahmed ...	City College.
Mitra, Saratchandra (Senior) ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Haranchandra ...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Siddheswar ...	Hughli College.
Badyopadhyay, Harilal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Satischandra ...	City College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar ...	Ditto.
Basu, Haridas ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Majumdar, Murarilal ...	Ditto.
Mahomad Ainul Haq ...	Patna College.
Mitra, Upendranath ...	City College.
Datta, Maheschandra ...	Dacca College.
Basu, Abinaschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ray, Hemendranath. ...	Ditto.
Bhatta, Tridharacharan ...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Mahendranath ...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan ..	City College.
Himmat Ali ..	Dacca College.
Sil, Aghornath ..	City College.
Lahiri, Gopalgobinda ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Mahabir Sahay ..	Ditto.
Sil, Makhanlal ..	Hughli College.
Sen, Mahinimohan ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Priyanath ..	Ditto.
Sen, Dakshinacharan ..	Ditto.
Guha, Harendranarayan ..	Ditto.
„ Rohinikumar ..	City College.
Datta, Amritalal ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Pratulchandra ..	Ditto.
Ray, Maheschandra ..	Rajshahye College.
Basu, Bijaygobinda ..	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Nagendranath ..	Ripon College.
Pati, Radhanath ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Datta, Jugalkisor ..	City College.
Sen, Satiskamal ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindrachandra	City College.
Chakrabarti, Lalitmohan ..	Ditto.
Syed Ahmed Hassain ..	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan, No II	Metropolitan Institution.
Majumdar, Nilmadhab ..	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Upendranath ..	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Rakhaldas	..	City College.
Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Yaquinuddin Ahmed	..	City College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jayhari	..	Krishnagar College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	..	Patna College.
Tapeswari Prasad	..	Ditto.
Abdul Majid	..	Dacca College.
Bhattacharyya, Jajneswar	..	Hughli College.
Dutt, Jogen Chunder	..	City College.
Shams-ul-Huda	..	Ditto.
Syud Mahamad Yusuf Ali	..	Ditto.
Ray, Saratchandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Sasimohan	..	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Srischandra	..	Ditto.
De, Basantakumar	..	Ditto.
Gupta, Jnanchandra	..	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	..	Ditto.
Mitra, Sureschandra	..	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	..	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Piyarilal	..	Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh	..	Ditto.
Sanyal, Ramchandra	..	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan, No. I		Ditto.
Maiti, Upendranath	..	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	..	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhab	..	1858	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	..	1862	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	..	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	..	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	..	1860	Ditto.
Dass, Girijasankar	..	1858	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	..	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	..	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	..	1858	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas	..	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	..	1859	Ditto.
„ Prabhachandra	..	1858	Ditto.
„ Ratanlal	..	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	..	1860	Ditto.
„ G.	..	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Srinath	..	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanchandra	.	1860	Ditto.
„ Harihar	..	1858	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Jadunath	1862	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla Fyaz	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sibchandra	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	1873	Ditto
,, Gopalkrishna	1874	Berhampur College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1872	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	1862	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	1872	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	1872	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	1874	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 1)	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jadupati	1871	Berhampur College.
,, Kaliprasanna	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal	1874	Hughli College.
,, Mahendranarayan	1870	Berhampur College.
,, Nabakrishna	1874	Krishnagar College.
,, Nabinchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Panchkari	1873	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1869	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Nabinchand	1867	Ditto.
Bardolai, Madhabchandra	1874	Ditto.
Bari Fazlal	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhaydas	1866	Ditto.
,, Amarnath	1866	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	1874	Berhampur College.
,, Haramohan	1866	Presidency College.
,, Jagadischandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
,, Radhamadhab	1872	Ditto.
,, Rasbihari	1873	Dacca College.
Trigunaprasanna	1869	Presidency College.

Basu, Upendranath	..	1872	Presidency College
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Jnanchandra	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1873	Ditto.
Chaki, Ramgopal	..	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan	..	1874	Hughli College.
,, Chandrabhushan	..	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Dwarkanath	..	1871	Dacca College.
,, Madhabchandra	..	1867	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	..	1869	Dacca College.
,, Rajnarayan	..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	..	1870	Ditto.
Chand, Parbatikumar	..	1869	Dacca College.
,, Prasannakumar	..	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar	..	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	..	1873	Krishnagar College.
,, Napharchandra	..	1873	Hughli College.
,, Nilkanta	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	..	1873	Hughli College.
,, Trailokyanath	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	..	1873	Ditto.
Chandhuri, Annadaprasad	..	1873	Berhampur College.
,, Chandranath	..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jaygopal	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindralal	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Kasipati	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Prasannanath	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Srischandra	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Sibapada	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamapada	..	1871	Ditto.
Dan, Parmeswar	..	1872	Ditto.
Das, Bhairabchandra	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Harakumar	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	..	1873	Dacca College.
,, Parbaticharan	..	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rameswar	..	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgadas	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Harisankar	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Kshetranath	..	1874	Krishnagar College.
,, Priyanath	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Radhakrishna	..	1872	Patna College.
,, Sambhunath	..	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Krishnakisor	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	..	1873	Hughli College.

De, Nilmadhab	..	1873 Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra	..	1865 Ditto.
Deb, Jogindranath	..	1874 Ditto.
Fazlul Quadir	..	1873 Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	..	1873 Berhampur College.
„ Binodbihari	..	1872 Presidency College.
„ Binodbihari	..	1873 Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	..	1871 Krishnagar College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	..	1867 Presidency College.
„ Becharam	..	1873 Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	..	1872 Krishnagar College.
„ Biharilal	..	1870 Berhampur College.
„ Chandrakanta	..	1869 Dacca College.
„ Chandrakumar	..	1872 Krishnagar College.
„ Durgadas	..	1870 Presidency College.
„ Ganeschandra	..	1870 Ditto.
„ Girischandra	..	1869 Ditto.
„ Jadunath	..	1873 Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	..	1870 Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	..	1870 Krishnagar College.
„ Mahendralal	..	1873 Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	..	1872 Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab	..	1872 Berhampur College.
„ Raicharan	..	1872 Hughli College.
„ Rakhalchandra	..	1874 Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	..	1870 Presidency College.
„ Taraprasanna	..	1871 Ditto.
„ Upendranath	..	1872 Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan	..	1866 Ditto.
Golam Asdaq	..	1873 Hughli College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	..	1874 Ditto.
Guha, Gangadas	..	1866 Ditto.
„ Kalisankar	..	1869 Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	..	1873 Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	..	1873 Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	..	1866 Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	..	1873 Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindabanchandra	..	1874 Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	..	1866 Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	..	1874 Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	..	1869 Ditto.
„ Jadunath	..	1873 Berhampur College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	..	1872 Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhubanmohan	..	1873 Berhampur College.
„ Haricharan	..	1873 Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	..	1873 Cuttack High School.
„ Ramdas	..	1874 Presidency College.
Majil, Sasthidas	..	1873 Hughli College.
Majumdar, Gangadhar	..	1871 Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra	..	1872 Berhampur College.
„ Mahimachandra	..	1873 Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramdayal	..	1873 Hughli College.
„ Sarbeswar	..	1868 Presidency College.

Mallik, Akshaykumar	..	1870 Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	..	1872 Ditto.
,, Nityagopal	..	1867 Ditto.
,, Priyanath	..	1869 Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	..	1872 Ditto.
Mitra, Bankubihari	..	1873 Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan	..	1872 Patna College.
,, Bhabanicharan	..	1873 Hughli College.
,, Biswambhar	..	1872 Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra	..	1873 Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	..	1874 Ditto.
,, Saradacharan	..	1872 Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1873 Krishnagar College.
,, Trailokyanath	..	1871 Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	..	1873 Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	..	1872 Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	..	1874 Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	..	1874 Hughli College.
,, Bhubanmohan	..	1870 Presidency College.
,, Chandrabhushan		1873 Krishnagar College.
,, Chandrakumar	..	1873 Presidency College.
,, Gobindadeb	..	1873 Hughli College.
,, Hemchandra	..	1873 Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	..	1871 Krishnagar College.
,, Kanailal	..	1873 Presidency College.
,, Kuladaprasad	..	1865 Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1881 Berhampur College.
,, Saradaprasad (No. 2)		1873 Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	..	1874 Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1867 Ditto.
,, Sricharan	..	1874 Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	..	1874 Berhampur College.
,, Umeschandra	..	1874 Hughli College.
Munsi, Ramgopal	..	1867 Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna	..	1874 Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	..	1873 Patna College.
,, Mahendranath	..	1874 Presidency College.
Niyogi, Nilkamal	..	1869 Dacca College.
Pal, Bankubihari	..	1874 Hughli College.
Patranabis Baneswar	..	1873 Dacca College.
Pranath Pandit	..	1873 Canning College.
Rakshit, Gobindachandra	..	1869 Presidency College.
,, Gobindakisor	..	1873 Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	..	1874 Ditto.
,, Brajanath	..	1873 Presidency College.
,, Dinabandhu	..	1868 Ditto.
,, Dineschandra	..	1874 Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	..	1872 Presidency College.
,, Harakumar	..	1874 Ditto.
,, Jogindranarayan	..	1874 Krishnagar College.
,, Jogindranath	..	1871 Berhampur College.
,, Pratapchandra	..	1873 Presidency College.
,, Rasikchandra	..	1874 Ditto.

Ray, Sudhansubhushan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1872	Dacca College.
Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	...	1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sibsankar	...	1872	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Singh	...	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
Sanyal, Digambar	...	1870	Berhampur College.
„ Kesablal	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1872	Hughli College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1872	Berhampur College.
„ Taraknath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Banwarilal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Gurudas	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	..	1871	Dacca College.
„ Jadunandan	...	1872	Berhampur College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nalitchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
Sil, Gopallal	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Isanchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Kshirodnath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1874	Berhampur College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1872	Krishnagar College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanchandra		1863	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Manulal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	...	1862	Ditto.

Das, Durgamohan	..	1861	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	..	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	..	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakali	..	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar, Sibchandra	..	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	..	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	..	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Jadunath	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Krishnadayal	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Mrityunjay	..	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	..	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramanath	..	1863	Ditto.
„ Tulsidas	..	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranath	..	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikunthanath	..	1864	Ditto.
„ Guruprasad	..	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	..	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rasbihari	..	1867	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	..	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibchandra	..	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Charuchandra	..	1870	Presidency College.
Harihar, Nath	..	1873	Patna College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	..	1882	Presidency College.
Ray, Nikunjabihari	..	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Bhupati	..	1884	Presidency College.
Baruri, Akshaykumar	..	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Saratchandra (Junior)	..	1886	Ditto.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	..	1880	Presidency College.
Basu, Ambikacharan	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Surendrakumar	..	1880	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Biswas, Gangachandra	..	1877	Presidency College.
Bremner, A. G.	..	1872	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	..	1876	Ditto.
,, Bhutnath	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Satkari	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	..	1879	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Nitaigobinda	..	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Sureschandra	..	1878	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Haripada	..	1883	Ditto.
Gupta, Nabinkrishna	..	1875	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh	..	1876	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	..	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Sasibhushan	..	1875	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	..	1883	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Pal, Haridas	..	1875	Presidency College.
Rajak, Biharilal	..	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Jagadischandra	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	..	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	..	1873	Ditto.
Sarkar, Annadaprasad	..	1883	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Sen, Bamacharan	..	1880	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1876	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	..	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	..	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	..	1862	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	..	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kunjabihari	..	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	..	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikunthanath	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Matilal	..	1862	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rameschandra	..	1862	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	..	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parbaticharan	..	1862	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Binodchand	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Ramkrishna	1862	Ditto.
Pandit, Suryyakumar	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Dhaneschandra	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	1861	Ditto.

L. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ash, Matilal	1875	Presidency College.
Atkinson, A. D.	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	1880	Ditto.
„ Bhushanchandra	1882	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Dharanidhar	1872	Presidency College.
„ Gopallal	1876	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	1880	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Satyacharan	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Trailokyanath	1873	Presidency College.
Basak, Lalitmohan	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Basu, Bhubanmohan	1867	Presidency College.
„ Binaykrishna	1875	Ditto.
„ Kenaram	1875	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	1877	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	1875	Ditto.
Biswas, Priyakrishna	1878	Ditto.
Byers, T. B.	1881	Ditto.
Byers, P. W.	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah
Chakrabarti, Bhutnath	1874	Presidency College.
„ Durgacharan	1876	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabadeb	1880	Ditto.
„ Bhutnath	1878	Ditto.
„ Asutosh	1880	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1880	Ditto.
„ Haridas	1878	Ditto.
„ Kalisankar	1871	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	1877	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1878	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal	1867	Ditto.
„ Kirtichandra	1872	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar	1872	Ditto.
Das, Herambanath	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Rajkrishna	1875	Presidency College.
Datta, Abhaycharan	1880	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1876	Ditto.
De, Nibaranchandra	1878	Ditto.
„ Jnanendranath	1880	Ditto.
DeRozario, F.	1873	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogindranath	1877	Ditto.

Ghosh, Kshetranath	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	...	1883	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Guha, Radharaman	...	1880	Presidency College.
Kumar, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Lakersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Marik, Akhilchandra	...	1885	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Martin, J. Arnold	...	1883	Ditto.
Milne, W. P.	...	1872	Presidency College.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Anadinath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	...	1880	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Bankubihari	...	1885	Ditto.
„ Binaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Binodbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Brindabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
Patnaik, Sudamchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Ray, Abinaschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jnanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sitaprasanna	...	1882	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	1865	Presidency College.
Sen, Prankrishna	...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1877	Presidency College.
Sinha, Udaynarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	1872	Ditto.
Warde, Charles P.	...	1883	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.

L. E.

W. A. E. Hanby	...	1885	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.

1886.

B. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

Sorabji Shavaksha	...	Govt. Eng. College, Howrah.

L. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hpo Thine	...	Govt. Eng. College, Howrah.

F. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Martindell, H. E. W.	...	Govt. Eng. College, Howrah.
Mukhopadhyay, Haricharan	...	Ditto.

Graduates—Arts.

HONOURS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilambar .. Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H. ... Teacher.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Sinha, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygobinda .. Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulcharan .. Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rasbihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna . Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jajneswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Gobindachandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nibaranchandra Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarkanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Sirkar, Kisorilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Haldar, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sil, Jadabchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Sen, Kasikanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

De, Gaurisankar ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan ... Dacca College.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya ... Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Harakrishna ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Ameer Ali ... Hughli College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Basu, Anandamohan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

De, Krishnadas ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS III.

Basu, Trailokyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra... Hughli College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Sen, Krishnabihari ... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogindranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna ... Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Ray, Chandrakumar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath ... Dacca College.
Das, Baikunthanath ... Ditto.
Basak, Jagadurlabh ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Deb, Upendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra	...	Patna College.

Class III.

Saha, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

1870.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibnath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Mallik, Akhilchandra	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Bhabanicharan	...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sarkar, Sasibhushan	...	Krishnagar College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna	...	Krishnagar College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.

Class III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

Mitra, Lakshmisankar	...	Benares College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Basu, Mahitchandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra	...	Hughli College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Youman, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna	...	Hughli College.
" Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan	...	Benares College.
" Kanailal	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Janakinath	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkar, Golapchandra	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Kshirodnath	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan	...	Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Pramanik, Jasadanandan		Krishnagar College.

CLASS II.

Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra	...	Krishnagar College.

CLASS III.

Dattr Priyanath ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Debendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Isanchandra ... Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath ... Free Church Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjabihari ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnabcharan ... Free Church Institution.
,, Balaichand ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath ... Free Church Institution.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II

Bhattacharyya, Sibnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Baidyanath ... Krishnagar College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Chandhuri, Jnanchandra ... Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra Free Church Institution.
Chandhuri, Sasibhushan .. Hughli College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Das, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Deb, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghoshal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.
De, Lalbihari ... Free Church Institution.
Ray, Saradaprasanna .. Ditto.
Kar, Girischandra ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal .. Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan .. Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batakrishna ... Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan ... Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinbihari ... Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddheswar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Priya Das ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Hukam Chand ... Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra ... Presidency College.
Bishen Lal ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Harabilas ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batabyal, Umeschandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh ... Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar ... Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam ... Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Datta, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

CLASS III.

Sen, Gaurballabh	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Niyogi, Basantakumar	...	Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Jnanendralal	...	Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Mulraj	...	Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Nabinchandra	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

HISTORY.—

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Apurbakrishna	...	Free Church Institution.

MATHEMATICS,

CLASS III.

De, Debisankar	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath	...	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad ... Presidency College.

1876.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Ray, Debendranath ... Patna College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Presidency College.
Gobindacharan ... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath ... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra ... Ditto.
David, Ismail ... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Das, Janendranath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan .. Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Rebatimohan ... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Nandakrishna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta .. Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Ray, Satischandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Abhayacharan ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Free Church Institution.

1877.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Majumdar, Nilkantha ... Presidency College.
Basu, Debendranath ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

Datta, Dwijadas ... Presidency College.
Iswardas ... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar .. Teacher.

CLASS III.

Sen, Trigunacharan ... Presidency College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Amjad Ali ... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Ashraf Ali ... Benares College.

PERSIAN.

CLASS III.

Raza Husein .. Muir Central College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bapurao, Dada Muir Central College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I

Gupta, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Durgadas Presidency College.
Dey, Surendranath ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Basu, Annadaprasad ... Presidency College.
Misra, Ramsankar ... Benares College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Girindrakumar ... Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Bagchi, Upendranath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal ... Hughli College.
Ray, Haricharan ... Canning College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Narendranath ... Hughli College.

1878.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Nag, Haradhan ... Presidency College.
Lalchand ... Lahore College.
Mitra, Purnachandra ... Krishnagar College.
De, Adwaitaprasad ... Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Nag, Syamakanta ... Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna ... Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Sripati ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Kennedy, Pringle ... Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Byomkes	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Datta, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Ray, Nabadwipchandra	..	Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hughli College.
Gyaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisweswar	...	Hughli College.

Class III.

Pragdas	...	Muir Central College.

1879.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Narayan Das	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradaprasad	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Nag, Kunjalal	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sukul, Kalisankar ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Mitra, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Asutosh ... Ditto.
Ray, Saradaranjan ... Ditto.

Class III.

Gargari, Haridas ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Agasti, Suryyakumar ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Ray, Chandranarayan ... Hughli College.
Chhajumal ... Muir Central College.

Class III.

Haragobinda Dyal ... Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhyacharan ... Ditto.
Maitra, Batukrishna ... Ditto.
Dhar, Nagendranath ... Hughli College.

1880.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Maitra, Herambachandra ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Basu, Bhupendranath ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar ... Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Sarkar, Jagannmohan	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar	...	Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Manmathanath		Free Church Institution.
Chandhuri, Tarapada	...	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Chandhuri, Tarakisor	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan	...	Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Amulyacharan	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Datta, Brajaballabh	...	Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Charuchandra	..	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Babbu Singh	...	Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Basil, M. M.	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Pal, Maniklal	...	Hughli College.

1881.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nityagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution
Chandhuri, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankimchandra	...	Presidency College.

Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Ditto.
Dwarkadas	...	Free Church Institution.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Sanatan	...	Canning College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Arndt, George	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Chattopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Harischandra	...	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
Govindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Chotoylal	...	Canning College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan	...	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	Presidency College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Muir Central College.
Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	...	Hughli College.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Patna College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Ditto.

1882.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Mitra, Baradacharan	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Majumdar, Jadunath	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Isanchandra	..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	Presidency College
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	.	Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan	...	Hughli College.

Class III.

Mitra, Lalbihari	...	Hughli College.
Majumdar, Nilmadhab	...	Ditto.
Ohdedar, Narendranath	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

Class I.

Hushmat Ullah	...	Muir Central College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Ghosh, Mahendrakumar	..	Dacca College.
Bhawani Das	.	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Sen, Rajmohan	..	Presidency College.
Basu, Kalipada	...	Ditto.

Class III

Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Ghosh, Kantibhushan	...	Hughli College.
Krishna, Rao Bhatt	...	Muir Central College.
Chandra, Aghornath	...	Presidency College.
Venayak Moreswar Kelkar	...	Muir Central College.

Class II.

Saha, Ramlal	...	Patna College.
Sen, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.
Kedarnath	...	Lahore College.
Hari Lakshmán, Inderkar	...	Muir Central College.

1883.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Sat, Dhanballabh	...	Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Rasamay	...	Hughli College.
Sanyal, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.

Class III.

Sen, Bankimchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Madhabchandra	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra		Sanskrit College.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Rajmohan	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Gobindagopal .. General Assembly's Institution.
Das, Radhagobinda ... Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra ... Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

Jyotirbed, Pitambar ... Muir Central College.
Datta, Jadabchandra ... Presidency College.
Basu, Phanibhushan ... Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Rasikchandra ... Dacca College.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab .. Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath . Presidency College.
Haldar Jogindranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Bisweswar ... Dacca College.

BOTANY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Jogeschandra ... Hughli College.

1884.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Dutt, Jogen Chunder Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Ray, Dwijendralal .. Presidency College.
Ghosh, Nanilal ... Ditto.
Bhaduri, Atalbihari ... Ditto.
Lahiri, Mohinimohan .. Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra . Free Church Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath .. Presidency College
Bandyopadhyay, Haridhan .. Free Church Institution.
" Syamacharan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Chandramukhi .. Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Kalipada ... Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Kalipada ... Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Asutosh No. II ... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Girischandra . Free Church Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Ray, Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Randyopadhyay, Umacharan	...	Sanskrit College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Madhabchandra		Sanskrit College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Basu, Nrityagopal	...	Presidency College.
Das, Jaminimohan	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath	.	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Pareschandra	...	Ditto.

Class II.

Set, Gobindalal	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor	...	Presidency College.
Syam, Saradacharan	.	Ditto.
Pandit, Mohanlal Hukhu	.	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar	.	Presidency College.
Dube, Kalidatta	...	Muir Central College.
Mitra, Upendranath	..	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kaminikumar	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Nagendranath	.	Ditto.

BOTANY.

Class II.

Chakrabarti, Manmohan	..	Free Church Institution.

Class III.

Das, Gopalballabh	...	Ravenshaw College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Sinha, Prabhachandra	...	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Sil, Brajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Khair	...	1874 Hughli College.
Abdus Salam	...	1884 St. Xavier's College.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1883 Hughli College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra		1868 Presidency College.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	1875 Hughli College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1881 Canning College.
„ Chandmohan	...	1877 Dacca College.
„ Gangadhar	...	1871 Free Church Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	1872 Sanskrit College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1881 Dacca College.
„ P. N.	...	1868 Doveton College.
„ Ramlal	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1871 Patna College.
„ Tarinidas	...	1875 Presidency College.
Baral, Nilmani	...	1878 Ditto.
Basak, Rasamay	..	1874 Teacher.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Debendrabijay	...	1881 Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1878 Teacher.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
„ Haridas	...	1883 Presidency College.
„ Hemendranath	...	1884 Teacher.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1880 Sanskrit College.
„ Khagendranath	...	1884 Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nrityagopal	...	1881 Muir Central College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1882 Dacca College.
„ Sureschandra	...	1884 Teacher.
Basudeblal	...	1877 Canning College.
Bhadhuri, Lalbihari	...	1879 Free Church Institution.
Bhar, Nityananda	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
„ Haridas	...	1882 Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
„ Jugadas	...	1880 Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Makundachandra		1877 Sanskrit College.
„ Ramaprasad	...	1882 Ditto.
„ Sukumar	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	...	1883 Krishnagar College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mohinimohan	...	1884 Muir Central College.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Taranath	...	1869 Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
„ Digambar	...	1881 Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1867 Teacher.

Chattopadhyay, Matilal	...	1878 Presidency College.
,, Narayandas	...	1883 Ditto.
,, Pratulchandra		1869 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	..	1881 Ditto.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1880 Krishnagar College.
,, Sureschandra	...	1884 Presidency College.
Das, Bipinbihari	...	1876 Teacher.
,, Gaganchandra	...	1884 Presidency College.
,, Gangadhar	...	1883 Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1875 Sanskrit College.
,, Madhusudan	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
,, Ramsaran	...	1879 Canning College.
Datta, Aswinikumar	..	1879 Krishnagar College.
,, Bharatchandra	...	1871 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Isanchandra	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
,, Krishnalal	...	1881 Presidency College.
,, Mahimchandra	...	1884 Ditto.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1878 Teacher.
De, Asutosh	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Brajendralal	...	1879 Sanskrit College.
,, Nandalal	...	1871 Hughli College.
,, Narendralal	...	1880 Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendralal	...	1884 Ditto.
Deb, Bhutnath	...	1874 Presidency College.
De Mel, A. W.	...	1883 Teacher.
Dutt, William	...	1879 Ditto.
Ganga Sahay	...	1883 Muir Central College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	1880 Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandidas	...	1878 Presidency College.
,, Prankumar	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
,, Priyanath	...	1879 St. Xavier's College.
,, Ramanath	...	1877 Sanskrit College.
Ghosal, Saratkumar	...	1873 Presidency College.
Gomes, D.	...	1877 Bishop's College.
Goswami, Kisorilal	...	1879 Free Church Institution.
Guha, Kaminikumar	...	1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guin, Sibchandra	...	1867 Teacher.
Hajra, Jogindranath	...	1884 St. Xavier's College.
Hanumanprasad	...	1873 Canning College.
Jagannathprasad	...	1883 Patna College.
Laha, Jagadbandhu	...	1870 Dacca College.
Lahiri, Chandrakanta	...	1881 Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1872 Free Church Institution.
Lorimer, George	...	1870 Teacher.
Maitra, Upendranath	...	1880 Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	1883 Presidency College.
,, Anandanath	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1870 Ditto.
Misra, Brahmasankar	...	1884 Benares College.

Misra, Isanchandra	...	1883 Hughli College.
,, Umasankar	...	1878 Benares College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	...	1878 Hughli College.
,, Bireswar	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Charuchandra	...	1876 Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1883 Patna College.
,, Saradacharan	...	1882 Teacher.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1883 Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1864 Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1863 Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Amarchandra	...	1878 Hughli College.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1871 Presidency College.
,, Bamapada	...	1879 Teacher.
,, Biharilal	...	1870 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Binodlal	...	1881 Muir Central College.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	1880 Teacher.
,, Jnanendranath		1884 Free Church Institution.
,, Jajneswar	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Kshetromohan	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Mukundadeb	...	1880 Hughli College.
,, Nabinkrishna	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Nabinkrishna	...	1864 Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan	...	1865 Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1883 Canning College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1884 Muir Central College.
,, Srischandra	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	...	1882 Sanskrit College.
Munshi, Gurunath	...	1884 Teacher.
Munshilal	...	1876 Delhi College.
Nag, Sambhuchandra	...	1866 Dacca College.
Namasivaya, V.	...	1881 Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath	...	1863 Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath	...	1867 Teacher.
,, Tulsicharan	...	1877 Free Church Institution.
Palit, Debendranath	...	1883 Hughli College.
,, Priyanath	...	1877 Free Church Institution.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal	...	1883 Presidency College.
Ray, Baradaprasad	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Ganganarayan	...	1877 Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1880 Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1876 Dacca College.
,, Satyacharan	...	1874 Sanskrit College.
Raychaudhuri, Kshirodchandra	...	1874 Presidency College.
Rudra, Susilkumar	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
Samanta, Kalitaran	...	1883 Presidency College.
Sanyal, Umeschandra	...	1870 Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	1880 Dacca College.
Sen, Akhilchandra	...	1866 Ditto.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1881 Presidency College.
,, Dakshincharan	...	1882 Sanskrit College.
,, Gurupprasad	...	1864 Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1884 Dacca College.

Sen, Kalikumar	...	1876 Presidency College.
,, Krishnakumar	...	1872 Free Church Institution.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajkumar	...	1884 Dacca College.
Set, Girischandra	...	1875 Benares College.
Setukavalar, R. N.	...	1874 Teacher.
Sinha, Kshetralal	...	1883 Presidency College.
,, Madhabprasad	...	1884 Benares College.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	1881 Presidency College.
Sriram	...	1872 Delhi College.
Sriram	...	1876 Canning College.
Sukul, Matadin	...	188[illegible] Muir Central College.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	1882 Presidency College.
Takrim-ud-din Ahmed	...	1881 Ditto.
Twidale, G. A.	...	1867 Doveton College.

1885.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Das, Kailasgobinda	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Jwala Prasada Sankhadhara	...	Canning College.
Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
Das, Abhayacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Basak, Madhabananda	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Gulam Hyder Khan	...	Ditto.
Taraprasada	...	Muir Central College.

Class III.

Datta, Amritalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Debendranath	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

Lane, H. A.	...	St. Xavier's College.

SANSKRIT.

Class III.

Dasray, Basantakumar	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.

PERSIAN.

Class I.

Raja Bahadur	...	Teacher.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Ambikacharan	..	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kumudinikanta		Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	..	Ditto.
Mitra, Hemendranath	...	Ditto.
Adhikari, Sitanath	...	Ditto.
Basu, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Karfarma, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendrachandra		Presidency College.
Sen, Narayanchandra	...	Ditto.
K. Vijaya, Raghavachari	...	Teacher.
Ghosh, Umeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Class III.

Singh, Manilal	...	Presidency College.

BOTANY.

Class I.

Niyogi, Gatikrishna	...	Patna College.

Class II.

Ram Sahay	...	Patna College.
Sanyal, Nalinimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Class III.

Ray, Somnath	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

B. A.

Abdul Bari, B. L.	...	1870	CathedralMissionCollege.
Abdul Hamid	...	1884	Patna College.
Abdul Jabbar	...	1884	Hughli College.
Abdul Jawad	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
Abdul Khaliq	...	1873	Hughli College.
Abdul Latif	...	1884	M. A. O. Col., Aligarh.
Abdul Majid, B. L.	...	1884	Dacca College.
Abdur, Rahim	...	1885	Free Church Institution.
Abdur, Rahman	...	1883	Hughli College.
Abdus Salam	...	1883	St. Xavier's College.
Abul Khair	...	1873	Hughli College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	...	1870	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
,, Panchanan	...	1885	Teacher.
,, Prankrishna	...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Achhruram	...	1879	Lahore College.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1879	Hughli College.
,, Sitanath	...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Suryyakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
Adhya, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	1884	Hughli College.
Advani, Hirananda	...	1884	Presidency College.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Ramnarayan	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
Ahmed	...	1861	Presidency College.
Ahmed, Hamid-ud-din	...	1868	Teacher.
Ahmed, Hasan Khan	...	1875	Bareilly College.
Ahmed Hasain Khan	...	1885	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Aich, Radhakanta, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
Akhileswarprasad, B. L.		1876	Patna College.
Ali Ahmed, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
Amarnath		1880	Canning College.
Amir Ali, B. L.		1867	Hughli College.
Amjad Ali	...	1877	Benares College.
Amjad Ali	...	1881	Patna College.
Arndt, G.		1880	St. Thos. Col., Colombo.
Asgur Ali Khan, B. L.	...	1884	Patna College.
Ashraf Ali		1877	Benares College.
Atmaram		1865	Agra College.
Atmaram	...	1882	Patna College.
Atmaram, Mahta	...	1872	Lahore College.
Awadhkisor, B. L.	...	1880	Patna College.
Ayaram	...	1878	Lahore College.
Babumal		1873	Delhi College.
Babbu Singh	...	1879	Muir Central College.
Badriprasad	...	1875	Delhi College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1872	Krishnagar College.
,, Brajagopal, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.

Bagchi, Debendraprasad, B. L. ...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Durganath, B. L. ...	1868	Berhampur College.
,, Gopalprasad ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harischandra, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
,, Hiralal ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Jajneswar ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath ...	1879	Muir Central College.
,, Nandalal ...	1885	Presidency College.
,, Ramaprasad ...	1884	M. B.
,, Upendranath, B. L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
Baijnath ..	1873	Delhi College.
Bajpai, Benimadhab ...	1880	Canning College.
Bajpeyi, Seetla Prasad ...	1885	Ditto.
Baksi, Harischandra ...	1884	Hughli College.
,, Nagendrachandra ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1882	Ditto.
Baktawarlal ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Bal, Rajendralal ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
Baldeo Lal, B. L. ...	1882	Patna College.
Baldebaram ..	1881	Benares College.
Baldeoprasad ...	1871	Agra College.
Baleswarprasad ...	1875	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra (No .1), B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra (No. 2), B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Adharchandra ...	1881	Krishnagar College.
,, Aghornath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar ...	1883	Hughli College.
,, Annadaprasad ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1876	CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Asutosh ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Atulchandra ..	1884	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Banawarilal, B. L. ..	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Baninath, B. L. ...	1882	Patna College.
,, Bansidhar, B. L. ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Bhairabchandra, B. L.	1862	Ditto.
,, Bholanath ...	1884	Benares College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L. ...	1873	Hughli College.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L. ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Bindulal ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,, Bindodbihari, B. L. ..	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari ...	1880	Canning College.
,, Bireswar .	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bisweswar ...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Chandmohan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan, B. L.	1882	Muir Central College.
,, Chandrakumar ...	1872	Free Church Institution

Bandyopadhyay, Chandranath ...	1870	Teacher.
,, Debendranath ...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Debendranath, B. L. ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Debendranath ...	1885	St. Xavier's College
,, Dharanidhar ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Dinabandhu, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Durgacharan ..	1876	Muir Central College.
,, Gaganchandra ..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gangadhar, B L. ...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Girindrachandra ..	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 2), B L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gopikrishna, B. L. ..	1873	Ditto
,, Gopinath, B. L. ..	1861	Ditto.
,, Gurudas, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Haridhan ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Haridas . .	1878	Presidency College.
,, Harilal, B. L. ..	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harimohan ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harinath, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Haripada ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Hemchandra, B. L. . .	1859	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra ...	1885	Krishnagar College.
,, Hiralal ...	1884	Presidency College
,, Indranath, B. L. ...	1869	CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Medical College.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1872	CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Jagannath ..	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jagatchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Jnanchandra ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
,, Jnanendrachandra ..	1885	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Jogindranath ..	1883	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath ...	1885	Hughli College.
,, Jyotishchandra, B. L....	1879	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1868	Patna College.
,, Kalicharan, B L ...	1865	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidhan, B. L ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kalikrishna ..	1884	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada .	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Kanailal ..	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kantibhushan, B. L. ..	1880	Hughli College.
,, Kantichandra, B. L. ...	1871	Teacher.
,, Karunamay, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath, B. L. .	1873	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath .	1877	Benares College.
,, Kedarnath, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.

Bandyopadhyay, Kiranchandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Krishnachandra ...	1874	Benares College.
„ Kisorimohan ...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kshetramohan ..	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B. L. ...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Kumúdnath, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kumudinikanta ...	1884	Presidency College.
„ Lalitmohan ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahadeb, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. .	1876	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Mahendranath ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
„ Maheschandra, B. L. ...	1872	Patna College.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
„ Nandalal, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Nandalal ..	1881	Metropolitan Institution
„ Narayandas ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Narayandas ...	1885	Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Nilratna, B. L. ...	1870	Hughli College.
„ Niradchandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nistaran, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Nibaranchandra, B. L,	1873	Ditto.
„ Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Parbaticharan ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
„ Pareschandra, B. L. ...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramadacharan, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Priyanath, B. L. ...	1868	Krishnagar College.
„ Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Rajendrachandra ...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Rajendralal ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
„ Rakhaldas ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas, No. I, B. L.	1884	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rammohan ...	1868	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramnarayan, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramtaran, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rasiklal ...	1883	Teacher.
„ Rebatichandra, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Saratchandra ...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1881	Krishnagar College.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1883	Free Church Institution.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasisekhar	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Satischandra	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Satkari	..	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satyadayal, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Satyadhan	...	1884 Ditto.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1868 Patna College.
,, Sibnath, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,, Siddheswar	...	1868 Hughli College.
,, Sitaram	...	1883 Canning College.
,, Srischandra	..	1883 Dacca College.
,, Srischandra	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Srischandra, B. L.	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
,, Surendranath, B. L.	...	1880 Presidency College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	...	1881 Hughli College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	...	1870 Patna College.
,, Syamacharan	.	1881 Canning College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	.	1883 Presidency College.
,, Taradas, B. L.	...	1873 Ditto.
,, Tarapada, B. L.	...	1868 Krishnagar College.
,, Taraprasanna	. .	1877 Hughli College.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
,, Tarinidas	...	1873 Ditto.
,, Tinkari, B. L.	...	1875 Hughli College.
,, Tinkari	...	1885 Presidency College.
,, Tripuracharan	...	1874 Ditto.
,, Umacharan	...	1883 Dacca College.
,, Upendranath	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
Banerjee, A. N.	...	1882 Bishop's College.
,, N. N.	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
,, P., B. L.	...	1867 Doveton College.
,, S. N.,	...	1868 Ditto.
Bankabihari Lal	..	1884 Patna College.
Banke Bihari Lal	...	1885 Muir Central College.
Bansidhar	...	1880 Agra College.
Bapurao Dada	...	1876 Muir Central College.
Baral, Nilmani	...	1877 Presidency College.
Barat, Chaitanyaprasad	...	1871 Patna College.
,, Narendranath	...	1885 Presidency College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L.	.	1865 Dacca College.
Barik, Nilmadhab	...	1884 Patna College.
Baruri, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Baruya, Anandaram	...	1869 Presidency College.
,, Jagannath	...	1873 Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1867 Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Jagaddurlabh, B. L.	..	1868 Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna	..	1883 Free Church Institution.
,, Lalbihari	..	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Madhabananda	...	1884 Presidency College.
,, Radhanath	...	1861 Free Church Institution.
,, Rohinikumar	...	1864 Dacca College.
,, Ramkumar, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,, Rasamay	...	1871 Ditto.

Basak, Rasbihari, B. L.	...	1877	CathedralMissionCollege.
Basil, M. M.	...	1879	Presidency College.
Basudeb, Sahay	..	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Abinaschandra, B. L.	..	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Adwaitacharan	...	1885	Benares College.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.		1870	Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Amarnath, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar, B. L.	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Annadacharan	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1884	Teacher.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1872	CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1878	Canning College.
,, Aswinikumar, B. L.	...	1877	Dacca College,
,, Atulchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Atulyacharan	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Baidyanath	...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Basantakrishna, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Basantakumar	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bholanath	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bhupalchandra	..	1882	Presidency College.
,, Bhupendranath, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bijaygobinda, B. L.	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bijaygopal, B. L.	...	1879	Krishnagar College.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinkrishna, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1870	Hughli College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1873	Agra College.
,, Birajaprasad, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Bishnupada, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandramuki	...	1883	Bethune Female School.
,, Chandranath, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Charuchandra	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Dakshinaprasad, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Debendrabijay, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Debendralal, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	.	1883	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Durgadas, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Durgakumar	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgaram, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.

Basu,	Dwarkanath	...	1879 Dacca College.
,,	Girischandra	...	1876 Hughli College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1880 Teacher.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1873 Free Church Institution.
,,	Gurudas	...	1885 Canning College.
,,	Haranchandra	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Haridas, B. L.	..	1881 Ditto.
,,	Haridas, B. L.	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Hemendranath	...	1883 Dacca College.
,,	Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Jadabkrishna	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
,,	Jadunath	...	1858 Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Jadunath	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jagadischandra	..	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Jagadischandra	...	1880 St. Xavier's College.
,,	Jagatchandra	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Janakinath, B. L.	...	1882 Ravenshaw College.
,,	Jogeschandra	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Jogindrachandra, B. L.	..	1872 Teacher.
,,	Jogindrachandra	...	1877 Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath (No. 2), B. L.		1867 Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1868 Free Church Institution.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1880 Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath	...	1883 Ditto.
,,	Kadambini	...	1883 Bethune Female School.
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1881 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1869 Berhampur College.
,,	Kalipada	...	1877 Canning College.
,,	Kalipada	...	1881 Presidency College.
,,	Karunadas, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
,,	Kasinath	...	1885 Teacher.
,,	Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1879 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kesabkumar, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Khagendranath	..	1882 Ditto.
,,	Khudiram	...	1876 Free Church Institution.
,,	Kritantakumar, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Kshetramohan	...	1860 Civil Engineering College.
,,	Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Kunjabihari, B. L.	.	1869 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Lalbihari	...	1884 Canning College.
,,	Lalitkumar, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Latubihari, B. L.	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868 Hughli College.
,,	Manindranath, B. L.	..	1884 Free Church Institution.
,,	Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Manmathanath	...	1879 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Matilal, B. L.	...	1881 Hughli College.
,,	Mathuranath, B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.

Basu,	Mohinimohan	...	1876 Dacca College.
,,	Mohitchandra, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1869 CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Nagendralal, B. L.	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nandakrishna	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Nandakumar	...	1880 Dacca College.
,,	Narendranath	...	1876 Hughli College.
,,	Nepalchandra, B. L.	...	1868 Free Church Institution.
,,	Nilkanta	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Nimaichandra, B. L.	.	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Nrityagopal	...	1880 Muir Central College.
,,	Nrityagopal	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Paresnath, B L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Phanibhushan	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1861 Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1870 Free Church Institution.
,,	Prasannakumar	...	1880 Dacca College.
,,	Pratapchandra, B. L.	..	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Priyanath	. .	1879 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Priyanath, B. L.	.	1884 Ditto.
,,	Pulinbihari, B. L.	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Raicharan, B. L	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Rajaninath, B L.	...	1869 Dacca College.
,,	Rajaninath	...	1882 Teacher.
,,	Rajendrakumar, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Rakhalchandra, B. L.	.	1866 Ditto.
,,	Rakhalchandra, B. L.	...	1879 Free Church Institution.
,,	Rakhalchandra	...	1875 Hughli College
,,	Rameschandra, B. L.	.	1863 Presidency College.
,,	Rameschandra	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Rameswar	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Ramkamal	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
,,	Saradacharan	..	1882 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Saradaprasad, B. L.	. .	1874 CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Saratchandra No. 1	...	1885 Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra No. 2	...	1885 Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	.	1873 Dacca College.
,,	Saratchandra	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Saratkisor, B. L.	.	1882 Dacca College.
,,	Saratkumar	.	1885 Free Church Institution.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L.	..	1865 Dacca College.
,,	Sasibhushan (No. 1), B. L.		1869 Hughli College.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1882 Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1884 Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1885 Teacher.
,,	Satischandra	...	1884 Presidency College.
,,	Satischandra	...	1885 Ditto.
,,	Srischandra	.	1881 Lahore College.
,,	Sibram, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Sitalnath	..	1867 Ditto.
,,	Sripati	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Basu, Sureschandra	...	1883 Teacher.
„ Sureschandra	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Syamacharan	...	1881 Teacher.
„ Syamacharan	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Syamkisor, B. L.	...	1868 Dacca College.
„ Tarakchandra, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1884 Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1867 Free Church Institution.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Udaychandra, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Upendranath, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1882 Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1884 Benares College.
Basudev Lal	...	1876 Canning College.
Batabyal, Atulchandra, B. L.	...	1878 Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
Bhabani, Sitanath	...	1884 Teacher.
Bhaduri, Atalbihari	...	1883 Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	1883 Presidency College.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1883 Hughli College.
„ Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
„ Srimanta	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
Bhagirathprasad	...	1883 Canning College.
Bhagwan Das	...	1885 Benares College.
„ Sahay, B. L.	...	1877 Patna College.
Bhagwat Prasad	...	1885 Muir Central College.
„ Sahay, No. I	...	1885 Patna College.
„ Sahay, No. II	...	1885 Ditto.
Bhanja, Kalidas, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
Bhar, Adharchandra	...	1885 Hughli College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Nityananda	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bharonprasad	...	1868 Delhi College.
Bhargab, Kundanlal	...	1884 Canning College.
Bhargo, Sambhunath	...	1885 M. A. O. Coll., Aligarh.
Bhatta, Nandaram	...	1885 Patna College.
„ Napharchandra, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Tridharacharan, B. L.	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	...	1869 Queen's College, Benares.
„ Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	...	1882 Hughli College.
„ Amarnath	...	1885 Free Church Institution.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1884 Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	...	1878 Canning College.
„ Asutosh	...	1884 Presidency College.
„ Bangachandra	...	1878 Ditto.
„ Banikantha	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Beniprasad, B. L.	...	1875 Canning College.
„ Bhabadeb	...	1877 Cathedral Mission College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1885 Free Church Institution.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	1885 Krishnagar College.

Bhattacharyya,	Bishnucharan ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,,	Brajakumar ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Chandrakanta ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
,,	Chandrakumar, B. L. ..	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Debendranath ..	1884	Teacher.
,,	Dwarkanath, B. L. ..	1869	Patna College.
,,	Dwarkanath, B. L. ..	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Haranath, B. L. ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Haraprasad ...	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Haridas ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Harinath, B. L ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Haripada ...	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Jadabchandra No. I ..	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jadabchandra No. II ..	1885	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath, B. L. ...	1867	Krishnagar College.
,,	Jagadbandhu ...	1873	Hughli College.
,,	Jajneswar, B. L. ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jibananda ..	1870	Sanskrit College.
,,	Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Jnanchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Jugadas, B. L. ...	1879	CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Kailaschandra .	1875	Dacca College.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1874	Hughli College.
,,	Krishnakamal, B. L. ...	1860	Sanskrit College.
,,	Krishnanath ...	1884	Rajshahye College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L. ..	1870	Ditto.
,,	Maheswar, B. L. ...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Mahimchandra ...	1885	Ditto.
,,	Mahimnath ...	1884	Hughli College.
,,	Makundachandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Manikchandra ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,,	Manmathanath ...	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Matilal ...	1885	Teacher.
,,	Meghnath ...	1877	Hughli College.
,,	Narayanchandra ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,,	Prasannakumar, B. L.	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Priyanath .	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Radhakisor, B. L. ...	1871	CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Rajanikanta ..	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Rajkumar, B. L. ..	1874	Free Church Institution.
,,	Ramaprasad, B. L. ...	1881	Teacher.
,,	Ramsadan ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Saktikantha ..	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Sarbeswar ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Sibaprasanna ..	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Sibnath ..	1871	Sanskrit College.
,,	Srischandra, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Srischandra ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Sukumar ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath ...	1884	Teacher.
Bhaumik, Dinabandhu ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Hridaynath, B. L. ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Krishnachaitanya, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
Bhawanidas ...	1881	Lahore College.
Bhawani Din ...	1885	Canning College.
Bhaya, Gopalchandra ...	1885	Rajshahye College.
Bhondu, S. ...	1885	Teacher.
Bhowal, Gobindachandra ...	1884	Patna College.
Bhubaneswari, Sahay ...	1886	Ditto.
Biharilal ...	1879	Benares College.
Binayek, Moreswar Kelkar ...	1881	Muir Central College.
Bindeswariprasad ...	1874	Benares College.
Bishenlal ...	1873	Bareilly College.
Bishnu, G. Deodhar ...	1883	Canning College.
Bisi, Kesabnath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
Biswambarnath ...	1876	Delhi College.
Biswas, Aghornath ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
,, Amritalal ...	1884	Teacher.
,, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Dandadhari, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dinanath ..	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Girindranath ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Girischandra ...	1882	Canning College.
,, Jajneswar ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari ...	1885	Krishnagar College.
,, Piyarimohan ...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Prankrishna, B. L. ..	1873	Hughli College.
,, Rudrakanta, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Sashthibar ...	1884	Teacher.
,, Srischandra, B. L. ...	1883	Presidency College.
Blaze, L. E. ...	1884	St. Xavier's College.
Blochmann, H. ...	1865	Professor, Dovoton Coll.
Blochmann, J. ...	1869	Presidency College.
Bomanjee Cowasjee ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
Brijmohanlal ...	1878	Canning College.
Brito, Christopher ...	1864	Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Buzlur Roheem ...	1885	Dacca College.
Camell, O. ...	1885	St. Xavier's College.
Chaki, Benimadhab, B. L. ..	1880	CathedralMissionCollege.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra, B.L.	1875	Dacca College.
,, Aghornath ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution
,, Akhilchandra, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Baikunthakisor ...	1883	Ditto.
,, Bhabanichandra, B.L.	1876	Agra College.
,, Bhupati, B. L. ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari ...	1884	Hugli College.
,, Bisweswar ...	1877	Teacher.
,, Byomkes ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan, B. L.	1871	Patna College.

Chakrabarti,	Chandrakanta ...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Debendranath ...	1885 Teacher.
,,	Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1880 Presidency College.
,,	Durgakanta, B. L. ...	1880 Hughli College.
,,	Girindamohan, B. L.	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	1864 Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1877 Teacher.
,,	Gopalchandra, ...	1869 CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Harachandra, B. L.	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Harachandra, B. L.	1875 Dacca College.
,,	Harachandra, B. L.	1881 Free Church Institution.
,,	Harendranarayan, ...	1882 Rajshahye College.
,,	Haricharan, B. L. ...	1869 Dacca College.
,,	Harihar, B. L. ...	1884 St. Xavier's College.
,,	Harimohan, B. L. ...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Harischandra ...	1880 Hughli College.
,,	Indranarayan, B. L.	1879 Patna College.
,,	Isanchandra, B. L. ...	1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Iswarchandra, B. L.	1862 Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jadabchandra ...	1881 Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Janadagobinda ...	1884 Ditto.
,,	Jnanendranath, B. L.	1882 Muir Central College.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	1879 Free Church Institution.
,,	Kshetranath ...	1885 Presidency College.
,,	Kunjabihari, B. L. ...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Lalitmohan, B. L. ...	1884 Ditto.
,,	Loknath ...	1875 St. Xavier's College.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1883 Muir Central College.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1871 Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Mahimchandra, B. L.	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Manmohan, B. L.	1883 Ravenshaw College.
,,	Mohinimohan (No. 1)	1882 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Mohinimohan, B. L.	1883 Canning College.
,,	Nabakumar ...	1876 Dacca College.
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Rajmohan ...	1882 Dacca College.
,,	Rakhaldas ...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Ramgopal, B. L. ...	1871 Krishnagar College.
,,	Rasikchandra, B. L.	1882 Dacca College.
,,	Sagarchandra ...	1870 Free Church Institution.
,,	Siddheswar, B. L. ...	1884 Hughli College.
,,	Srischandra, B. L. ...	1881 Dacca College.
,,	Syamacharan, B. L.	1865 Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan, B. L.	1880 Free Church Institution.
,,	Syamaldas, B. L. ...	1871 Patna College.
,,	Syamamohan, B. L.	1869 Teacher.
,,	Taranath, ...	1868 Free Church Institution.
,,	Umeschandra, B. L.	1883 Presidency College.
Champati,	Atulchandra ...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chanda,	Kaminikumar ...	1884 Presidency College.
Chandiprasad	...	1879 Muir Central College.

Chandra, Aghornath ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Brajendranath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jajneswar, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna, B. L. ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanath, B. L. ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
Chandulal ...	1881	Lahore College.
Chanoolal ...	1883	Canning College.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Abhaykumar ...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Abinaschandra ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L....	1866	Presidency College.
„ Adityakumar	1875	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Aghornath, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
„ Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1870	Patna College.
„ Amarendranath, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Amritalal, B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B. L. ...	1872	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Amritalal ...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Anukul ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Anukulchandra	1882	Teacher.
„ Anukulchandra ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
„ Atulchandra, B. L. ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Baburam ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Banamali ...	1876	Teacher.
„ Bankimchandra, B. L.	1858	Presidency College.
„ Basantakumar, B. L. ..	1883	Teacher.
„ Bhagabanchandra, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Bholanath ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Bholanath ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
„ Bhutnath ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhutnath ...	1884	Canning College.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1880	Dacca College.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari ..	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinchandra ...	1885	Presidency College.
„ Bipradas, B. L. ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Bireswar, B. L. ..	1869	Sanskrit College.
„ Bishnuchandra, B. L....	1873	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Bishnupada, B. L. ..	1880	Hughli College.
„ Chandrakumar, B. L....	1883	Dacca College.
„ Chintamani ...	1885	L.M.S.Instn.Bhowanipur.
„ Digambar, B. L. ..	1880	Patna College.
„ Dwarkanath, B. L. ..	1877	Ditto.
„ Ganapatinath ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Gangacharan ..	1881	Hughli College.
„ Girischandra, B. L. ...	1865	Free Church Institution.
„ Girischandra, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	1877	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Harakrishna, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.

Chattopadhyay, Harakumar ..	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Haranchandra, B. L. .	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Haridas, B. L. .	1875	Presidency College.
,, Haridas, No. II. ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Haridas, No. 1 B. L. ..	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Teacher.
,, Hrisikes ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Isanchandra ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Patna College.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Jitendranath ...	1871	Hughli College.
,, Jogeschandra, B. L. ...	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Jwalaprasad ...	1876	Canning College.
,, Kalachand ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidhan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Kalipada ...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalipada ...	1884	Hughli College.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Kedarnath, B. L. ...	1871	Teacher.
,, Kedarnath ...	1875	Canning College.
,, Kirtichandra, B. L. ..	1872	Patna College.
,, Kisorimohan, B. L. ...	1865	Doveton College.
,, Krishnachandra, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Krishnalal, B. L. .	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kunjabihari .	1882	Ditto.
,, Kuschandra ..	1878	Presidency College.
,, Lakshmanchandra, B.L.	1882	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra, B. L.	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahimchandra ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Manmathanath, B. L. ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mathuranath ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Matilal .	1876	Presidency College.
,, Mohinimohan, B. L. ...	1878	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath, B. L. .	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Napharchandra ...	1867	Hughli College.
,, Narayandas ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Nilkanta, B. L ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Nityagopal, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Pankajakumar, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,, Paresnath, B. L. ..	1876	Ditto.
,, Pitambar, B L. ...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Prabhatchandra, B. L.	1875	Dacca College.
,, Pramathanath, B L. ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	1876	Teacher.
,, Pratapchandra, B. L. ...	1859	Presidency College.
,, Pratulchandra, B. L. ..	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyagopal, ...	1880	Hughli College.
,, Priyanath, B. L. ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1882	Hughli College.

Chattopadhyay, Rajaninath	1862	Teacher.
,, Rajaninath	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajendranath	1879	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Ramanath	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramanimohan	1880	Presidency College.
,, Ramnath	1880	Ditto.
,, Ratinath	1881	Hughli College.
,, Sajanikanta, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Sanatan	1880	Canning College.
,, Saradaprasad	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	1879	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	1869	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	1880	Canning College.
,, Sasibhushan	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Srigopal, B. L.	1869	Krishnagar College.
,, Srikrishna,	1878	Presidency College.
,, Srinath	1884	Teacher.
,, Sripati, B. L.	1877	Presidency College.
,, Surapati, B. L.	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	1866	Medical College.
,, Tarapada	1885	Free Church Institution.
,, Taraprasad	1859	Presidency College.
,, Umakanta, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	1869	Hughli College.
,, Umeschandra	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	1884	B. C. E.
Chaturbhuj Sahay	1885	Teacher.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar	1883	Canning College.
,, Apurbakrishna, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	1881	Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Binodbihari, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
,, Chandranarayan	1885	Presidency College.
,, Debendranath	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
,, Gaganbihari	1885	Ravenshaw College.
,, Girijasankar	1885	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	1863	Ditto.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	1874	Ditto.
,, Gokulananda, B. L.	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,, Gorachand	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harasankar	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harendranarayan	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	1877	CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Jadabchandra	1884	Rajshahye College.

Chaudhuri, Janamejay	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jagatchandra	...	1883 Krishnagar College.
,, Jaychandra	..	1884 Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1884 St. Xavier's College.
,, Jogindrachandra, B. L.		1876 CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Jogindralal	...	1882 Hughli College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	..	1868 Presidency College.
,, Jnanchandra	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Kalidas	...	1874 Jaynarayan's College.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1868 Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Kaliram, B. L.	...	1875 CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Kisorimohan, B. L.	...	1883 Presidency College.
,, Madhusudan	...	1874 Teacher.
,, Manmathanath, B. L.		1873 Free Church Institution.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1878 Krishnagar College.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nalinikanta	...	1884 Rajshahye College.
,, Narendranath, B. L.	...	1870 Free Church Institution.
,, Prasannakumar	.	1883 Dacca College.
,, Prasannanarayan, B.L.		1877 Free Church Institution.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.		1874 CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L.	...	1870 Dacca College.
,, Ramchandra	..	1884 Benares College.
,, Saratchandra	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1872 Hughli College.
,, Satischandra, B. L.	...	1883 Presidency College.
,, Srischandra, B. L.	..	1870 Ditto.
,, Srikumar, B. L.	...	1873 CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	...	1883 Presidency College.
,, Suryyakumar	...	1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamakanta	...	1884 Dacca College.
,, Syamasundar, B. L.	...	1883 Hughli College.
,, Tarapada, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
,, Tarakisor, B. L.	...	1879 Ditto.
,, Tripurakanta	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umeschandra	...	1870 Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.		1882 Rajshahye College.
Chel, Rasbihari	...	1875 Presidency College.
Chhedilal	...	1870 Bareilly College.
Chhoteylal	...	1880 Canning College.
Chhaju Mal	...	1878 Muir Central College.
Cones, G. A.	...	1871 St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F., B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
D'Abreu, J. H.	...	1874 Teacher.
D'Cruz, J. A.	...	1871 Canning College.
,, L. W.	...	1865 Doveton College.
Dabi Pershad	...	1885 Agra College.
Dakshi, Brajanath	...	1884 Krishnagar College.
Damilal	...	1877 Agra College.
Damodar Balkrishna Sohani	...	1883 Canning College.
Dan, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Parmeswar	...	1870 Free Church Institution.

Das,	Abinaschandra	1883	Presidency College.
,,	Abhayacharan	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Adharchandra	1884	Ditto.
,,	Akshaycharan, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Baikunthanath, B. L.	1868	Dacca College.
,,	Baikunthanath	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Bamacharan	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bamacharan	1885	Presidency College.
,,	Basantakumar	1884	Patna College.
,,	Bhagaban	1874	Bareilly College.
,,	Bhairabchandra, B. L.	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	1875	Teacher.
,,	Brahmananda	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,,	Brajanath	1885	Dacca College.
,,	Brajendramohan, B. L.	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Chandrakumar, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Damodar	1866	St. John's College.
,,	Damodar	1879	Muir Central College.
,,	Damodar	1881	Benares College.
,,	Debendranath	1884	Dacca College.
,,	Dhairyyanarayan, B. L.	1879	Krishnagar College.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	1868	Free Church Institution.
,,	Gaganchandra	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Ganapati	1884	Ravenshaw College.
,,	Gangadhar, B. L.	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra	1873	Hughli College.
,,	Gobindachandra, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Gopalballabh	1883	Ravenshaw College.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	1868	Dacca College.
,,	Gopalchandra	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra	1884	Patna College.
,,	Gorachand, B. L.	1869	Free Church Institution.
,,	Harendrakumar,	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Haricharan, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Harinath	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Hariprasad, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
,,	Harischandra	1885	Free Church Institution.
,,	Harkrishna	1882	Lahore College.
,,	Hemnath, B. L.	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Iswarchandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath, B. L.	1867	Free Church Institution.
,,	Jagatchandra, B. L.	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jagatmohan, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Jaminimohan, B. L.	1883	Ditto.
,,	Jnanendranath	1875	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kailasgobinda	1884	Presidency College.
,,	Kailaschandra	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kalikamal, B. L.	1884	Teacher.
,,	Kalikumar	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kamalanath, B. L.	1877	Dacca College.
,,	Kshetramohan	1874	Presidency College.

Das,	Kshetramohan	...	1885 Patna College.
„	Lakshminarayan, B. L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„	Lalitmohan	...	1884 Dacca College.
„	Lalmohan, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„	Lambodar	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Madhusudan, B. L.	...	1870 L.M.S. Ins., Bhowanipur.
„	Mahendrachandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
„	Mahendralal	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Matilal	...	1883 Ditto.
„	Mayadhar	..	1885 Ravenshaw College.
„	Nabakumar	...	1884 Dacca College.
„	Nabinchandra	...	1885 Ditto.
„	Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
„	Nandalal	...	1872 St. Xavier's College.
„	Nilmani, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Parbaticharan, B. L.	...	1867 Teacher.
„	Piyarilal	...	1885 Dacca College.
„	Prasannachandra	...	1877 Teacher.
„	Prasannakumar	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Radhagobinda	...	1882 Presidency College.
„	Raghunath, B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
„	Rameswar	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Ramsaran	...	1877 Canning College.
„	Rasikchandra, B. L.	...	1880 Ditto.
„	Sarbananda, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Surendranath	...	1876 Ditto.
„	Suryyanarayan, B. L.	..	1873 Ditto.
„	Tarakchandra, B. L.	...	1877 CathedralMissionCollege.
„	Taraprasanna	...	1862 Presidency College.
„	Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1877 Teacher.
„	Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
„	Taritmohan	..	1882 Hughli College.
„	Umeschandra, B. L.	..	1874 Free Church Institution.
Dasdas,	Harischandra, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„	Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
Dasgupta,	Annadacharan	...	1885 Ditto.
„	Basantakumar	...	1885 L.M.S. Ins., Bhowanipur.
Dasray,	Basantakumar	...	1884 Dacca College.
Datta,	Abantinath	...	1884 Ditto.
„	Akshaychandra, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Akshaykumar	...	1884 Teacher.
„	Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
„	Amritalal, B. L.	...	1884 Teacher.
„	Aparnacharan, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Annadacharan	...	1881 Benares College.
„	Aswinikumar, B. L.	...	1878 Krishnagar College.
„	Baidyanath, B. L.	...	1870 CathedralMissionCollege.
„	Baikunthanath	...	1884 Ravenshaw College.
„	Baishnabcharan	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Balaichand, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Balaichand	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto.

Datta, Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Bhagabanchandra	...	1876 Ditto.
„ Bhairabchandra	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
„ Bharatchandra	...	1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877 Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Brajaballabh, B. L.	...	1879 Krishnagar College.
„ Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Debendranath, B. L.	...	1874 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Debiprasad	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Durgadas	...	1862 Presidency College.
„ Dwijadas	...	1876 Ditto.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1875 Patna College.
„ Girischandra	...	1883 Dacca College.
„ Harisankar	...	1868 Hughli College.
„ Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1882 Presidency College.
„ Jagadbandhu, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Janakinath, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Janakinath	...	1884 Canning College.
„ Jaykali	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	1881 Ditto.
„ Jugalkisor, B. L.	...	1880 Hughli College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870 Sanskrit College.
„ Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1873 Dacca College.
„ Kalikadas, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„ Kamalkrishna, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
„ Krishnalal	...	1879 Ditto.
„ Lalgopal, B. L.	...	1859 Ditto.
„ Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1874 Muir Central College.
„ Lalitkumar	...	1885 Dacca College.
„ Lambodar, B. L.	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Lalitchandra	...	1884 Presidency College.
„ Loknath	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1882 Presidency College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahabharat	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahendranath	...	1878 Benares College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1881 Teacher.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Maheschandra, B. L.	...	1880 Dacca College.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1883 Ditto.
„ Manmohan, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Mohinimohan, B. L.	...	1877 Hughli College.
„ Mohinimohan, B. L.	...	1877 Teacher.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nandalal, B. L.	...	1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Narasinha, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Narendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1879 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Narendranath	...	1884 Ditto.

Datta, Nibaranchandra	...	1884 Presidency College.
„ Nrisinhakumar, B. L.	...	1879 Ditto.
„ Nityalal	...	1875 Free Church Institution.
„ Pareschandra	...	1884 Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Pratulchandra, B. L.	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870 Cathedral Mission College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1876 Ditto.
„ Radhikacharan	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1868 Berhampur College.
„ Ramlal, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
„ Ramnarayan	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	1880 Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1870 Free Church Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasikumar	...	1885 Ditto.
„ Surendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	1869 Free Church Institution.
„ Taraknath, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„ Taraknath, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1869 Free Church Institution.
„ Umacharan, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1867 Teacher.
„ Upendranath, B L.	...	1879 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Dattaray, Anandakisor, B. L.	...	1884 Ditto.
Datilal	...	1883 Muir Central College.
David, H.	...	1876 Teacher.
„ J.	...	1875 Benares College.
DeMel, A. W.	...	1880 St. Thomas' Col., Colombo.
De, Adwaitaprasad, B. L.	...	1877 Cathedral Mission College
„ Amritalal, B. L.	...	1867 Free Church Institution.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874 Muir Central College.
„ Anandamohan, B. L.	...	1880 Cathedral Mission College
„ Asutosh, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
„ Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Benimadhab	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1881 Hughli College.
„ Bhabanisankar	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Brajendralal	...	1877 Canning College.
„ Brajendranath	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Debsankar	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
„ Dhankrishna	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Dinanath, B. L.	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Dulalchandra, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
Gajendranath	...	1875 Free Church Institution.

De,	Gaurcharan, B. L.	...	1872 Dacca College.
,,	Gaurisankar, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1870 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
,,	Jaygopal	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Jugalkisor	...	1874 Hughli College.
,,	Kasipati	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Krshnadas, B. L.	...	1867 Free Church Institution.
,,	Krishnakisor	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Kunjabihari	...	1882 Dacca College.
,,	Lalbihari, B. L.		1872 Free Church Institution.
,,	Makhanlal	...	1876 Hughli College.
,,	Matilal	...	1864 Medical College.
,,	Nandalal	...	1870 Hughli College.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
,,	Narendralal, B. L.	...	1880 CathedralMissionCollege
,,	Nilmadhab, B. L.	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Panchkari, B. L.	...	1878 Presidency College.
,,	Prasannakumar	...	1885 Teacher.
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Rajmohan, B. L.	...	1867 Dacca College.
,,	Ramanath	...	1885 Hughli College.
,,	Ramapati, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Rammohan	...	1883 Teacher.
,,	Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
,,	Saradaprasad	...	1884 Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Siddheswar	...	1884 Hughli College.
,,	Siddheswar	...	1885 Ditto.
,,	Surendranath, B. L.	...	1883 Patna College.
,,	Upendralal	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Deb,	Bhutnath, B. L.	...	1872 Patna College.
,,	Gopendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Haranchandra	...	1884 Mnir Central College.
,,	Isanchandra	...	1885 Dacca College.
,,	Jogindrachandra	...	1883 Presidency College.
,,	Kalimohan, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Madhabchandra	...	1865 Queen's College, Benares.
,,	Mathuramohan	...	1884 Dacca College.
,,	Nandalal	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Sibchandra	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
,,	Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
Debiprasad		...	1876 Bareilly College.
Dhar,	Abinaschandra, B. L.	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Asutosh, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Brindabanchandra	...	1873 Dacca College.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	...	1868 Teacher.
,,	Gokulchandra, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Kalinath, B. L.		1866 Dacca College.
,,	Nagendranath, B. L.	...	1878 Hughli College.
,,	Nilmani, B. L.	...	1866 Teacher.

Dhar, Syamchand, B. L.	...	1867 Hughli College.
Dhirajkaran, B. L.	...	1873 Patna College.
Doran, E.	...	1880 St. Xavier's College.
Drieberg, C.	..	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Dube, Kalidatta	...	1883 Muir Central College.
Durgaprasad, B L.	..	1874 Patna College.
Dutt, Jogen Chunder, B. L.	...	1883 Presidency College.
„ William	...	1878 Teacher.
Dwarkadas	...	1880 Lahore College.
Dwarkaprasad	..	1885 Muir Central College.
Evans, R W.	...	1861 Bishop's College.
Farid-ud-din Ahmad	...	1880 Hughli College.
Fazlalkudir	...	1869 Presidency College.
Fazl Rusul	...	1874 Bareilly College.
Fazlul Karim, B. L.	...	1878 Hughli College.
„ Karim, B. L.	...	1883 Dacca College.
Forbes, A. H.	...	1864 Doveton College.
Gabriel, J.	...	1883 Teacher.
Gaindunlal	...	1874 Bareilly College.
Gangaram, Sahni	...	1881 Lahore College.
Gangasaran	...	1871 Agra College.
Gangaprasad	...	1883 Benares College.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1883 Free Church Institution.
„ Apurbakumar	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Baradakanta	...	1884 Dacca College.
„ Benimadhab	...	1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Binodbihari	...	1868 Krishnagar College.
„ Birendranath	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Chandrakisor, B. L.	...	1881 Hughli College.
„ Debendranath	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jagadbandhu, B. L.	..	1867 Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna, B. L.	...	1875 Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan, B. L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1882 Hughli College.
„ Makhanlal, B. L.	...	1883 Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„ Narendranath	...	1879 Muir Central College.
„ Piyarilal, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
„ Priyanath		1883 Ditto.
„ Radhikanath	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajanikanta, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Rajaninath	..	1871 Dacca College.
„ Rajaninath	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	1869 Teacher.
„ Rabichandra, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1860 Ditto.
„ Satyacharan, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1885 Ditto.
Gargari, Haridas	..	1878 St. Xavier's College.
„ Ramdas	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
Gaurisankar	...	1883 Patna College.
Gnyaprasad	...	1879 Benares College.
Ghatak, Nibaranchandra	...	1881 St. Xavier's College.

Ghatak, Janakinath, B. L.	1873	Teacher.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	1863	Presidency College.
„ Abinaschandra, (No.2) B.L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Aghornath, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
„ Aghornath	1884	Teacher.
„ Akshaykrishna	1885	Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumar, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„ Amritalal, B. L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L.	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Anantaram, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Annadaprasad, B. L.	1873	Hughli College.
„ Apurbachandra	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Apurbakrishna	1874	Medical College.
„ Asutosh, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	1884	Ditto.
„ Asutosh	1884	Teacher.
„ Atalbihari, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
„ Atulchandra, B. L.	1880	Ditto.
„ Atulkrishna, B. L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Atulkrishna, B. L.	1876	Ditto.
„ Banamali	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Baradaprasad, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
„ Basantakumar, B. L.	1881	Dacca College.
„ Becharam, B. L.	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Bhubanmohan	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Biharilal, B. L.	1875	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B. L.	1879	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Binodbikari, B. L.	1875	Hughli College.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	1879	Canning College.
„ Bipinbihari	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	1881	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Birajkrishna, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandidas, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	1870	Krishnagar College.
„ Chandramohan	1865	Medical College.
„ Chandranath, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Debendrachandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Debendranath, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna, B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Durganarayan	1869	Ditto.
„ Gaganchandra	1885	Dacca College.
„ Girindranath	1885	Doveton College.
„ Girischandra	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1871	L.M.S. Ins. Bowanipur.
„ Haranath, B. L.	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Haranchandra	1883	Presidency College.
„ Harankrishna	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Ghosh,	Harichaitanya	...	1866 Dacca College.
,,	Haridas, B. L.	...	1874 Hughli College.
,,	Harischandra	...	1883 Ravenshaw College.
,,	Isanchandra	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Isanchandra	...	1885 St. Xavier's College.
,,	Iswarchandra, B. L.	...	1871 Dacca College.
,,	Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath, B. L.	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Jadunath, B. L.	...	1872 Free Church Institution.
,,	Jadunath	...	1885 Presidency College.
,,	Jaganmohan	...	1884 RavenshawCollege,Katak
,,	Janakiballabh, B. L.	...	1881 Ditto.
,,	Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
,,	Jnanchandra	...	1885 Presidency College.
,,	Jnanendramohan	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jogindrachandra, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	...	1879 Muir Central College.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1870 Teacher.
,,	Kalikumar	...	1885 Dovetон College.
,,	Kalipada, B. L.	...	1883 Hughli College.
,,	Kaliprasanna	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kantibushan, B. L.	...	1881 Hughli College.
,,	Kalipada, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath, B. L,	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Kshetrachandra, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Kunjabihari	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
,,	Mahendrakumar, B. L.	...	1881 Dacca College.
,,	Madanmohan	...	1881 CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Mahimchandra	...	1872 CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1878 Krishnagar College.
,,	Manmathanath, B. L.	...	1879 Free Church Institution.
,,	Nagendranath	...	1880 Presidency College.
,,	Nakari	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nandalal, B. L.	...	1869 Hughli College.
,,	Nanilal	...	1883 Presidency College.
,,	Nityananda	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Nibarankumar	...	1875 Teacher.
,,	Nilprasanna	...	1883 St. Xavier's College.
,,	Panchanan, B. L.	...	1882 Hughli College.
,,	Parbaticharan	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Parbatinath, B. L.	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Prankumar	...	1883 Free Church Institution.
,,	Prasannakumar	...	1870 Krishnagar College.
,,	Pratapchandra	...	1865 Presidency College.
,,	Priyanath, B. L.	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Priyanath	...	1877 St. Xavier's College.
,,	Priyanath	...	1884 Presidency College.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Radharaman	...	1875 Teacher.
,,	Raicharan	...	1869 Hughli College.

Ghosh, Rajanikanta	...	1871 Dacca College.
,, Rajendralal, B. L.	...	1880 Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
,, Ramanath	...	1876 Ditto.
,, Ramottam, B. L.	...	1879 Ditto.
,, Ramaprasanna, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,, Ramrup	...	1868 Queen's College, Benares.
,, Ramsakha, B. L.	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
,, Rasbihari, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
,, Rasicklal	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sagarchandra	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saradacharan, B. L.	...	1881 Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1877 Free Church Institution.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1878 Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1876 Ditto.
,, Sasidhar	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasikumar, B. L.	...	1880 Ditto.
,, Sasimohan	...	1872 Berhampur College.
,, Sasimohan, B. L.	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satischandra	...	1885 Free Church Institution.
,, Satkarichandra	...	1876 Ditto.
,, Satyakumar	...	1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Srischandra	...	1859 Presidency College.
,, Srischandra, B. L.	...	1882 Ditto.
,, Srischandra	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Surendranath, B. L.	...	1881 Hughli College.
,, Surendranath, B. L.	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
,, Tarinicharan, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
,, Tarinicharan, B. L.	...	1870 Free Church Institution.
,, Tarinikumar	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1876 Hughli College.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1868 Patna College.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1873 Hughli College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umeschandra	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendranath	...	1885 Presidency College.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1873 Ditto.
Ghoshal, Benimadhab	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	....	1880 Ditto.
,, Saratkumar, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Tarapada	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Umanath, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
Gobindacharan, B. L.	...	1875 Patna College.
Gobindaprasad	...	1880 Muir Central College.
Gokal Prasad	...	1884 Agra College.
Gomez, D.	...	1872 Bishop's College.
Gopal Prasad	...	1883 Canning College.
Gopal Ramchandra Dongri	...	1881 Muir Central College.

Goonewardene, W. F.	...	1877	Free Church Institution.
Goswami, Herambalal, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Nityagopal, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Surendranath	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamsundar	...	1885	Dacca College.
Guha, Anathbandhu, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Aswinikumar, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Aswinikumar	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
,, Brajendrakumar	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Harendranarayan, B. L.	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Gurucharan	...	1884	Dacca College.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Kaminikumar, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Piyarilal, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Piyarimohan, B. L.	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Rebatimohan, B. L.	...	1875	Dacca College.
,, Rohinikumar, B. L.	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guin, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Teacher.
,, Srinibas, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Gulam Hyder Khan, B. L.	...	1884	Patna College.
Gupta, Amritalal	...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Asutosh	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Brajendramohan	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Chandranarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Dwijendrasankar	...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gangagobinda, B. L.	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Girindrakumar, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Gobindagopal, B. L.	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
,, Jagadiswar, B. L.	...	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Jnanchandra, B. L.	...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalipada	...	1865	Medical College.
,, Kangalchandra	...	1882	Hughli College.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Mahananda	...	1871	Hughli College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1885	Teacher.
,, Mathuranath	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nagendranath	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1880	Rajshahye College.
,, Pransankar	...	1885	Presidency College.
,, Radharaman	...	1868	Ditto.

Gupta, Rajendralal	...	1870	Hughli College.
,, Rajnarayan	..	1872	Patna College.
,, Ramgati, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Sibendranath	...	1884	Teacher.
,, Syamlal	...	1885	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendrakrishna	...	1884	Ditto.
Guruprasad	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Gyaprasad	...	1877	Ditto.
Gyaprasad	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Hafadat Karim	...	1883	Patna College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1883	St. Xavier's College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1883	Free Church Institution.
Haldar, Brajalal, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Chaitanyacharan	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Gaganchandra	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Kisorilal, B L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Matilal, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Ramchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Satkari, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Syamlal, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Hanumanprasad, B. L.	...	1870	Canning College.
Hargobind Dayal	...	1878	Ditto.
Hari Lakshman Indurkar	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Harris, S. S.	...	1884	Lahore College.
,, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
,, W A.	...	1873	Lahore College.
Hati, Banwarilal, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Hummat Ali, B. L.	...	1881	Hughli College.
Horst, W. C.	...	1874	Mussoorie School.
Hukamchand	...	1871	Delhi College.
Hukumchand	...	1873	Lahore College.
Hushmat Ullah	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Imtiyaz Ali	...	1885	Canning College.
Iswardas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Iswariprasad	...	1883	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Izad Bakhsh, B. L.	...	1877	Hughli College.
Jagannath (I)	...	1878	Agra College.
Jagannath (II)	...	1878	Ditto.
Jagannathprasad, B. L.	...	1882	Patna College.
Jagannathprasad	...	1884	Benares College.
Jash, Bholanath	...	1884	Dacca College.
Jha, Ramanath	..	1881	Benares College.
Jharkhandi, Prasad	...	1885	Patna College.
Jharkhandi, Somnath	...	1883	Benares College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Berhampur College.
Johns, G. W.	...	1879	Agra College.
Johory, I. W.	...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Jwalaprasad	...	1883	Canning College.

Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta	...	1877 Bareilly College.
„ Pitambar	...	1882 Muir Central College.
Kabiraj, Sureschandra	...	1876 Patna College.
Kandhji, B. L.	...	1882 Ditto.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1872 Teacher.
Kar, Chandrasekhar	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gaurkisor	...	1879 Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1884 Dacca College.
„ Harischandra	...	1875 Presidency College.
„ Premnarayan	...	1885 Teacher.
„ Umacharan, B. L.	...	1872 Hughli College.
Karfarma, Prasannakumar	...	1884 Presidency College.
Karmakar, Bankubihari	...	1884 Krishnagar College.
„ Bhushanchandra	...	1875 Presidency College.
„ Hariprasanna	...	1880 Dacca College.
Karta Krishn	...	1884 Muir Central College.
Kedarnath	...	1881 Lahore College.
Kelly, W. A.	...	1881 St. Xavier's College.
Kennedy, Pringle, B. L.	...	1878 Teacher.
Kewal Krishna	...	1884 Muir Central College.
Khan, Lukmanuddin	...	1884 Canning College.
„ Ramdurlabh, B. L.	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1871 Krishnagar College.
Kishenlal	...	1870 Bareilly College.
Konar, Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1882 Free Church Institution.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	1877 Presidency College.
Kriparam	...	1873 Lahore College.
Krishnachandra	...	1880 Benares College.
Krishnadas	...	1875 Ditto.
Krishna Rao Bhatt	...	1881 Muir Central College.
Kshetriya, Giridharilal	...	1885 Ditto.
„ Lakshminarayan, B. L.		1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Kumar, Prankrishna	...	1884 Ditto.
Kundu, Bhagabaticharan, B. L.	...	1884 Hughli College.
„ Madhusudan	..	1885 Free Church Institution.
„ Makundalal	...	1885 Ditto.
„ Nandalal, B. L.	...	1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Ramkumar, B. L.	...	1879 Free Church Institution.
Kundunlal	...	1881 Teacher.
Kunjabiharilal	...	1877 Muir Central College.
Laha, Amarchand, B. L.	...	1873 Dacca College.
„ Jagadbandhu	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Nabadwipchandra	...	1880 Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Srischandra	...	1881 Presidency College.
Lahiri, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1874 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1880 CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Gopalgobinda, B. L.	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harihar, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1872 Free Church Institution.
„ Lalitmohan, B. L.	...	1881 Rajshahye College.
„ Mahendramohan	...	1885 Presidency College.

Lahiri, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mohinimohan, B. L.	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1878	CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Rajendralal, B. L.	...	1884	Presidency College.
,, Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Srihari, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
Lakshmanprasad	...	1879	Canning College.
Lakshmi Prasad	...	1885	Patna College.
Lal Bahadur	...	1885	Ditto.
Lal, Bankabihari, B. L.	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Isacharan	...	1884	Lahore College.
,, Syamsundar	...	1875	Agra College.
Lala, Bindheswariprasad	...	1879	Benares College.
Lalchand	...	1877	Lahore College,
Lalsingh, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Lane, H. A.	...	1884	St. Xavier's College.
LeFeuvre, E. A.	...	1878	Patna College.
Leslie, K. M.	...	1883	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George	...	1868	Lahore Mission College.
Lorimer, G. A.	...	1869	Teacher.
Lubeck, H.	...	1885	Ditto.
Lutfur Rahman	...	1885	Hughli College.
Madak, Priyanath	...	1883	Ditto.
Madangopal	...	1872	Delhi College.
Madangopal	...	1877	Ditto.
Madanmohan Lal	...	1884	Muir Central College.
Madan Singh	...	1881	Lahore College.
Mahabirprasad	...	1879	Canning College.
Maharaj Singh Mathur	...	1883	Agra College.
Mahomed Yusoof, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Mahomed Wajed, B. L.	.	1869	Teacher.
Maiti, Mahendranath	...	1885	Free Church Institution.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1882	Ditto.
Maitra, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1885	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Atalbihari, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Batukrishna, B. L.	...	1878	Muir Central College.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Harimohan	...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Herambachandra	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	...	1878	Canning College.
,, Kasinath, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kedareswar, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Krishnanath	...	1884	Teacher.
,, Mathuranath	...	1885	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra	...	1884	Krishnagar College.

Maitra, Radhagobinda, B. L. ...	1859	Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal ...	1880	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramgopal ...	1881	Canning College.
,, Ramlal ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasicharan, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L. ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamacharan, B. L. ...	1870	Krishnagar College.
,, Upendranath ...	1878	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan, B. L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	1882	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan ...	1884	Teacher.
,, Anandanath, B. L. ...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Bhabanikisor, B. L. ...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bijaychandra ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bimalacharan, B. L....	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinbihari ...	1882	Teacher.
,, Chandicharan ...	1877	Benares College.
,, Chandramohan, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
,, Dakshinacharan, B. L.	1878	Ditto.
,, Debendranath, B. L. ..	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Hridyanath, B. L. ...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Hridaynath, B. L. ...	1883	Free Church Institution.
,, Jadunath ...	1881	Canning College.
,, Jagaddurlabh, B. L. .	1865	Teacher.
,, Jogeschandra, B. L. ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L....	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kalachand ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
,, Kedarnath ...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Kripanath ..	1878	Ditto.
,, Krishnasundar, B. L.	1881	Dacca College.
,, Kunjabihari ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Mahendrachandra ...	1872	Teacher.
,, Manmathanath ...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Murarilal, B. L. ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Nilkantha ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Nilmadhab, B. L. ...	1881	Hughli College.
,, Pratapchandra, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra, B. L. ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Ramdurlabh ...	1872	Dacca College.
,, Ramlal ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramratan ...	1861	Civil Engineering College.
,, Rohinikumar ...	1884	Teacher.
,, Sasilochan .	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamacharan, B. L. ..	1867	Presidency College.
,, Upendranarayan, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
Makkar, Goshthabihari ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
Malaviya, Madanmohan ...	1884	Muir Central College.
Mallik, Akhilcharan, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Atulchandra, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Balaram, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B. L. ...	1868	Hughli College.
,, Jogindrachandra, B. L. ...	1871	Krishnagar College.
,, Jotindrachandra ...	1884	Hughli College.

Mallik,	Kesablal	...	1884 Hughli College.
„	Kunjalal	...	1873 Presidency College.
„	Lalitmadhab, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„	Latulal	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„	Premchand	...	1865 Ditto.
„	Priyalal	...	1884 Ditto,
„	Ramcharan, B. L.	...	1878 Ditto.
„	Srikanta, B. L.	...	1863 Ditto.
„	Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto.
Mandal,	Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1873 CathedralMissionCollege.
„	Girischandra	...	1883 Patna College.
„	Jadunath	...	1881 Presidency College.
„	Prankrishna, B. L.	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Rameswar, B. L.	...	1878 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Manna,	Kailaschandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
Masanta,	Parbaticharan, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
Matilal,	Surendranath, B. L.	...	1875 Ditto.
Mazhar ul-Anwar, B. L.		...	1878 Hughli College.
Mendies,	H. E., B. L.	...	1866 Doveton College.
Mewaram		..	1876 Bareilly College.
Misra,	Baldev	...	1885 Patna College.
„	Biharilal	...	1873 Hughli College.
„	Brahmasankar	...	1883 Benares College.
„	Gauriprasad	...	1884 Patna College.
„	Harinarayan, B. L.	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Isanchandra	...	1881 Hughli College.
„	Lajjaram	...	1881 Canning College.
„	Lakshmisankar	...	1869 Benares College.
„	Ramsahay, B, L.	...	1883 Patna College.
„	Ramasankar	...	1876 Benares College.
„	Sarju Prasad	...	1885 Canning College.
„	Umasankar	...	1877 Benares College.
Mitra,	Abhayacharan	...	1875 Presidency College.
„	Abinaschandra, B. L.	...	1880 Ditto.
„	Abinaschandra, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Achintanath, B. L.	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
„	Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1872 Hughli College.
„	Akshaykumar	...	1883 Presidency College.
„	Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1884 Patna College.
„	Annadaprasad	...	1884 Ditto.
„	Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1877 Hughli College.
„	Ambikacharan	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Amulyachandra	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Amulyacharan, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
„	Asutosh No. III, B. L.	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Asutosh, B. L.	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Asutosh No. I	...	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Asutosh No. II.	...	1883 Ditto.
„	Bankimchandra, B. L.	...	1880 Presidency College.
„	Baradacharan	...	1881 Ditto.
„	Baradakanta	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Benimadhab	...	1864 Presidency College.

Mitra,	Bhagabaticharan	...	1871 Patna College.
,,	Bhagabaticharan, B. L.	...	1880 Hughli College.
,,	Bhubanmohan, B. L.	...	1872 Free Church Institution.
,,	Biharilal	...	1872 CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Biharilal, B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1884 Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
,,	Birajacharan, B. L.	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bireswar	...	1861 Presidency College.
,,	Biswambhar, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
,,	Chandicharan	...	1881 Free Church Institution.
,,	Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Dakshinaranjan	...	1885 Hughli College.
,,	Debendranath, B. L.	...	1872 Free Church Institution.
,,	Debendranath, B. L.	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Debendranath	...	1885 Presidency College.
,,	Dwarkanath, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
,,	Girindranath, B. L.	...	1873 CathedralMissionCollege.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1864 Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra	...	1885 Teacher.
,,	Girischandra	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1873 Patna College.
,,	Gopalchandra	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Gopallal, B. L.	...	1870 Teacher.
,,	Gopendrachandra, B. L.	...	1880 Hughli College.
,,	Haranchandra	...	1881 Patna College.
,,	Harendranarayan	...	1885 Presidency College.
,,	Haricharan, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Haricharan	...	1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Haridas	...	1881 Presidency College.
,,	Hemchandra	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1882 Krishnagar College.
,,	Hemendranath	...	1884 Presidency College.
,,	Hiralal, B. L.	...	1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jadunath	...	1867 Free Church Institution.
,,	Jadunath	...	1880 Teacher.
,,	Jajneswar	...	1885 Free Church Institution.
,,	Jnanendranath	...	1885 Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1869 Free Church Institution.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1882 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kalikumar	...	1869 Teacher.
,,	Kartikchandra, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Krishnakumar	...	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kshetramohan	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1881 Hughli College.
,,	Loknath	...	1884 Ditto.
,,	Lalitmohan	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Madanmohan, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Mahendrachandra, B. L.	...	1869 Hughli College.

Mitra, Mahendralal, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Manmathanath ...	1885	Ditto.
„ Manmohan, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
„ Nareschandra ...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mohanchand ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Nagendrachandra, B. L. ...	1880	Hughli College.
„ Nagendranath ...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Narasinhachandra, B. L. ..	1863	Ditto.
„ Nalininath, B. L. ...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Prasannabadan ...	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnagar College.
„ Prasannakumar ...	1884	Hughli College.
„ Priyanath ...	1869	Free Church Institution.
„ Purnachandra ...	1866	Teacher.
„ Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1870	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Radhikacharan, B. L. ...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajaninath, B. L. ...	1868	Hughli College.
„ Rajeswar ...	1880	Patna College.
„ R. K. ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramcharan, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L. ...	1860	Ditto.
„ Rammohan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rasamay ...	1882	Hughli College.
„ Saradacharan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1881	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L. ..	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sarbananda ...	1883	Free Church Institution.
„ Shorashicharan, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Srischandra ...	1882	Rajshahye College.
„ Surendranath ...	1872	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Surendranath, B. L. ...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra, B. L. ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Syamaldhan ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Tarabilas, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath (No. 1) B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath (No. 2) B. L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L. ...	1870	Teacher.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L. ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Upendragopal ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
Mohanlal ...	1877	Delhi College.
Mohanlal Hukhu ...	1883	Muir Central College.

Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	1879 Presidency College.
Molakram	...	1877 Delhi College.
Moung Too	...	1885 Govt.H School, Rangoon.
Muhammad Ainul Huq, B. L.	...	1884 Patna College.
Muhammad Ali Reza Khan	...	1870 Agra College.
Muhammad Azimuddin	...	1885 Muir Central College.
Muhammad Diem, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
Muhammad Ibrahim	...	1885 St. Xavier's College.
Muhammad Ismail, B. L.	...	1880 Patna College.
Muhammad Shafi	...	1882 Lahore College.
Muhammad Wazir Ahmed	...	1885 Benares College.
Muhibuddin Ahmad, B. L.	...	1884 Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	...	1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Adharchandra	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Adyanath, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
,, Amarchandra, B. L.	...	1877 Hughli College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Amritalal	...	1884 Presidency College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1877 Hughli College.
,, Asutosh	...	1884 Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	...	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Aswinikumar	...	1885 Hughli College.
,, Bamacharan	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bamapada, B. L.	...	1876 Hughli College.
,, Becharam, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Bhagabanchandra	...	1876 Teacher.
,, Bhabacharan, B. L.	...	1882 Presidency College.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	1870 Teacher.
,, Bholanath, B. L.	...	1873 Free Church Institution.
,, Bhupatinath	...	1885 Hughli College.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L.	...	1873 Canning College.
,, Bidhubhusan	...	1884 Presidency College.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1869 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
,, Biharilal	...	1878 Patna College.
,, Biharilal	...	1881 Krishnagar College.
,, Biharilal	...	1884 Dacca College.
,, Biharilal	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
,, Binodlal	...	1880 Canning College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1870 Krishnagar College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	..	1884 Free Church Institution.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1884 Dacca College.
,, Bipradas	...	1868 Krishnagar College.
,, Bishnucharan	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bisweswar, B. L.	..	1883 Patna College.
,, Brajagopal, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Brajalal	...	1882 Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1871 Krishnagar College.

Mukhopadhyay, Chandrakumar	1883	Hughli College.
„ Chandrasekhar(No.2)B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Chandrasekhar, B. L....	1877	Teacher.
„ Charuchandra, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
„ Chintamani ...	1885	Benares College.
„ Debendranath ...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Dinanath ...	1863	Teacher.
„ Durgadas, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Durgadas ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
„ Gangaprasad ...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Girijabhushan, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Girindranath ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Girischandra, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra ...	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gobindachandra ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Gobindadeb, B. L. ...	1871	Hughli College.
„ Gopalchandra(No.1)B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra ...	1877	Benares College.
„ Gopallal, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gopimohan, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
„ Haragobinda, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haranchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Harabilas, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harendranath ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Haridas, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haridas ...	1878	St. Xavier's College.
„ Harilal ...	1874	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Hariprasanna ...	1885	Rajshahye College.
„ Hariprasanna, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnagar College.
„ Hariprasanna, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Haripurna ...	1876	Muir Central College.
„ Harischandra, B. L. ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Hiralal, B. L. ...	1876	Hughli College.
„ Hiralal ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jadunath, B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath ...	1867	Krishnagar College.
„ Jagadis, No. II ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jaharlal ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Jajneswar, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Jajneswar ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Janakinath, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Jayhari, B. L. ...	1881	Hughli College.
„ Jaygopal, B. L. ...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jibanchandra ...	1882	Muir Central College.
„ Jnanendranath, B. L....	1882	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra ...	1885	Ditto.
„ Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1876	Ditto.
„ Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1879	Free Church Institution.
„ Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1874	Free Church Institution.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath, B.L.	1879	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath ...	1883	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath, B. L. ..	1884	Muir Central College.
„ Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kalidas ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
„ Kalidas ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kalidhan, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna ...	1878	Lahore College.
„ Kalinath, B. L. ...	1872	Krishnagar College.
„ Kalipada, B. L. ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
„ Kaminikumar ...	1883	Dacca College.
„ Kanailal, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Kanailal, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kapaliprasanna, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
„ Karunasindhu, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath ...	1885	M. A. O. Col., Aligarh.
„ Krishnadhan, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakali ...	1882	Ditto.
„ Krishnamohan ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan ...	1874	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Kshetraprasad, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Kumudbandhu ...	1885	Dacca College.
„ Kumudinikanta, ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
„ Manmathanath, B. L....	1874	Hughli College.
„ Manmathanath ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Manmohan ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Matilal ...	1885	Rajshahye College.
„ Mukundadeb ...	1879	Hughli College.
„ Nabinkrishna, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nabinkrishna, B. L. ...	1860	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath, B. L. ..	1884	Krishnagar College.
„ Nagendranath ...	1884	St Xavier's College.
„ Nandalal ...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Narayanchandra ...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Narendranath ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
„ Nilalohit, B. L. ...	1877	CathedralMissionCollege.
„ Nilambar, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Nilkanta ...	1885	Ditto.
„ Nilmani, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Nibaranchandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Nityalal, B. L. ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
„ Nrisinhachandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Nrityagopal, B. L. ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Phanibhushan, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal, B. L. ...	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Piyarimohan, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Pramadanath, B. L. ...	1872	Hughli College.

Mukhopadhyay, Pratapnarayan ...	1885	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Priyanath ...	1883	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanath ...	1882	Canning College.
„ Purnachandra ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1880	Muir Central College.
„ Purnachandra ...	1883	Canning College.
„ Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1875	Hughli College.
„ Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rajmohan, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Rajnarayan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramdhan, B. L. ...	1870	L.M.S. Ins., Bhowanipur.
„ Ramaprasad ...	1885	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramprasanna, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B. L. ...	1859	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, (No. 2)	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1881	Patna College.
„ Saradaprasad ..	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Saratchandra, (No. 1) B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra, No. II ...	1885	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra ...	1885	Canning College.
„ Saratchandra ...	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Saratchandra ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra, (No. 2)	1873	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Sasibhushan, B L. ...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra ...	1884	Ditto.
„ Satyanath ...	1867	Teacher.
„ Srischandra, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Sibnarayan ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Srihari ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Srikrishna, B. L. ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Sripati ...	1884	Hughli College.
„ Surendranath ...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Taraprasanna, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Tariniprasad ...	1883	Hughli College.
„ Tejchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Thakurdas, B. L. ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
„ Tripuracharan ...	1884	Dacca College.
„ Tulsidas, B. L. ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College
„ Umacharan ...	1870	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Umacharan ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Umakali, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1884	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1881	Teacher.

Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	1884 Teacher.
Mukundalal	...	1885 Agra College.
Mulchand	...	1885 Muir Central College.
Munshi, Gurunath, B. L.	...	1883 Teacher.
,, Srinarayan	...	1878 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Munshilal	...	1874 Delhi College.
Mulraj	...	1875 Lahore College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati, B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
Nag, Abhayacharan	...	1879 Ditto.
,, Bamacharan, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Baradacharan, B. L.	...	1873 Ditto.
,, Haradhan, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu, B. L.	...	1870 Dacca College.
,, Kunjalal	...	1878 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1870 Cathedral MissionCollege
,, Nabinchandra	..	1885 Presidency College.
,, Rebatikanta, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1865 Dacca College.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1869 Teacher.
,, Syamakanta, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
Nagwant Sahay, B. L.	...	1877 Patna College.
Naha Anangamohan, B. L.	...	1873 Teacher,
Namasivaya, V., B. L.	..	1878 CathedralMissionCollege.
Nandakisor	...	1870 Delhi College.
Nandakisor	...	1874 Ditto.
Nandakumar	...	1883 Agra College.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1867 Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Loknath	...	1872 Presidency College.
,, Ramanath, B. L.	...	1861 Ditto.
,, Ramanchandra, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Sitanath	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Naubak Chand	...	1878 Benares College.
Narayan Das	...	1879 Lahore College.
Narayanprasad	...	1884 Canning College.
Narayanprasad, B. L.	...	1875 Patna College.
Nath, Harihar, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
Nehalchandra	...	1879 Benares College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	1880 Muir Central College.
Niyogi, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1873 Patna College.
,, Dwijendrachandra	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gatikrishna, B. L.	...	1884 Patna College.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	.	1873 Ditto.
,, Trailokyamohan, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
Nizamdeen Hasan, B. L.	...	1877 Muir Central College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B. L.	...	1868 Berhampur College.
Ohdedar, Narendranath, B. L.	...	1881 Canning College.
Pain, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1869 Krishnagar College.
,, Iswarprasad	...	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nandadulal, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,, Priyalal, B. L.	...	1879 Ditto.

Pakrasi, Gopalchandra	...	1885 Teacher.
Pal, Abhaycharan, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Amritalal, B. L.		1863 Presidency College.
„ Apurbakrishna, B. L.	...	1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
„ Bholanath	...	1859 Presidency College.
„ Bhutnath	...	1882 Free Church Institution.
„ Biharilal, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Debendranath, B. L.	...	1883 Free Church Institution.
„ Girischandra	..	1884 Hughli College.
„ Haridas	...	1883 Free Church Institution.
„ Hiralal	...	1873 Hughli College.
„ Jadunath	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Janakinath	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kartikchandra, B. L.	...	1868 Hughli College.
„ Maniklal	...	1879 Ditto.
„ Nanigopal, B. L.	...	1874 Cathedral MissionCollege
„ Niradbaran	...	1885 Free Church Institution.
„ Rajchandra	...	1876 Teacher.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
„ Sarbeswar	...	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sibkrishna	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
„ Srinath, B. L.	...	1868 Hughli College.
„ Srinath, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan, B. L.	...	1881 Ditto.
„ Tulsicharan, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
Palit, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1884 Ditto.
„ Baikunthanath	...	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Banabihari	..	1885 Ravenshaw College.
„ Debendranath, B. L.	...	1882 Hughli College.
„ Harinath, B. L.	...	1874 Cathedral MissionCollege
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
„ Sibchandra	...	1884 Ditto.
„ Taraknath, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Paladhi, Hariprasad	...	1885 London M. Coll., Benares.
Pande, Chunilal	...	1883 Canning College.
„ Hariram	...	1880 Muir Central College.
„ Jayaprasad, B. L.	...	1883 Patna College.
„ Ramabatar	...	1877 Muir Central College.
„ Sibadatta	..	1874 Benares College.
Pandit, Jagatnarayan	...	1884 Canning College.
„ Jwalanath, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1876 Canning College.
„ Prannath, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1875 Canning College.
„ Tribhubannath Shivapori		1884 Ditto.
Panja, Nrisinhamurari	...	1871 Free Church Institution.
Parmananda	...	1876 Agra College.
Pati, Radhanath, B. L.	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
Pathak, Jwalaprasad	...	1878 Hughli College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1885 Free Church Institution.

Pathak, Ramratan, B. L.	...	1868 Berhampur College.
Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	...	1877 Presidency College.
Pattadar, Gurugobinda, B. L.	...	1878 Krishnagar College.
Pauray, Janakinath	...	1867 Berhampur College.
Phakirchand	...	1881 Muir Central College.
Phillips, A. S.	...	1863 Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas	...	1872 Delhi College.
Porel, Bhubanmohan	...	1865 Free Church Institution.
Pramanik, Harinath	...	1885 Ditto.
,, Jasadanandan, B. L.	....	1870 Krishnagar College.
,, Krishnadayal	...	1881 Presidency College.
,, Rameswar, B. L.	...	1877 Canning College.
Prayagdas	...	1877 Muir Central College.
Prayagnath, B. L.	...	1874 Patna College.
Priyadas	..	1873 Agra College.
Raghunandanprasad, B. L.	...	1879 Patna College.
Raghunandanprasad	...	1881 Benares College.
Raghunathprasad	...	1877 Muir Central College.
Raghunath Sahay	...	1885 Teacher.
Raja Bahadur	...	1885 Ditto.
Rakshit, Brajamohan	....	1873 Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A.	...	1874 Teacher.
Ramdayal	...	1873 Lahore College.
Ramlal	...	1877 Agra College.
Ramprasad, B. L.	...	1883 Patna College.
Ram Sahay, B. L.	...	1884 Ditto.
Rashakabihari	...	1880 Agra College.
Ratanchand	..	1868 Ditto.
Ratnaparki, Manohar Damodar	...	1879 Benares College.
Raushanlal	...	1879 Agra College.
Ray, Akshaykumar	...	1865 Presidency College.
,, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Amritalal	...	1880 Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1875 Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Atulkrishna	...	1879 Hughli College.
,, Baikunthanath	...	1876 Dacca College.
,, Bamacharan, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Bamacharan, B. L.	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Baradaprasad	...	1883 Canning College.
,, Baranasi, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Benibhushan, B. L.	...	1880 Ditto.
,, Benimadhab, B. L.	..	1866 Ditto.
,, Benimadhab, B. L.	..	1875 Hughli College.
,, Bhabanath, B. L.	..	1883 Presidency College.
,, Bholanath	..	1867 Queen's College, Benares.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	..	1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinchandra, B. L.		1874 Presidency College.
,, Biswambhar, B. L.		1881 Teacher.
,, Brajanath	..	1874 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Chandrakumar, B. L.	...	1867 Teacher.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Chandranarayan, B. L.	...	1878 Hughli College.

Ray,	Debendranath	...	1871 L.M.S Ins., Bhowanipur.
„	Debendranath, B. L.	...	1875 Patna College.
„	Dhaneschandra	...	1866 Civil EngineeringCollege.
„	Dineschandra, B. L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
„	Durgasundar, B. L.	...	1872 Dacca College.
„	Dwijendralal	...	1883 Hughli College.
„	Ganganarayan, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„	Girijaprasanna	...	1885 Ditto.
„	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1873 Queen's College, Benares.
„	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1877 Cathedral MissionCollege.
„	Gobindacharan	...	1885 Free Church Institution.
„	Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1882 Hughli College.
„	Gopalchandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
„	Gopendrachandra	...	1883 Hughli College.
„	Gurbaksh	...	1879 Agra College.
„	Haralal	...	1862 Presidency College.
„	Harendralal	...	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Harendranarayan, B. L.	...	1873 Dacca College.
„	Haricharan	..	1876 Canning College.
„	Harimohan	...	1883 Ditto.
„	Harinarayan, B. L.	...	1864 Teacher.
„	Harinath, B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
„	Harinath, B. L.	..	1880 Krishnagar College.
„	Harinath	...	1884 Ditto.
„	Hemchandra	...	1884 Dacca College.
„	Hemendranath, B. L.	..	1883 Presidency College.
„	Indranarayan, B. L.	...	1879 Hughli College.
„	Jadunath	...	1885 Ditto.
„	Jajneswar, B. L.	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Jogindranath	...	1879 Presidency College.
„	Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
„	Jogeschandra	...	1882 Hughli College.
„	Jnanendralal, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„	Kahkumar	...	1884 Ditto.
„	Kalimohan, B. L.	...	1880 Ditto.
„	Kaliprasanna	...	1878 Cathedral MissionCollege
„	Kaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Kaliprasanna	...	1884 Free Church Institution.
„	Kedarnath	...	1877 Cathedral MissionCollege
„	Kedarnath, B. L.	..	1874 Dacca College.
„	Kesabchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Kisorimohan, B. L.	..	1868 Ditto.
„	Krishnanath, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„	Kuladakinkar, B. L.	..	1877 Ditto.
„	Kuladananda	...	1884 Hughli College.
„	Kunjamohan, B. L.	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Madhabchandra	..	1862 Civil EngineeringCollege.
„	Madhusudan	...	1864 Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1870 CathedralMissionCollege
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873 Patna College.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1883 Presidency College.
„	Maheschandra, B. L.	...	1883 Rajshahye College.
„	Manamohan	...	1882 Presidency College.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT

Ray,	Mukundanath, B. L.	..	1877 Presidency College.
„	Nabadwipchandra, B. L.	..	1877 Free Church Institution.
„	Nabinchandra, B. L.	..	1872 Cathedral Mission College
„	Nagendrakumar	..	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Nagendranath	..	1869 Berhampur College.
„	Nagendranath, B. L.	..	1880 Cathedral Mission College
„	Nandagopal	..	1881 Teacher.
„	Nikunjabihari, B. L.	..	1880 Hughli College.
„	Nilmadhab, B. L.	..	1869 Patna College.
„	Parbaticharan	..	1862 Teacher.
„	Piyarilal, B. L.	..	1866 Presidency College.
„	Pramadakisor	..	1885 Dacca College.
„	Prasannachandra, B. L.	..	1864 Presidency College.
„	Prasannagopal, B. L.	..	1873 Ditto.
„	Prasannakumar, B. L.	..	1867 Free Church Institution.
„	Prasannakumar, B. L.	..	1879 Presidency College.
„	Prasannanath	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Purnachandra	..	1872 Cathedral Mission College.
„	Purnachandra, B. L.	..	1872 Krishnagar College.
„	Radhaballabh	..	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Radhaballabh	..	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Radhanath	..	1870 Presidency College.
„	Rajanikanta	..	1883 Genl Assembly's Instn.
„	Rajaninath	..	1872 Presidency College.
„	Rajchandra, B. L.	..	1867 Ditto.
„	Rajendranath, B. L.	..	1877 Canning College.
„	Ramanihara	..	1885 Benares College.
„	Rangalal, B. L.	..	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Sailendrabandhu, B L.	..	1879 Hughli College.
„	Saradaprasanna, B. L.	..	1872 Benares College.
„	Saradaranjan	..	1878 Dacca College.
„	Saratchandra	..	1883 Rajshahye College.
„	Saratchandra, B. L.	..	1884 Presidency College.
„	Sasadhar, B. L.	..	1879 Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan	..	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Sasikanta	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Satischandra, B. L.	..	1874 Presidency College.
„	Satischandra, B. L.	..	1875 Ditto.
„	Satischandra	..	1883 St. Xavier's College.
„	Satyacharan	..	1873 Presidency College.
„	Satyanath	..	1884 Krishnagar College.
„	Sitanath, B L.	..	1877 Presidency College.
„	Sibnandanlal	..	1873 Patna College.
„	Somnath	..	1884 Ditto.
„	Srinath, B. L.	..	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Sudhansubhusan, B. L.	..	1868 Free Church Institution.
„	Surendranath, B. L.	..	1381 Presidency College.
„	Suryyakumar	..	1885 Teacher.
„	Syamchand, B. L.	..	1870 Ditto.
„	Syamacharan	..	1881 Free Church Institution.
„	Syamacharan, B. L.	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Syamjus	..	1873 Delhi College.
„	Tarakchandra	..	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Ray, Taranimohan	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Tariniprasad	..	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Ugrakanta, B. L.	..	1877 Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	..	1877 Cathedral MissionCollege
„ Umagati	..	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendranath	..	1884 Free Church Institution.
„ Umeschandra	..	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendranath	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Abhaykumar	..	1884 Free Church Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	..	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Amareschandra	..	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Asutosh, B. L.	..	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendrakumar, B.L.		1872 Presidency College.
„ Jadabkrishna	..	1871 Ditto.
„ Jyotindranath	..	1885 Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan,B.L.	..	1866 Free Church Institution.
„ Kshirodchandra	..	1872 Presidency College.
„ Matilal, B. L.	..	1867 Ditto.
„ Parbaticharan	..	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	..	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sibkrishna	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
„ Srischandra	..	1884 Presidency College.
„ Upendrakisor	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
Raza Hosein	..	1876 Bareilly College.
Rezuddin	..	1883 Muir Central College.
Robello, P. T.	..	1872 St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B.	..	1871 Ditto.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	..	1872 Bishop's College.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	..	1873 Presidency College.
„ Madhusudan	..	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Susilkumar	..	1883 Free Church Institution.
Sadasheo Jayram Dehad Ray	..	1883 Canning College.
Sadasiva Murhur Nalumwar	..	1885 Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchandra, B. L.	..	1868 Free Church Institution.
„ Kedarnath	..	1884 Ditto.
„ Ramlal, B. L.	..	1881 Patna College.
Sahay, Ganga	..	1881 Muir Central College.
„ Jadunath, B. L.	..	1870 Patna College.
„ Jagannath, B. L.	..	1881 Ditto.
„ Mahabir, B. L.	..	1884 Ditto.
„ Nilkantha, B. L.	..	1882 Ditto.
„ Raghubansa, B. L.	..	1869 Presidency College.
Sahib Lal	..	1884 Muir Central College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	..	1880 Ravenshaw Coll., Katak.
Sajjad Husain	..	1884 M. A. O. College.
Sajibanlal	..	1873 Patna College.
Sajibanlal	..	1878 Benares College.
Saligram	..	1881 Canning College.
Samanta, Nilmadhab, B. L.	..	1866 Free Church Institution.
„ Kalitaran, B. L.	..	1881 Presidency College.
Samir-ul-din Ahmed	..	1884 Ditto.
Sandel, M. L., B. L.	..	1864 Dóveton College.
Sanjhimul	..	1868 Lahore College.

Sankardayal	..	1877	Agra College.
Sankarlal	..	1871	Ditto.
Sanbardas	..	1877	Muir Central College.
Sankhadhara, Jwalaprasada	..	1884	Canning College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	..	1878	Muir Central College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L.	..	1872	Teacher.
,, Bishnuchandra	..	1881	Benares College.
,, Chandrasekhar	..	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Dasarathi	..	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dinanath	..	1881	Cathedral MissionCollege
,, Durgananda	..	1884	Rajshahye College.
,, Girischandra	..	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harischandra, B. L.	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	..	1871	CathedralMissionCollege.
,, Kedarnath	..	1874	Hughli College.
,, Krishnagopal, B. L.	..	1873	Cathedral MissionCollege
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	..	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mathuranath	..	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Nagendranath, B. L.	..	1884	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nalinimohan	..	1884	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra, B. L.	..	1881	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal, B. L.	..	1869	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	..	1882	Canning College.
,, Tarinicharan	..	1885	Agra College.
,, Umeschandra	..	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarbadhikari, Amritakumar, B. L.		1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Debaprasad, B. L.	..	1882	Presidency College.
,, Jyotiprasad	..	1884	Ditto.
,, Krishnaprasad	..	1885	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar, B. L.	..	1864	Ditto.
Sarkar, Adharchandra, B. L.	..	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Akshaychandra	..	1867	Hughli College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	..	1879	Dacca College.
,, Basantakumar, No. I	..	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Basantakumar, No. II	..	1885	Ditto.
,, Becharam	..	1884	Hughli College.
,, Benimadhab	..	1884	M. A. O. College.
,, Bholanath	..	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Biharilal	..	1880	Presidency College.
,, Chandrasekhar, B. L.	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra, B. L.	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	..	1872	Krishnagar College
,, Durgacharan	..	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	..	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Gopalchandra	..	1880	Rajshahye College.
,, Haradhan	..	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Hemchandra	..	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jaganmohan, B. L.	..	1879	Dacca College.
,, Jagatchandra	..	1871	Cathedral MissionCollege
,, Jagatnarayan, B. L.	..	1879	Patna College.
,, Jogeschandra	..	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	..	1883	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	..	1885	Doveton College.

Sarkar, Kaliprasanna	..	1866 Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath, B. L.	..	1869 CathedralMission College
,, Kisorilal, B. L.	..	1866 Presidency College.
,, Krishnachandra, B. L.	..	1866 Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1874 Free Church Institution.
,, Matilal, B. L.	..	1862 Presidency College.
,, Munindranath	..	1885 Ditto.
,, Nabagopal	..	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nagendranath	..	1876 Presidency College.
,, Nandalal, B. L.	..	1877 CathedralMission College
,, Nandalal	..	1885 Teacher.
,, Narendranath, B. L.	..	1874 Presidency College.
,, Nilkanta	..	1875 Ditto.
,, Nilratan	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nrityagopal, B. L.	..	1874 Free Church Institution.
,, Pareschandra, B. L.	..	1866 Presidency College.
,, Paresnath	..	1884 Free Church Institution.
,, Prankrishna	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Purnachandra, B. L.	..	1883 Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	..	1883 Rajshahye College.
,, Rajanikanta	..	1883 Dacca College.
,, Ramchandra, B. L.	..	1880 Ditto.
,, Ramnarayan, B. L.	..	1878 Patna College.
,, Saradaprasad	..	1883 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1869 Krishnagar College.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1885 Presidency College.
,, Sidheswar, B. L.	..	1873 Ditto.
,, Surendranath, B. L.	..	1871 Ditto.
,, Taraknath	..	1871 Krishnagar College.
,, Umeschandra	..	1859 Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	..	1861 Presidency College.
Sarkhel, Haricharan	..	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Sarma, Nabinchandra, B. L.	..	1876 Cathedral MissionCollege
Sangor Chand	..	1864 Agra College.
Sayyid Faizuddin Hosain	..	1877 Hughli College.
Sayyid Hosein	..	1884 M. A. O College.
Scott, G. W.	..	1877 Patna College.
Sen, Abinaschandra	..	1883 Rajshahye College.
,, Adharlal	..	1877 Presidency College.
,, Adityachandra, B. L.	..	1874 Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra, B. L.	..	1864 Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	..	1871 Hughli College.
,, Akshaykumar	..	1884 Rajshahye College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	..	1872 Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	..	1873 Medical College.
,, Ambikacharan	..	1884 Teacher.
,, Anandagopal	..	1868 Ditto.
,, Annadacharan, B. L.	..	1880 Dacca College.
,, Annadacharan	..	1885 L.M.S.Ins., Bhowanipur.
,, Annadakumar, B. L.	..	1881 Dacca College.
,, Apurbakrishna	..	1875 Presidency College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	..	1873 Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath, B. L.	..	1863 Ditto.

Sen,	Bankimchandra, B. L.	..	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Baradagobinda, B. L.	..	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Basantakumar	..	1874 Dacca College.
,,	Basantakumar	..	1885 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Batakrishna, B. L.	..	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Bhubanmohan	..	1870 Dacca College.
,,	Binodbihari, B. L.	..	1882 Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B L.	..	1872 Hughli College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	..	1881 Dacca College.
,,	Biswoswar	..	1882 Ditto.
,,	Chandicharan	..	1880 Presidency College.
,,	Chandicharan	..	1885 Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Chandrabhushan	..	1883 Hughli College.
,,	Chandrakanta, B. L.	..	1880 Presidency College.
,,	Chandramohan, B. L.	..	1866 Dacca College.
,,	Dakshinacharan, B. L.	..	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Debendramohan, B. L.	..	1882 Ditto.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	..	1865 Dacca College.
,,	Dinabandhu	..	1868 Teacher.
,,	Durgacharan, B. L.	..	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Gaurballabh, B. L.	..	1873 Cathedral MissionCollege
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	..	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Guruprasad, B. L.	..	1863 Ditto.
,,	Haricharan, B. L.	..	1872 Free Church Institution.
,,	Harimohan	..	1879 Dacca College.
,,	Harinath	..	1877 Teacher.
,,	Hemchandra	..	1878 Ditto.
,,	Hemendranath	..	1885 Presidency College.
,,	Isanchandra	..	1884 Dacca College.
,,	Jajneswar, B. L.	..	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Jatramohan, B. L.	..	1873 Cathedral MissionCollege
,,	Jaykrishna	..	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath	..	1883 Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L.	..	1880 Free Church Institution.
,,	Kalicharan, B. L.	..	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kalikumar, B. L.	..	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Kalimohan, B. L.	..	1877 Ditto.
,,	Kamalakanta, B. L.	..	1868 Ditto.
,,	Kamalakanta	..	1868 Teacher.
,,	Kanailal, B. L.	..	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Kasibhushan	..	1884 Teacher.
,,	Kasikanta, B. L.	..	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath, B. L.	..	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kisorilal, B. L.	..	1879 Hughli College.
,,	Krishnakumar	..	1871 Free Church Institution.
,,	Krishnabihari	..	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Kshetramohan	..	1884 Ditto.
,,	Kshirodchandra	..	1882 Dacca College.
,,	Lalgopal, B. L.	..	1870 Krishnagar College.
,,	Lalitchandra	..	1885 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Lalitkumar	..	1884 Dacca College.
,,	Lalmohan	..	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Maheschandra	..	1872 Hughli College.

Sen, Mohinimohan, B. L.	..	1882 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Matilal	..	1877 Presidency College.
,, Nabinchandra	..	1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Narayanchandra, B. L.	..	1884 Presidency College.
,, Nalininath	..	1884 Free Church Institution.
,, Narendranath, B. L.	..	1870 Presidency College.
,, Niradbihari	..	1885 Teacher.
,, Pranhari	..	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Pramathanath	..	1885 Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	..	1866 Ditto.
,, Paresnath	..	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Radhakrishna, B. L.	..	1864 Presidency College.
,, Radhanath, B. L.	..	1875 Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	..	1885 Patna College.
,, Rajkrishna, B. L.	..	1866 Presidency College.
,, Rajkumar	..	1875 Teacher.
,, Rajmohan	..	1881 Presidency College.
,, Rameschandra, No. II, B. L.		1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Rameschandra	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rameschandra	..	1885 Dacca College.
,, Ramlal, B. L.	..	1881 Presidency College.
,, Rasiklal	..	1882 Teacher.
,, Ratneswar, B. L.	..	1872 Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	..	1867 Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	..	1880 Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	..	1880 Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan, B L.	..	1866 Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	..	1867 Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	..	1880 Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1881 Hughli College.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1882 Ditto.
,, Satiskamal, B. L.	..	1884 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Satischandra, B. L.	..	1884 Muir Central College.
,, Satyakinkar, B. L.	..	1869 Presidency College.
,, Srikanta, B. L.	..	1878 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Srinath, B. L.	..	1877 Ditto,
,, Sulpani	..	1878 Presidency College.
,, Syamlal	..	1873 Ditto.
,, Syamlal	..	1884 Ditto.
,, Taracharan, B. L.	..	1873 Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L.	..	1874 Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	..	1884 Metropolitan Institution.
,, Trailokyanath	..	1871 Hughli College.
,, Trigunacharan	..	1876 Presidency College.
,, Tarinikrishna	..	1885 Ditto.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	..	1873 Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra	..	1885 Rajshahye College.
,, Upendranath	..	1884 Free Church Institution.
Sengupta, Girischandra	..	1883 Teacher.
,, Kalidas, B. L.	..	1875 Hughli College.
,, Kisorimohan	..	1879 Presidency College.
Senmajumdar, Jadabchandra, B. L.		1880 Dacca College.
Set, Dhanballabh	..	1882 Presidency College.

Set, Girischandra, B. L	..	1873	Queen'sCollege, Benares
„ Gobindalal	..	1883	Presidency College
„ Nabinlal	..	1885	Free Church Institution.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	..	1869	Presidency College
„ Manilal, B L	..	1876	Free Church Institution.
Shamsul-Huda, B. L.	..	1884	Presidency College.
Sheolal	..	1877	Teacher
Sheo Sahay	..	1884	Canning College.
Sherman, S. T.	..	1870	St John's College.
Sheucharanlal	..	1884	Muir Central College.
Shionath	..	1870	Delhi College.
Shiva Charanlal	..	1885	Muir Central College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan, B. L.	..	1878	Krishnagar College.
Sil, Aghornath, B. L.	..	1884	Presidency College
„ Binodbihari	..	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Brajendrakumar, B. L.	..	1862	Presidency College
„ Brajendranath	..	1883	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Gobindachandra, B L.	..	1864	Presidency College.
„ Gokulnath	..	1884	Hughli College
„ Jadabchandra, B. L.	..	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kanailal	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	..	1874	Medical College.
„ Kanailal, B L	..	1876	CathedralMissionCollege
„ Makhanlal, B. L.	..	1884	Hughli College
Simmons, W J.	..	1864	Doveton College.
Singh, Bhupsen, B L.	..	1869	Presidency College.
„ Budhsen, B. L.	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Manilal	..	1884	Ditto.
„ Prayaga	..	1874	Benares College.
„ Saligram, B. L.	..	1874	Presidency College.
Sinha, Amritalal	..	1881	Canning College.
„ Atalbihari	..	1885	Presidency College.
„ Baladeb	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Brajanandan, B. L.	..	1878	Patna College.
„ Brajeschandra, B. L.	..	1876	Ditto.
„ Chandranarayan	..	1864	Presidency College.
„ Debendranath	..	1883	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	..	1884	Free Church Institution.
„ Harimohan	..	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal, B. L.	..	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Jogeschandra	..	1883	Ditto
„ Kshirodnath	..	1879	Sanskrit College.
„ Kshetralal, B L.	..	1882	Presidency College.
„ Madhabprasad	..	1883	Benares College.
„ Madhusudan	..	1870	Berhampur College
„ Madhusudan	..	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manindrachandra	..	1885	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Matilal, B L.	..	1873	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjabihari, B. L.	..	1873	Free Church Institution.
„ Nirmalchandra, B L.	..	1880	Presidency College.
„ Prabhachandra, B. L.	..	1883	Ditto.
„ Prakaschandra	..	1884	Metropolitan Institution.

Sinha, Pramathakrishna, B. L. ..	1877 Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra ..	1885 Free Church Institution.
,, Purnendunarayan, B. L. ..	1880 Patna College.
,, Ramaprasanna, B. L. ..	1867 Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra ..	1882 Ditto.
,, Ramcharan, B. L. ..	1878 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasibhushan ..	1885 Free Church Institution.
,, Sibabadan ..	1885 Muir Central College.
,, Surendranath ..	1882 Hughli College.
,, Suryyanarayan, B. L. ..	1860 Presidency College.
,, Syamlal ..	1883 Patna College.
,, Uditnarayan ..	1885 Muir Central College.
Sitalprasad, B. L. ..	1878 Patna College.
Sitaram ..	1879 Canning College.
Sivaprasad ..	1880 Agra College.
Sivdayal ..	1873 Lahore College.
Sivpratapnarayan, B. L. ..	1872 Patna College.
Sivsaranlal, B. L. ..	1875 Teacher.
Solomons, W. H. ..	1878 Cathedral Mission College
Som, Baradaprasanna, B. L. ..	1866 Free Church Institution.
,, Brajabihari, B. L. ..	1867 Ditto.
,, Debendralal, B. L. ..	1867 Hughli College.
,, Jaygobinda, B. L. ..	1865 Free Church Institution.
,, Muralilal, B. L. ..	1874 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Saradaprasad ..	1877 Hughli College.
,, Srilal ..	1878 Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath, B. L. ..	1880 Ditto.
Srimani, Jogindranath, B. L. ..	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Sriram ..	1869 Delhi College.
Sriram, B. L. ..	1875 Canning College.
Sukhdeoprasad ..	1884 Agra College.
Sukul, Bhadranath ..	1871 Krishnagar College.
,, Gadadharprasad ..	1883 Canning College.
,, Kalisankar ..	1878 Presidency College.
,, Matadin ..	1883 Muir Central College.
Sundarlal ..	1881 Ditto.
Sur, Akshaykumar, B. L. ..	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harimohan, B. L. ..	1874 Hughli College.
,, Hemchandra, B. L. ..	1874 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Surajul Islam, B. L. ..	1867 Dacca College.
Surjandas ..	1876 Lahore College.
Suryyanarayan ..	1885 Teacher.
Suryya, Sahay ..	1884 Canning College.
Swaries, W. J. ..	1885 Doveton College.
Syam, Saradacharan, B. L. ..	1883 Presidency College.
Syed Ali ..	1874 Patna College.
Syed Ahmed Hossain, B, L. ..	1884 Ditto.
Syed Hossain ..	1867 Presidency College.
Syed Khyrat Ahmed, B. L. ..	1877 Teacher.
Syed Muhammad Mujtaba ..	1885 Agra College.
Syed Muhammad Yusaf Ali, B. L.	1884 Patna College.
Syed Muzhar Imam ..	1873 Ditto.
Syed Sakhawat Hossain ..	1878 Hughli College.

Syed Wazir Hassan, B. L.	...	1884	Patna College.
Takrim-ud-din, B. L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
Talapatra, Ramjadab, B. L.	...	1868	Berhampur College.
Talukdar, Baradachandra	...	1884	Rajshahye College.
Tamhan, Kesabgopal	...	1884	Canning College.
Taposwari Prasad, B. L.	...	1884	Patna College.
Tarachand	...	1881	Agra College.
Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	...	1877	CathedralMission College
,, Rakhaldas	...	1885	Metropolitan Institution.
Taraprasad	...	1884	Muir Central College.
Taslim-ud-din Ahmed, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
Tewari Chandrasekhar, B. L.	...	1879	Hughli College.
Thakurdas	...	1868	Lahore Mission School.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab, B. L.	...	1882	Muir Central College.
,, Rajendranath	...	1884	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Madhab Sinha	...	1884	Canning College.
Thomas, D.	...	1884	Teacher.
Thompson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.
Thomson, J. F. (junior)	...	1872	Hughli College.
,, S. B.	...	1884	Ditto.
,, W. H.	...	1877	Ditto,
Tiery, E. R. T.	...	1868	Doveton College.
,, F. T. H,	...	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A., B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
Umar Baksh	...	1880	Lahore College.
Umed Rai	...	1885	Teacher.
Upadhyay, Indradatta	...	1884	Ditto.
Vazir Amed	...	1873	Bareilly College.
Wajid Husain, B. L.	...	1883	Patna College.
Yaquinuddin Ahmed, B. L.	...	1884	Presidency College.
Younan, E., B. L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.
,, J., B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Zorab, Manook	...	1885	St. Xavier's College.

Graduates—B. A.

HONOURS.

1885.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

Chotay Lal Sarma	...	Agra College.
Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Nilkantha	...	Free Church Institution.
Maitra, Ramaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

Lahiri, Jnanendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Madhusudan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhutnath	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Bakhalkrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Stark, H. A.	...	Doveton College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Guha, Jogeschandra	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Hariprasad	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ramdayal	...	Dacca College.
Chakrabarti, Kumudbihari	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

First Division.

Sinha, Jogindrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Second Division.

Ghosh, Sitalprasad	...	Benares College.
Nag, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ramdayal	...	Dacca College.
Ray, Sureschandra	...	Teacher.
Pandit, Ikbal Kishen Shargha	...	Canning College.

SANSKRIT.

First Division.

Kabiraj, Baikunthanath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Goswami, Bidhubhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
Chakrabarti, Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chandhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION..

Durgadatta Joshi	..	Muir Central College.
Balaji Vithova Avalay	..	Canning College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jagadis, No. I	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Krishnagobinda Despande	..	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Purnachandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ray, Satischandra	..	Presidency College.
Brij Bansi, Sahay	..	Patna College.
Manmohanlal Agarwala	..	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal	..	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Datta, Biharilal	..	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Ghosh, Rajaninath	..	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay Jnanendrachandra		Ditto.
Rudra, Manmathanath	..	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad	..	Hughli College.
Tubrez Ali	..	Ditto.
Datta, Samatulchandra	..	Presidency College.
Acharya, Taraprasanna	..	Ditto.
Das, Ganeschandra	..	Ditto.
Ray, Baikunthanath	..	Patna College.
Sen, Jnanendralal	..	Hughli College.
Mitra, Lalitkisor	..	Free Church Institution.
Basu, Saratchandra	..	Canning College.
Chotay Lal Sarma	..	Agra College.
Bagchi, Lalitmohan	..	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Ghatak, Baidyanath	..	Patna College.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sinha, Basanticharan	..	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Sen, Jogindranath	..	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendrachandra		Ditto.
Datta, Samatulchandra	..	Ditto.
Simlai, Syamacharan	..	Ditto.

1886.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

Bhattacharyya, Janakinath	...	City College.
Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas	...	Free Church Institution.
Wheeler, P. M.	...	Presidency College.
Das, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Das, Nibaranchandra	...	City College.
Fernando, M. J.	...	Free Church Institution.
Ahmad	...	Presidency College.
Guha, Taraprasanna	...	Ditto.
Datta, Mamathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kastagiri, Saradacharan	...	Ditto.
Abdus Samad	...	Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Naliniranjan	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Chandrabhushan		Metropolitan Institution.
Majumdar, Surendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sen, Jagadischandra	...	Dacca College.
Ramachandra	...	Muir Central College.
Dover, W. C.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Chattopadhyay, Kshirodchandra		Presidency College.
Guha, Umeschandra	...	Dacca College.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna	...	Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Rajanikanta	...	Free Church Institution.
Abdur Rahim	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
De, Manmathanath	...	Patna College.

Second Division.

Azmat Ali Firoz	...	Muir Central College.
De, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
Das, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Benares College.
Ghosh, Surendranath	...	Dacca College.
Chakrabarti, Phatikchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
Dasgupta, Mathuranath	..	Patna College.
Ray, Kalicharan	...	Free Church Institution.
Bhaduri, Nabakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Debendranath	...	Teacher.
Muhammad Husain Azmi	...	Muir Central College.
Shibbon Lall	...	Agra College.
Abdul Karim	...	Presidency College.
Yugala Kishora	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Abdus Samad	...	Patna College.
Basu, Haridas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dasgupta, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
Gouri Sankar	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Ambikacharan	...	Dacca College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Patna College.
Gokulprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Zahural Haq	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bhubanmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bardoloi, Gopinath	...	General Assembly's Instn.

Dikshita, Ambikaprasad	...	Canning College.
Gupta, Sukhamay	...	Free Church Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Purnachandra	..	General Assembly's Instn.
Chattopadhyay, Haraprasad	...	Free Church Institution.
Gupta, Kaminimohan	..	Ditto.
Mitra, Hemchandra	..	Patna College.
Ray, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Kanhaiya Lal Dave	.	Muir Central College.
Gangopadhyay, Bhupalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sarmabiswas, Ramankrishna	...	Dacca College.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

First Division.

Majumdar, Syamaprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Atalbihari	...	Ditto.
Basu, Satyananda	...	Ditto.
De, Ramanath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay Durgadas	..	Free Church Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Apurbakumar	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mitra, Basambad	...	City College.
Chattopadhyay, Charuchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Das, Nibaranchandra	...	City College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jagadananda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kunjbehari Seth	...	Canning College.

Second Division.

Trimbuckanant Sothey	...	Agra College.
Bhattacharyya, Janakinath	..	City College.
Nand Kishore Lall	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalisankar	..	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kshirodchandra		Ditto.
Dipchand	...	Agra College.
Das, Kunailal		Benares College.
Jugalbehari Makar	...	Agra College.
Haldar, Hiralal	..	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Sen, Upendranath	...	Canning College.
Rajaram	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

First Division.

Bhattacharyya, Janakinath	...	City College.
Chakrabarti, Sitalchandra	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

Basu, Nityakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Kamini	...	Bethune Female School.
Trimbuckanant Sothey	. .	Agra College.
Vinayak Rao Yadeo Bhope	...	Muir Central College.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasadhar	..	Presidency College.
Das, Bipinbihari	..	Ditto.
Kanhaiya Lal Dave	..	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Girischandra	..	Hughli College.
Gangopadhyay, Bhupalchandra	..	Presidency College.
Das, Umakanta	..	City College.
De, Purnachandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Dasgupta, Prasannakumar	..	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Prabhacharan	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Gokulprasad	..	Muir Central College.
Bhattacharyya, Syamacharan	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Gangopadhyay, Pratapchandra	..	Dacca College.

PERSIAN.

First Division.

Zahhadur Rahim	..	Dacca College.
Mubarak Husain	..	Muir Central College.
Hafiz Ibadullah	..	Agra College.

Second Division.

Abdus Samad	..	Patna College.
Muhammad Habibullah	..	Ditto.

LATIN.

First Division.

Wheeler, E. M.	..	Presidency College.

Second Division.

Billing, W.	..	Teacher.

HISTORY.

First Division.

Mukhopadhyay, Satyachandra	..	City College.

Second Division.

Sen, Bhaminiranjan	..	City College.
„ Kedarnath	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Ramkrishna	..	City College.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

Basu, Abinaschandra	..	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Srischandra	..	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Haldar, Piyarilal	...	Presidency College.
Basak, Rajkisor	...	Ditto.
Das, Gobindachandra, No. 1	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Mohinimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Kalipada	...	Presidency College.
Chaturbedi, Badrinath	...	Muir Central College.
Kundu, Radhagobinda	...	Hughli College.
Datta, Radhakanta	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Saradamohan	...	Dacca College.
Ray, Kalikumar	...	Patna College.
Kshatriya, Debidayal	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Ghosh, Surendrakumar	...	Hughli College.
Datta, Satyakrishna	...	Presidency College.
Narayan Moreswar Sane	...	Muir Central College.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Trivedi, Ramendrasundar	...	Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra, No. 1	...	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Haldar, Piyarilal	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
Saha, Gangadas	...	Ditto.
Kastagiri, Dhirendralal	...	Ditto.
Gouri Sankar	...	Muir Central College.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz	...	Dacca College.
Abdul Hak	...	Teacher.
Abdul Wajid	...	Dacca College.
Adhikari, Debicharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Hemnath	...	City College.
Baksi, Taraprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra		Free Church Institution.
,, Akhilchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Anupchandra	...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
,, Asutosh	...	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Balaram	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Banwarilal	Free Church Institution.
,, Baradakanta	Teacher.
,, Bijaykrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Binodlal	Free Church Institution.
,, Chunilal, No. 2	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Dwaibachandra	Free Church Institution.
,, Girischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindranath	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
,, Lalitmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narendranath	Free Church Institution.
,, Nrityagopal	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Pramathanath	Free Church Institution.
,, Rajendranath	L. M. College, Benares.
,, Rakhaldas	Teacher.
,, Rasbihari	General Assembly's Institution.
Barat, Benimadhab	Hughli College.
Barori, Ambikacharan	Patna College.
Baruya, Debicharan	General Assembly's Institution.
Basak, Rebatimohan	Dacca College.
Basu, Abhaypada	Canning College.
,, Akhilchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Akshaykumar	Dacca College.
,, Bhupatinath	Ravenshaw College.
,, Bipinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Biswanath	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Chandrakumar	Free Church Institution.
,, Hridaydhan	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jnanendranath	Free Church Institution.
,, Rajendranath	Teacher.
,, Rameschandra	Free Church Institution.
,, Sureschandra	Doveton College.
Bhagabati Sahay	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhagwati Charan	Patna College.
Bhanja, Upendranath	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Anandamohan	Teacher.
,, Anangamohan	Presidency College.
,, Bamacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Durgadas	Teacher.
,, Kedarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nibaranchandra	Presidency College.
,, Srikantha	Metropolitan Institution.
Biswas, Gurudas	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan	Patna College.
Bomwetsch, G. S.	Doveton College.
Borah, Satyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Debendranath, No. 1	Free Church Institution.
,, Debendranath, No. 2	Ditto.
,, Ramendra	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rasikchandra	Teacher.

Chakrabarti, Rebatimohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Udaynaryan	...	Teacher.
Chandra, Manmohan	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Biharilal	...	Hughli College.
,, Binaychandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Chandmohan	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Hemchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Jnanranjan	...	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	Hughli College.
,, Kalipada	...	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	City College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Makhanlal	...	City College.
,, Nagendranath	...	Hughli College.
,, Nanilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Pasupati	...	Ditto.
,, Phelaram	...	City College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Teacher.
,, Rajendranath	...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
,, Rakhalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ramapati	...	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Srischandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Sukumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Suranath	...	Teacher.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Bamapada	...	Presidency College.
,, Brajaraj	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	Doveton College.
,, Narendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Prasannachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
,, Tinkari	...	Free Church Institution.
Chhail Bihari Lal	...	Canning College.
Das, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Karunakumar	...	City College.
,, Manmathalal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Piyarimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sibkrishna	...	Presidency College.
,, Sudarsan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamacharan	...	City College.
,, Syamlal	...	Presidency College.
Dasgupta, Jogeschandra	...	City College.
,, Karunakanta	...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
,, Sridhar	...	Free Church Institution.

Datta,	Asutosh	Free Church Institution.
„	Banikanta	Muir Central College.
„	Bipinbihari	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Dharanidhar	Free Church Institution.
„	Dwarkanath	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Gurudas	City College.
„	Jnanendranarayan	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Jogindralal	Hughli College.
„	Kaliprasanna	Free Church Institution.
„	Kedareswar	Teacher.
„	Krishnakisor	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Kshetramohan	Doveton College.
„	Matilal	Teacher.
„	Nagendranath	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Priyatama	Bethune Female School.
„	Radhakrishna	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Ramgobinda	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Suresnath	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Suryyalal	Free Church Institution.
De,	Baradaprasad	Ditto.
„	Hemchandra	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Jnanendranath	Doveton College.
„	Manmathanath	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Parbaticharan	Dacca College.
Deb,	Mahendrachandra	City College.
Devaki Nandan Lal Sahi		Benares College.
Dhar,	Manamohan	Free Church Institution.
Durga Dayal		Canning College.
Fox,	J. K.	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay,	Basantakumar	Dacca College.
„	Benimadhab	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Bishnupada	Teacher.
„	Nabinchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghatak,	Kaliprasanna	Rajshahye College.
Ghosh,	Amulyachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Asutosh	Ditto.
„	Hemchandra	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Jyotiprasad	Presidency College.
„	Khagendranath	Free Church Institution.
„	Kunjabihari	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Mahimachandra	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Nagendranath	Ditto.
„	Narayandas	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„	Nareschandra	Free Church Institution.
„	Pranchaitanya	Teacher.
„	Rajaninath	Hughli College.
„	Rajendranath	Free Church Institution.
„	Saratchandra	City College.
„	Satischandra	Presidency College.
„	Siddheswar	Hughli College.
„	Sitalprasad	Presidency College.
„	Surendrachandra	Ditto.
„	Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.

Ghoshal, Hemendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Godfrey, L. E.	...	Doveton College.
Gopal Ganesh Ranade	...	Canning College.
Goswami, Kunjabihari	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Rajshahye College.
Guha, Jogindranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Maheschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Mahimchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Gupta, Anilchandra	...	Teacher.
,, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Baradacharan	...	Presidency College.
,, Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gurulal	...	Teacher.
,, Rasiklal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sibanath	...	Ditto.
Hajra, Phakirdas	...	Ditto.
Haldar, S.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Har Saran	...	Agra College.
Hemayat Uddin	...	Dacca College.
Htoon Chan	...	St. Xavier's College.
Kalka Singh	...	Canning College.
Kar, Binodinikanta	...	Dacca College.
Kastagiri, Jogindralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Keshav Vinyaak Joshi	...	Canning College.
Krishnaji Hari Datoy	...	Ditto.
Kundu, Anandachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Lala, Harbandhan Lal	...	Benares College.
,, Kalindi Prasada	...	Ditto.
,, Sivanandan Prasada	...	Ditto.
Linton, C. H.	...	Teacher.
Mahendrakisor	...	Patna College.
Mahmud	...	Presidency College.
Maitra, Girindrachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Mukundamohan	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Charuchandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Indrabhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Indubhushan	...	Presidency College.
,, Mahananda	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rasbihari	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Kalidas	...	Presidency College.
Mandal, Ramkrishna	...	City College.
Marik, Bhabataran	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mewa Ram	...	Canning College.
Mirza Wahid Ali Beg	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Aghornath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
,, Dharaniswar	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
,, Indubhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.

Mitra, Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca College.
„ Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Nagendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prabodhchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Ramendralal	...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Ishfak	...	Free Church Institution.
Muhammad Israel	...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Israil Khan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Birajchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	..	Ditto.
„ Gangacharan	...	Hughli College.
„ Gaurhari	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Girindrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Hanseswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haripada	...	Hughli College.
„ Haripada	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogindrachandra, No. 2.		Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalidas	...	Hughli College.
„ Kalikananda	...	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kedareswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kshitibhushan	...	Krishnagar College.
„ Lalmohan		City College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	Hughli College.
„ Ramchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	..	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	City College.
„ Sureschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Susilendra	...	Teacher.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Munshi, Dakshinacharan	...	Rajshahye College.
Murphy, E. A. B. E.	...	Mussoorie School.
Mustafi, Manmatha	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Nag, Jyotindramohan	...	Ditto.
Naudi, Rajanninath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Niyogi, Manmohan	...	Ditto.
Nownidh Lal	...	Patna College.
Owen, M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pal, Lakshminarayan	...	City College.
„ Saradaprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Palit, Kalicharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
Raghupershad	...	Canning College.
Rai Prithwi Nath	...	Muir Central College.
Ramprasada	...	Canning College.
Ray, Chandrasekhar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Free Church Institution.

Ray, Kulachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Lalitmohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nripendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Priyanath	...	City College.
„ Purnachandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sitanath	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Surendranath	...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri Paresnath	...	Ditto.
Sailajaprasad	...	Patna College.
Sanyal Banichandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarbadhikari Suresprasad	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Baradakanta	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhabataran	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Chintamani	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalipada	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Asutosh	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Bhupendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Ditto.
„ Dinabandhu	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Dinanath	...	Hughli College.
„ Jyotindrachandra	...	Doveton College.
„ Mathuranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Phanibhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Saratchandra, No. 2	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Benares College.
„ Sasikumar	..	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Surendrachandra	...	Doveton College.
„ Taraprasad	...	Dacca College.
Sengupta, Ambikaprasad	..	General Assembly's Instn.
Sil, Maniklal	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramhriday	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Bankubihari	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Madhusudan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramlal	...	Patna College.
„ Satischandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Shamsherbahadur	...	L. M. College, Benares.
„ Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Som, Baikunthanath	...	City College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hughli College.
Sundar Das Suri	...	Teacher.
Sur, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
Surya Prasad	...	Patna College.
Syed Mahomed Ali	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Syed Nazir Hassan	...	Free Church Institution.
Talukdar Harendrachandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Thakur Dayal	...	Patna College.
Thakur Kesabadasa	...	Muir Central College.
Thakur, Narendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ukil, Syamacharan	...	Free Church Institution.

Venis, H. C.	...	Benares College.
Wilayat Husain	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Yawar Hosain Khan	...	Patna College.
Zahurul Husen	...	Teacher.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra, I	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hughli College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Patna College.
Chandra, Aghornath	...	1881	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
Ray, Mahendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	1884	Ditto.
Chotaylal, Sarma	...	1885	Agra College.
Bhattacharyya, Janakinath	...	1886	City College.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Ditto.
Chandra, Aghornath	...	1881	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
Ray, Mahendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	1884	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1885.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkumar ...	Krishnagar College.
,, Asutosh ...	St. Xavier's College.
Niyogi, Rajaniprasad ...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Ramananda ...	St. Xavier's College.
Ray, Haranchandra ...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath ...	Ditto.
,, Jyotiprasad ...	St. Xavier's College.
Dasgupta, Anukulchandra ...	Presidency College.
Sen, Nityagopal ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Viddyacharan Singh ...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jnanaranjan ..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Brajendranath ...	Berhampur College.
Monnier, E. H. ...	St. Xavier's College.
Raychaudhuri, Tejendranath ...	Ditto.
Basu, Sriramchandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
Ray, Jnanadakisor ...	Dacca College.
Perry, H. W. ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Radha Ravan ...	Agra College.
Karfarma, Suryyakumar ...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Annadacharan ...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hariprasanna ...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Tinkari, ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Chattoraj, Kaliprasanna ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Brajpal Das ...	Agra College.
Balkrishnalal ..	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Lalgopal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sinha, Birchandra ...	Berhampur College.
Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari ..	Dacca College.
Das, Rajkisor ..	Ravenshaw College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath ...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari ..	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh ...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanmohan ..	L. M. College, Benares.
Datta, Kalicharan ..	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Tarakchandra ..	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Ramjadu ...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Chandrakanta ...	City College.
Das, Debendranath ..	Midnapur College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindrakumar ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Das, Rajkumar ...	Chittagong College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Majid ...	Presidency College.
Alimuzzaman ..	Hughli College.
Amritalall Kayastha Shrivastava	Jabbalpur High School.
Amrit Luxman Dighay ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Asa Ram ...	Fyzabad High School.
Aziz Mirza ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Badrul Hasan ...	Ditto.
Baldeo Singh ...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bamandas ...	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal ...	Sanskrit College.
„ Binodbihari .	Ditto.
„ Dharmdas, No. 1	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haricharan ...	Ditto.
„ Hridaychandra	Benares College.
„ Kalipada ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nagendranath	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Nibaranchandra	Presidency College.
„ Panchkari ...	Patna College.
„ Rasbihari ...	Dacca College.
„ Sekharnath ...	Agra College.
„ Srischandra ..	Muir Central College.
Baruya, Ghanasyam ..	Presidency College.
„ Ratnadhar ...	Ditto.
Basak, Gokulkrishna ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Syamchand ...	Dacca College.
Basu, Anandalal ...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Basantakumar ...	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari ...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Charuchandra ...	Presidency College.
„ Narayanchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rasikchandra ...	Dacca College.
„ Siddheswar ...	Hughli College.
„ Umapada ...	Canning College.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumar ...	St. Xavier's College.
Bhattacharyya, Indrachandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Mahendrachandra	City College.
„ Manmohan ...	Dacca College.
„ Nyayranjan ...	Hughli College.
„ Saratchandra ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Bholanath ...	Muir Central College.
Bihari Lal ...	Fyzabad High School.
Bijay Bahadur ...	Canning College.
Binodilal ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Biswas Ramnarayan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Besheswar Dial ...	Agra College.
Carbery, P. ...	St. Xavier's College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Hrishikes ...	Berhampur College.
„ Iswarchandra ...	Hughli College.
„ Saratchandra ...	Sanskrit College.

Chakrabarti, Saratchandra (Sr.)	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Syamakisor	...	Rajshahye College.
Chandra, Abinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopikrishna	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Debendrachandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Jahnabicharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nandalal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Narayanchandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Niradchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	Hughli College.
Chaturvedi, Chaitram	...	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Hiralal	...	Canning College.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Conwar, Ram Singh	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Dabi, Dayal	...	Canning College.
Das, Bireswar	...	Hughli College.
,, Dinanath	...	Dacca College.
,, Khudiram	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Matilal	...	Dacca College.
,, Uttamchandra	...	Presidency College.
Dasgupta, Biharilal	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Datta, Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
De, Krishnakumar	...	Jagannath College.
,, Moharlal	...	Hughli College.
,, Nrityagopal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Deb, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Annadacharan	...	Chittagong College.
,, Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dube, Salig Ram	..	Muir Central College.
Duvedi, Mathuraprasad	...	Agra College.
Gaindan Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Ghamandi Lal	...	Canning College.
Ghosh, Aghornath	...	Hughli College.
,, Amarnath	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Bhupendra Sri	...	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Priyanath	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Rajendranath	...	City College.
,, Rasiklal	...	Jagannath College.
,, Tarakgopal	...	City College.
,, Upendranath	...	Albert College.
Ghoshal, Rajendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Godfrey, E. C.	...	Doveton College.
Goswami, Umeschandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
Guha, Gobindanath	...	City College.
Gulzarilal	...	Muir Central College.
Gupta, Gopalgobinda	...	Jagannath College.
,, Rajendranath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Hajra, Dwijendrachandra	...	Jagannath College.
Homer, J.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

Joshi Leeladhar	...	Muir Central College.
Kabiruddin, Ahmed	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Kar, Nabinchandra	...	Presidency College.
Kedarnath	...	Agra College.
Kedarnath	...	Patna College.
Khan, Abdul Aziz	...	Hughli College.
,, Azeezur Rahman	...	Muir Central College.
Konar, Rajanikanta	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Krishnakumar	...	Canning College.
Lahiri, Manmohan	...	City College.
,, Paresnath	...	Rajshahye College.
Leslie, F. M.	...	Doveton College.
Mack, W. E.	...	Teacher.
Madak, Kedarnath	...	Hughli College.
Majumdar, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Satischandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Makundlal Dahuliya	...	Muir Central College.
Mallik Matilal	...	Hughli College.
Mandal, Haridas	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mangal, Gobindachandra	...	Midnapur College.
Misra, Basudeb	...	Patna College.
,, Tulsiram	...	Agra College.
Mitra, Adharchandra	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Lalitchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Nilmani	...	Metropolitan Institution
Moung Hpaw	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Moung Hpo An	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdullah	...	Hughli College.
Muhammad Hussan	..	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hughli College.
,, Bhubanmohan	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Debkisor	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gangaprasad	...	Hughli College.
,, Golakbihari	...	Ditto.
,, Gopimohan	.	Berhampur College.
,, Hemantakumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Manmathanath	...	City College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Patna College.
,, Priyanath	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Ditto.
,, Ramjiban	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Rasbihari	..	Jagannath College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Berhampur College.
,, Sriharsha	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Munro, J. A.	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Nandjilal	. .	Fyzabad High School.
Nehalchand	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Nitbiharilal	...	Muir Central College.
Oo Gyaw	...	Govt High School, Rangoon.
Pal, Baradasundar	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.

Patnayak, Ganeswar	...	Ravenshaw College.
Percival, J. R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Peters, A. H.	...	Doveton College.
Purushottamlal	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Rughunandan	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rughunath Ganesh	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Raha, Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ramkrishna	...	Fyzabad High School.
Ray, Akinchan	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Annadamohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Dhanpat	...	Muir Central College.
,, Gaurpada	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kiranchandra	...	City College.
,, Kshitischandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Kumudinikanta	...	Ditto.
,, Nikhilnath	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Prasannagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Santoshkumar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Surendranath	...	Hughli College.
Raychaudhuri, Kalidas	...	Presidency College.
Routh, Purnachandra	..	Dacca College.
Rudra, Rajanikanta	...	Hughli College.
Saha, Nibaranchandra	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Samanta, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sanyal, Hemchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Rajshahye College.
Sarkar, Gobindapada	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Mukundasundar	...	Berhampur College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Sitikanta	...	City College.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Bhupalchandra	...	Doveton College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ekkari	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Kasiswar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Kshirodchandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, K. P.	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Rajaniranjan	...	Chittagong College.
,, Saradacharan	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Satischandra	...	— Ditto.
,, Umacharan	..	Rajshahye College.
Sayyed, Afzal Imam	...	Patna College.
,, Shahenshah Husain	..	Canning College.
,, Wahid-Uddin Ahmad	...	Hughli College.
Sheo Rajbali	...	Canning College.
Shiva Dan Mal	...	Ajmere Government College.
Sinha, Biswanath	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Kalikumar	...	Midnapur College.
,, Purnachandra	..	Patna College.
,, Rajkrishna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.

Sil, Jogindranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sunder Bhan	...	Agra College.
Tha Ban	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Thakur, Harikinkar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Thakur, Prasad		Patna College.
Ten-Broeke, E. S.	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbadabul, Makarem	...	Presidency College.
Achyutanand Sahay	...	Patna College.
Adhya, Purnachandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
Advani Matiram S.	...	Presidency College.
Aich, Debendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Babulal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Badriprasad	...	Agra College.
Bagchi, Krishnachandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajeswar	...	Rajshahye College.
Bal, Dwijendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Balmokand	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jhulanchandra		Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kalikinkar	...	City College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	City College.
,, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Turiananda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Upendranath	...	Patna College.
Baruya, Gunjanan	...	St. Xavier's College.
Basant Lall	...	Agra College.
Basu, Baikunthanath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Jagannath College.
,, Narbadacharan	...	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Pramathanath	...	Canning College.
,, Rajendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhaduri, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhagwan Das	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Bhamanji Muncherji	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Bhattacharyya, Harakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Isanchandra	..	Rajshahye College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Jagannath College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	City College.
Bhaumik, Bidhubhushan	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kalichandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Biswas, Hridyanath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Biswanath Sahay	...	Benares College.
Brajjiwan Lal	...	Agra College.
Chakrabarti, Debendranath	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.

Chakrabarti,	Kartikchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Mukundachandra	City College.
,,	Ramchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
,,	Sasibhushan	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Chandra,	Satyacharan	Ravenshaw College.
Chattopadhyay,	Annadaprasad	Metropolitan Institution
,,	Charuchandra	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Chandrachandra	Presidency College.
,,	Jyotishprasad	Patna College.
,,	Matilal	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Nagendranath	Teacher.
,,	Nisikanta	Dacca College.
,,	Prabhatchandra	City College.
,,	Rajanikanta	Hughli College.
,,	Suryyakanta	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri,	Ballabhikanta	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Mahadeb	Muir Central College.
Clarke,	E.	Ditto.
Das,	Gangacharan	Dacca College.
,,	Jayram	Ravenshaw College.
,,	Jogindramohan	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,,	Rajchandra	Dacca College.
,,	Rasbihari	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Dasgupta,	Balaram	Patna College.
Datta,	Asutosh	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,,	Durgacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Girindranath	Patna College.
,,	Kedarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Kumudkanta	Hughli College.
,,	Upendrakumar	Ditto.
De,	Debendranath	Ditto.
,,	Dinabandhu	Dacca College.
,,	Mahimchandra	Rajshahye College.
,,	Purnachandra	Presidency College.
Dhar,	Parbaticharan	Metropolitan Institution.
Din	Dayal	Agra College.
Durga	Prasad	Ditto.
Fateh	Chand	Ajmere Government College.
Gangopadhyay,	Adharchandra	Patna College.
,,	Jajneswar	Dacca College.
,,	Lalmohan	Patna College.
Ghosh,	Adharchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Harendrakumar	Dacca College.
,,	Prasannakumar	Berhampur College.
,,	Purnachandra	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,,	Ramdas	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Umeschandra	Patna College.
,,	Upendranath	General Assembly's Instn.
Gobinda	Prasada	Patna College.
Goswami,	Purnachandra	Rajshahye College.
Guha,	Aswinikumar	General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Prasannakumar	City College.

Guha, Satyakumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Gupta, Nalinbihari	...	St. Xavier's College
,, Umacharan	...	Dacca College.
Haldar, Bipradas	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Dakshineswar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Hanuman, Prasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Harbans, Sahay	...	Benares College.
Harihar Charan	...	Patna College.
Iswari Prasad	...	Muir Central College.
Izad Baksh	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Jagannath Bhargava	...	Canning College.
James, E	...	Doveton College.
Kanjilal Jogindranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Khasnabis, Kunjamohan	...	Dacca College.
Kuldeep Sahay	..	Patna College.
Lahiri, Ramanimohan	...	Rajshahye College.
Mahabir, Prasad	...	Muir Central College.
Mahapatra Bhagbatprasad	...	Ravenshaw College.
Mahesa, Prasada	...	Benares College.
Majumdar, Chandrasekhar	...	City College.
,, Tarakanta	...	Dacca College.
Makhanlal	...	Patna College.
Mangla Prasada	...	Ditto.
Miri Mal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Misra Babulal	...	Muir Central College.
,, Sripaticharan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Mirza Bedar Bukht	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Mitra, Abhayabar	...	Hughli College.
,, Anandachandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Binodbihari	...	Patna College.
,, Jnanendranath	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Kalicharan	...	Presidency College.
,, Nagendranath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Nanikumar	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Priyanath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Muhammad Naseem	...	Canning College.
Muhammad Sultan Alumn	...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Wahid Ali Khan	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Presidency College.
,, Bhupatinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bishnupada	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Debendrachandra		Jagannath College.
,, Hemchandra	...	Midnapur College.
,, Hemchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Kisorimohan	...	St Xavier's College.
,, Nalinikanta	...	Presidency College.
,, Pareschandra	...	Ditto.
,, Rakhalchandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Srischandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Murli Dhar	...	Canning College.
Mustafi, Lalbihari	...	Hughli College.
Naskar, Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Pal, Amritalal	...	City College.

Pal, Aparaprasad	...	Hughli College.
Pandit, Srikrishna Ticku	...	Canning College.
Ramchandra Nayak Kalia	...	Benares College.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Harikrishna	...	Benares College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	City College.
,, Kshirodchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranarayan	...	Hughli College.
,, Rajendranath	...	Canning College.
,, Rajendranath	...	City College.
,, Srischandra	..	General Assembly's Instn.
Sanyal, Bholanath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Lalitmohan	..	Rajshahye College.
Sarkar, Abhayacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
,, Ekkarinath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarma, Sibram	..	City College.
Sen, Dineschandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Kalibinod	...	Chittagong College.
,, Kaminikamal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kaminimohan	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Sengupta, Saratchandra	...	Hughli College.
Sinha, Basudebnarayan		Patna College.
,, Jageshwar Prasad	...	Ditto.
Sivaprasad	...	Benares College.
Sukul, Harendranath	...	Krishnagar College.
Syed, Tajammul Ali	...	Ravenshaw College.
Ukil, Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Vinayak Babajee, Ayachit	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Zainul Abdin	...	Patna College.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1886.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Majumdar, Upendralal	..	Presidency College.
Brij Nandan Prasada Saith	...	Muir Central College.
Bhattacharyya, Munindranath	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rakhalmohan	..	Sanskrit College.
Ghosh, Jogindrakumar	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Rakhaldas	...	Krishnagar College.
Mitra, Narendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Hirendranath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Ambikaprasad	...	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haranchandra, No. 1		Presidency College.

Bal, Sureschandra ...	Dacca College.
Datta, Pramathanath ...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Herambakisor ...	Dacca College.
Mallik, Debendranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
Sen, Gopibhushan ...	Hughli College.
Bhattacharyya, Haripada ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Mianbhai Abdul Hussain ...	Jabbalpur College.
Laha, Syamlal ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
De, Chintaharan ...	Dacca College.
Mitra, Adharchandra ...	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Srischandra ...	Dacca College.
Chaudhuri, Kunjamohan ...	Rajshahye College.
Datta, Bankubihari ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Mohitchandra ...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Phakirchandra...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mukhopadhyay, Syamadas ...	Hughli College.
Ray, Debiprasad ...	Jabbalpur College.
„ Mahendranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
Chaudhuri, Saradacharan ...	Chittagong College.
Malhar Narayan Korday ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Sen, Binayendranath ...	Albert College.
Chakrabarti, Charuchandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
Datta, Harischandra ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Set, Nibaranchandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Chattopadhyay, Rajanimohan ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Das, Abinaschandra ...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Srigopal ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Biswas, Kshirodkrishna ...	Presidency College.
Pandit, Akshaykumar ...	Hughli College.
Dover, R. W. ...	La Martinière College.
Sen, Akshaykumar ...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Susilchandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Abdul Hamid ...	Doveton College.
Amrit Ramchandra Bambawale ..	Jabbalpur College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nandagopal ...	St. Xavier's College.
Babonau, C. Jane ...	Doveton College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Gopal Ji .	Patna College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nibaranchandra	Hughli College.
Datta, Saratchandra ..	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar ...	Ripon College.
Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkumar ...	St. Xavier's College.
Sen, Harendranath ...	Dacca College.
Ray, Baradakanta ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Das, Jadabendranandan ...	Midnapur College.
Adhikari, Gopeschandra ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Bhattacharyya, Nandalal ...	Hughli College.
Kesho Das ...	Muir Central College.
Baksi Panchanan ...	Krishnagar College.
Pal, Harischandra ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Mallik, Prasaddas ...	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Indubhushan ...	General Assembly's Instn.

Gupta, Jnanendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Khan, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Lisle, Freda	...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Abbasali Sirdar	...	Hughli College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed Ullah	...	Hughli College.
Ali Hasan	...	Patna College.
Anant Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Anup Singh	...	Bareilly College.
Azad Ali	...	Dacca College.
Bagchi, Brajanath	...	City College.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Bagram, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Balkrishna Ramchandra Bakhale		Jabbalpur College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra		Patna College.
,, Atulkrishna	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Baranasi	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Harimohan	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Jyotindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jyotishchandra		Ditto.
,, Manmohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nibaranchandra		Dacca College.
,, Nilratan	...	Hughli College.
,, Parbaticharan	..	Dacca College.
,, Raghunath	..	Hughli College.
,, Rasbihari	..	Ripon College.
,, Saradaprasad	.	St. Xavier's College.
,, Sasikumar	...	Jagannath College.
,, Satischandra	..	Ditto.
,, Sibnarayan	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Taranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
Barma, Kshetranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Basak, Radhaballabh	...	Jagannath College.
Basu, Baikunthanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Brajendrakumar	...	Berhampur College.
,, Girischandra	...	Ripon College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Hariprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jyotindranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Nityananda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nripendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Basudeva Narayen	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Belletty, L.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bera, Jayhari	...	Ripon College.
Bhaduri, Indubhushan	. .	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhagabandasa, Bhargaba	...	Muir Central College.
Bhanja, Srischandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Bhattacharyya, Biharilal	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.

Bhattacharyya, Biswanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jnananranjan ..	Krishnagar College.
,, Kartikchandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Nandalal ...	City College.
,, Saratchandra ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Surendranath ..	Burdwan Raj College.
Bhaumik, Hemchandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Maheschandra ..	City College.
Biswas, Gopalchandra ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Lalitkrishna ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Saratchandra ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Taraprasad ...	Jagannath College.
Blanchett, H. ...	Muir Central College.
Bose, Bindubashini ...	Free Church Normal School.
Bremner, D. S. ...	La Martinière College.
Cameron, Florence ...	Allahabad Girls' High School.
Chakrabarti, Benimadhab ...	Krishnagar College.
,, Brajendrakumar ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Chandrakumar ..	Jagannath College.
,, Girischandra ...	Midnapur College.
,, Mahendranarayan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta ...	Chittagong College.
,, Rajanikanta ...	Dacca College.
,, Rasikbihari ...	Ditto.
,, Tarakeswar ...	Rajshahye College.
Chandra, Rasmohan ..	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Annadacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh ...	Ripon College.
,, Bhupatibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Binodbihari	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Girijabhushan ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Hemchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogeschandra ..	Hughli College.
,, Mathuranath ...	Dacca College.
,, Radhanath ..	Sanskrit College.
,, Rajendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rakhalchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
Chaube, Devakinandan ...	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Annadacharan ...	Chittagong College.
,, Brindabanchandra ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Kedarnath ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satisnarayan ..	Rajshahye College.
,, Rakhaldas ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Das, Jnanadaprasad ...	Jagannath College.
,, Kandarpakumar ...	City College.
,, Krishnadhan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nagendrachandra ...	Ditto.
,, Radhamohan ...	Dacca College.
Dasgupta, Jajneswar ...	Ditto
Datta, Binaykrishna ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Chandicharan ...	Hughli College.
,, Girischandra ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Gobindakisor ..	Ripon College.

Datta, Jnanendramohan	...	Patna College.
,, Nabinkrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Surendranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
De, Kailaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nilmani	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Tulsicharan	...	Ditto.
Deb, Gobindachandra	...	Patna College.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	Dacca College.
Deefholts, L. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dhar, Gopalchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Dharmakirti, J. A.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Din Dyal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
F. Riyazuddin Quazi	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gangadhar Sitaram Brahmarakshas		Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	...	Hughli College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Basantakumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Midnapur College.
,, Dharmadas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Haridas	...	Hughli College.
,, Harigopal	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Jaygopal	...	Ditto.
,, Kripanath	...	Jagannath College.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Narayandas		L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Nityananda	...	Patna College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Satischandra	...	Patna College.
,, Sitanath	...	City College.
,, Tarachand	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Taraknath	...	Ripon College.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Manmohan	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Gopal Mukund Damlay	..	Jabbalpur College.
Goswami, Jagadischandra	..	Agra College.
Guha, Biharilal	...	City College.
,, Chandrakanata	..	Jagannath College.
,, Ramchandra	...	Albert College.
,, Umaprasanna	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gun, Taraknath	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Dwijendranath	...	Hughli College.
,, Jajneswar	..	Jagannath College.
Hajra, Amritalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Har Bilas	...	Ajmere Government College
Hiralal	...	Jabbalpur College.

Jaygobinda Sahay	...	Patna College.
Jha, Bindhyanath	...	Benares College.
Kar, Pramathachandra	...	Presidency College.
Kastagiri, Hemendralal	...	Ditto.
Kumar, Nrityagopal	...	Ditto.
Kundu, Gopikrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Tarinicharan	...	City College.
Kshatriya, Bhairablal	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Bankimchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Kalidas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mohinimohan	...	City College.
Lakshman Pandatji	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Mahadeo Gopal Borgaonkar	...	Jabbalpur College.
Mahanti, Narayanprasad	..	Teacher.
Maitra, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Syamacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Majumdar, Asutosh	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Banamali	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harinath	...	Ripon College.
,, Kshetragopal	...	Krishnagar College.
Mallik, Amritakrishna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mandal, Krittibas	...	Ripon College.
Manley, H. F.	...	Teacher.
Maula Baksh	...	Ditto.
M. Farhat Ahmed	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Misra, Bhubaneswar	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Kanhaiya Lal	...	Bareilly College.
Mitra, Bijaykesab	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	..	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	Canning College.
,, Jugalkisor	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Jyotindralal	..	Hughli College.
,, Jyotishchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kshetranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Kumudbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Nareschandra	...	City College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Upendramohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mohan Lal	...	Teacher.
Moung Ohu Hpay	...	Rangoon College.
Muhammad Abdul Rafay Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Muhammad Hasan	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritasekhar	...	Berhampur College.
,, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Atulchandra	...	Patna College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Harihar	...	City College.
,, Jaykrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindrachandra		Hughli College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Hughli College.

Mukhopadhyay, Kshetrachandra	Presidency College.
,, Nalinikanta ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Nilratna ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Tinkari ...	Ditto.
,, Tulsidas ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Upendrachandra	Jagannath College.
Nag, Dakshinakumar ...	City College.
Nath, Amritalal ...	Ditto.
Ohdedar, Debendranath ...	Muir Central College.
Oliur Rahman ...	Dacca College.
Pal, Anantalal ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Annandaprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Dwarkanath ...	Dacca College.
,, Mahendrachandra ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Surathnath ...	Bishop's College.
Panda Baijnath Deoshanker ...	Jabbalpur College.
Pandit, Biswambharnath ..	Presidency College.
,, Kashinath Ganjur ...	Canning College.
Pathak, Chandrakanta ...	City College.
Poddar, Bipinbihari ...	Ditto.
Ponsonby, P. ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Po Thoung ...	Rangoon College.
Raghunath Prasad Sonar ..	Jabbalpur College.
Rauth, Jagatchandra ...	Dacca College.
Ray, Indukumar ...	Krishnagar College.
,, Jadabananda ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Jadunath ...	Hughli College.
,, Madhusudan ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Mahendralal ...	Dacca College,
,, Mahimchandra	Ripon College.
,, Mohinimohan ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Nanimadhab ...	Patna College.
,, Prasannakumar ...	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad ...	Krishnagar College.
,, Satischandra ...	Ditto.
,, Satischandra ...	Dacca College.
,, Satyendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umacharan ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Upendranath ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Raymaulik, Binodbihari ...	Dacca College.
,, Priyabhushan ...	Ditto.
Rebeiro, E. ...	St. Xavier's College.
Saha, Jogindralal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sanyal, Chandranath ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Piyarilal ...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Durganath ...	Sanskrit College.
,, Krishnasundar ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Nagendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Radhikaprasad ...	Ripon College.
Sarma, Bishenlal ...	Agra College.
,, Kamalchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sayyed Aulad Hosein ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Sen, Bipinbihari ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.

Sen, Bishnupada	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Biswanath	...	Canning College.
,, Gangaprasanna	...	Jagannath College.
,, Hemchandra	...	City College.
,, Jagadindrachandra	...	L. M. College, Benares.
,, Jnanendrakumar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narottamdas	...	Ditto.
,, Praphullanath	...	Ditto.
,, Purnananda	...	L. M. College, Benares.
,, Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Set, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Radheschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Sheo Prasada	...	Fyzabad High School.
Shivaram Sadashiva Pitambar	...	Jabbalpur College.
Shore, J.	...	St. George's Coll., Mussoorie.
Shum Suzzoha	...	Patna College.
Siddha Gopal	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Sil, Narayanprasad	...	Presidency College.
,, Rasiklal	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Sinha, Kumar Kumudchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Manindralal	..	St. Xavier's College.
,, Mathuranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Matilal	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Narigopal	...	Midnapur College.
,, Taraknath	...	City College.
Singh, Shivanath	...	Patna College.
Strange, H. R. W.	...	Doveton College.
Syed Ahmed Ali	...	Patna College
Syed Golam Durwash	...	Ditto.
Syed Mahmud Al Hasan	...	Agra College.
Thomas, E. H.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Tiwari, Ambikacharan	...	Fyzabad High School.
Trivedi, Ayodhya Prasad	...	Bareilly College.
Ukil, Ambikacharan	...	Ripon College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abu Said	...	Patna College.
Abul Mahmud	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Adhikari, Aghornath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Satkari	...	Berhampur College.
Afzal Hossein	...	Muir Central College.
Aich, Ramaprasad	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Akbar Hossain	...	Teacher.
Anup Narayan	...	Patna College.
Ashun Ullah	...	Jabbalpur College.
Ashurfee Lal	...	Agra College.
Bagchi, Durgadas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Manaranjan	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Baliram Anant Deshkar	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.

Baliram Narayan Deshmukh ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Balram Das ...	Muir Central College.
Banarsi Das ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar ..	Hughli College.
,, Amritalal ..	Ripon College.
,, Aswinikumar ...	Dacca College.
,, Basantakumar	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Bijaychandra ...	Dacca College.
,, Charuchandra...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Dibakar ...	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra, 2	Presidency College.
,, Haripada ...	Ripon College.
,, Harendramohan	Jagannath College.
,, Jogindrachandra	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Kalidas ..	Krishnagar College.
,, Kalidas ...	Sanskrit College.
,, Kesablal ...	Dacca College.
,, Kisorimohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kshitischandra	Berhampur College.
,, Lalitmohan ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Rakhaldas ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Ramchandra ...	City College.
,, Saratchandra ...	Ripon College.
,, Saratkumar ...	Ditto.
,, Surendranath ..	Berhampur College.
,, Sureschandra ...	Canning College.
,, Upendranath ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Basak, Biharilal ...	Dacca College.
Basu, Amritalal ...	Ripon College.
,, Baburam ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Bankubihari ...	Presidency College.
,, Baradaprasad ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Bhubaneswar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bidhubhushan ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Chandrakanta ...	Dacca College.
,, Dwijendranath ...	Berhampur College.
,, Hiralal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindranath, No. I. ...	Ripon College.
,, Kunjabihari ...	Canning College.
,, Mahendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Manmathanath ...	Ditto.
,, Nibaranchandra ...	Midnapur College.
,, Pannalal ...	Ripon College.
,, Pramodakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Purnachandra, No. II ...	Ditto.
,, Sitaram ...	Teacher.
Bhaduri, Saratchandra ...	Muir Central College.
Bhar, Kanailal ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra ...	Ripon College.
Bhairo Dyal ...	Patna College.
Bhaskar Rao ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Bhattacharyya, Bholanath ...	Sanskrit College.
,, Bipinbihari ...	Metropolitan Institution.

Bhattacharyya, Chandroday	Albert College.
,, Debendranath	Patna College.
,, Ramakshay	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Ramprasanna	Canning College.
,, Saratkumar	St. Xavier's College.
,, Sibanath	Teacher.
Bhikkan Lal	Bareilly College.
Bhunia, Radhakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
Bindeshwari Prasad Pandi	Muir Central College.
Bishwambhar Dayal	Canning College.
Biswas, Kailaschandra	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kamikshyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kasigopal	Jagannath College.
,, Rajanikanta	Krishnagar College.
Blanchett, E. P.	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Durgadas	Hughli College.
,, Hridaynath	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Jaykali	Ditto.
,, Kasinath	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Rajaninath	Jagannath College.
,, Ramkamal	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Srischandra	Canning College.
Chandra, Banamali	Midnapur College.
,, Rajchandra	Presidency College.
Changdar, Sasikisor	Rajshahye College.
Chhatradhari Lal	Patna College.
Chattopadhyay, Annadacharan	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Atulchandra	Ripon College.
,, Binaykrishna	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Girischandra	Ditto.
,, Gurudas	Albert College.
,, Haridas	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Harinath	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Haripada	Krishnagar College.
,, Jitendraprasad	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	Presidency College.
,, Kshetranath	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Nagendranath	Ripon College.
,, Nilkanta	Albert College.
,, Purnachandra	Teacher.
,, Purnananda	Ravenshaw College.
,, Santoshkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satkari	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Satyacharan	Hughli College.
,, Satyendranath	City College.
,, Sitanath	Jagannath College.
Chaudhuri, Agnikumar	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Bonimadhab	Albert College.
,, Harinath	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Jogindranath	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Madanmohan	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Maheschandra	Ripon College.

Chaudhuri, Mangobinda	...	Hughli College.
,, Pramathanath	...	Berhampur College.
,, Pratapchandra	...	Jagannath College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Ramnarayan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Saratchandra	...	Hughli College.
,, Sasikumar	...	Ripon College.
,, Sitalchandra		Ditto.
,, Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution
Clarke, A. J.	...	Muir Central College.
Dana, Nibaranchandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Das, Amulyacharan	...	Albert College.
,, Annadacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Basantakumar	...	Hughli College.
,, Bhagabanchandra	...	Ripon College.
,, Biswambharcharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Dutiram	...	City College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Kuladaprasad	...	Jagannath College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Midnapur College.
,, Narendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Padmanath	...	City College.
,, Prakaschandra	...	Jagannath College.
,, Ramanimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ramprasad	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Dasgupta, Abinaschandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Sriskamal	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Dassawoo, Aghornath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Datta, Anilchandra		Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Aswinikumar	...	Jagannath College.
,, Atulchandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Biharilal	...	Ripon College.
,, Chandrakisor	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jnanendranath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Kalikamal	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Krishnamadhab	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Lalbihari	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Madanmohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Nagendrachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Rasbihari	...	Hughli College.
,, Satyabhushan	...	Dacca College.
,, Sureschandra	...	Albert College.
,, Taranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
De, Sasimohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Deb, Mukundalal	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Devanath Sahay	...	Patna College.
Dube, Har Dayal	...	Canning College.
Edwards, J. R.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.

Enda, Kailaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Faizuddin Mollah	.	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Fernand, W. J. A.	...	Teacher.
Fuzlal Huq	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gangopadhyay, Anisprakas	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Nanigopal	...	Ripon College.
Ghatak, Mohinimohan	...	Rajshahye College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Akilchandra	...	Patna College.
,, Anukulchandra	...	Ripon College.
,, Anukulchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Benares College.
,, E	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Harischandra	...	Muir Central College.
,, Jnanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindranath	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Kedarnath	...	Benares College.
,, Kumudbihari	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Lalgopal	...	City College.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nrisinhachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Golam Hosein	...	Hughli College.
Gopal Ramchunder Kango	...	Jabbalpur College.
Gopinath	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Gordon, F. D.	...	Muir Central College.
Goswami, Haridhan	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Gregory, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Guha, Anulchandra	...	Jagannath College.
,, Hemendranath	...	Berhampur College.
,, Jagadis	...	Dacca College.
,, Mukundanath	...	Jagannath College.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Radhanath	...	Jagannath College.
Handy, C. C.	. .	Trinity College, Kandy.
Harsaran	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Harihar Prasad	...	Patna College.
Harris, E. F.	...	Agra College.
Hajra, Kalipada	...	Midnapur College.
Hensman, J. S.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Jagadamba Prashad	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Jagarnath Sahay	...	Patna College.
Jagat Narayan	...	Muir Central College.
Kanhia Lal Srivastava	...	Canning College.
Kazi Saiyid Hamid Ali	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Khaleelur Rahman		Patna College.
Khattry, Kanhya Lal	...	Canning College.
Kishun Sahay	...	Patna College.
Kundu, Chunilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lala, Annadacharan	...	Chittagong College.
Lal Bihari Naguma	...	Canning College.
Lalji Sinha	...	Patna College.

Lalla Durgacharan Srivasto	...	Canning College.
Mahapatra, Tarapada	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Mahendra, Prasad	...	Patna College.
Maitra, Chandicharan	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	Ripon College.
,, Radhikakrishna	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Rajendralal	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Majumdar, Bidhubhushan	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Haladhar	...	Jagannath College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Prabodhchandra	...	Ripon College.
,, Priyanath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Sureschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Tarinicharan	...	Patna College.
Mallik, Debendrachandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Mandal, Sasadhar	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Meer Mushfi Hossain	...	Presidency College.
Mirza Wajahut Husain	...	Patna College.
Misra, Ram Dayal	...	Canning College.
Mitra, Bhubanbihari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Harendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	City College.
,, Kalibar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Krittibas	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Madanmohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Ripon College.
,, Saradaprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sureschandra	...	Patna College.
Muhammad Abdul Moqit	...	St. Xavier's College.
Muhammad Hobibullah	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Muhammad Karim Uldin	...	Bareilly College.
Muhammad Maqbool Alam	...	Muir Central College.
Muhammad Matin	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Noor	...	Patna College.
Muhammad Sakhawat Hosen	...	Bareilly College.
Muhammad Zahur Alam	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Canning College.
,, Ajodhyanath	...	Hughli College.
,, Asutosh, No. II	...	Ripon College.
,, Baranasi	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Bhagabaticharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	Krishnagar College.
,, Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopinath	...	Berhampur College.
,, Jitendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Krishnadhan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kshirodkumar	...	Patna College.
,, Nagendranath (Sr.)		Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nagendranath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Nanigopal	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Patna College.
,, Piyarimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Mukhopadhyay, Radhikacharan ..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Rammohan ..	Ripon College.
,, Saratchandra . .	Ditto.
,, Sasadhar ..	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Sasankamohan ..	Dacca College.
,, Satischandra ...	Jagannath College.
,, Satsaran ..	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Upendranath ...	St Xavier's College.
Mundle, Bibhoodan ...	Bishop's College.
Mustafi, Debendranath ...	Ripon College.
,, Satischandra ...	Presidency College.
Nandi, Dakshinacharan ..	City College.
Narayan Sahay ...	Patna College.
Niyogi, Brajanandan ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Saratchandra ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Nisar Ahmed ...	M A. O. College, Aligarh.
Poddar, Gopiraman ...	Chittagong College.
Pal, Akshaykumar ...	Bareilly College.
,, Tarakchandra ...	Jagannath College.
Palit, Hridaynath ...	City College.
,, Satchitananda ...	Ripon College.
Pande, Kaliprasanna ...	Burdwan Raj College.
Pandit, Shankar Lal ...	Muir Central College.
,, Suraj Nath ...	Ditto.
Prag Din Sharma ...	Canning College.
Qaseem Beg Chagtai ...	Agra College.
Radha Kishen ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Rahmut Ullah . .	Jabbalpur College.
Rahmat Ullah .	Agra College.
Ramchandra Prasad .	Patna College.
Ram Das ..!	St. John's College, Agra.
Ram Newas ...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Ram Prasad ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ram Sarup . .	Muir Central College.
Ray, Basantamohan ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Bhabanicharan ...	Ripon College.
,, Binodchandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Birajmohan ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Brajendrachandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Chunilal ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Dineschandra ...	City College.
,, Dolgobinda ..	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Durgakanta ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harendranarayan ...	Midnapur College.
,, Harinarayan ...	Rajshahye College.
,, Harinath ..	Presidency College.
,, Hariranjan ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Janendramohan ...	Albert College.
,, Kailaschandra ...	Jagannath College.
,, Kshetraprasad ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Narayanchandra ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Nrityagopal ...	Albert College.
,, P. N. ...	Canning College.

Ray, Parbatidas	...	Berhampur College.
,, Rasbihari	...	Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Ripon College.
,, Surendranath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	..	Ditto.
,, Brindabanchandra		Hughli College.
,, Surendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
S. M. Ishaq	...	Muir Central College.
Saha, Harilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Salt, E. P.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sambhu Nath	...	Patna College.
San La	...	Rangoon College.
Saughat Ali	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Sanyal, Baidyanath	...	Dacca College.
,, Chandramay	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Radhikaprasad	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Satischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Sarkar, Baradakanta	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Haribhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Priyanath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Sarma, Gopinath	...	Agra College.
Satikrishna Swarup	...	Muir Central College.
Sayyid Zaheeruddin Ahmed	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sayyid Zamiruddin Ahmed	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Binodbihari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogindrakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
,, Kshirendrasankar	...	Berhampur College.
,, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Mahendrakumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Parsanath	...	Albert College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Rajkumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamacharan	. .	Chittagong College.
Sengupta, Saratchandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Taraprasad	...	Sanskrit College.
Set, Upendranath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Shyam Lal	...	Fyzabad High School.
Sil, Jaharlal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Singha, D.	...	Bishop's College.
Singh, Gurusahay	...	Patna College.
,, Ramadhikari	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Baikunthanath	...	Ripon College.
,, Harimohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Hiralal	...	Benares College.
,, Kumar Pramodchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Canning College.
,, Srimohan	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sinharay Abinaschandra	. .	Hughli College.
Sitaram Ganesh Bhagwet	...	Jabbalpur College.
Sivanandan Lal	...	Patna College.
Som, Nandalal	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.

Som, Pareschandra	.	Ripon College.
,, Rameschandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Supurus Das	..	Patna College.
Sur, Sitanath	...	Jagannath College.
Suryya Kumar	...	Patna College.
Syed Abdul Majid	...	Hughli College.
Syed Ali Mazhar	...	Patna College.
Syed Hasrat Alley	...	Hughli College.
Syed Mustafa		Muir Central College.
Syed Warasat Hosain	...	Patna College.
Tewari, Satischandra	..	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
Thakur, Radhakrishna	...	Berhampur College.
Thoy, C.	...	St. Francis de Sales' Schl.,Nag.
Ukil, Annadaprasad	...	Ripon College.
,, Hazari Lal	...	Ditto.
Wazir Ahmed	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Winn, G. F.	...	Muir Central College.

DUFF SCHOLARS, 1886.

Majumdar, Upendralal	...	Presidency College.
,, Upendralal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jagondranath	...	Free Church Institution.
Dover, R. W.	...	La Martiniere College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1883.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Ali	14	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Abdul Aziz	14-10	..	Naral H. E. School.
Anand Swarup	17	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Angus Isabel Marion		...	Private Student.
Baburam	17-8	..	Etawa Zila School.
Bacchi, Asutosh	15-1	.	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Baksi, Upendralal	17-11	..	Birbhum Zila School.
Bampton, J.	17-5	..	St. Xavier's College.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshay-kumar	16-3	..	Konnagar E. School.
,, Ambikacharan	18	..	Ghatal H. C. E School.
,, Bhutnath	16-4	...	Jara H. E. School.
,, Bipinbihari	14-4	..	Benares Collegiate School.
,, Bipinbihari	16-5	.	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Gopalchandra	17-3	..	South Suburban School.
Baral, Syamdas	16-3	..	Hindu School.
Bardhan, Gobindachandra	19-4		Commillah Zila School.
Barrie, C. B.	15-1	..	Boys' High School, Naini Tal.
Basak, Syamalkrishna	17	...	Hindu School.

Basu, Charuchandra	16-7	...	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Debendranath	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Haricharan	17-3	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
,, Pramathanath	17-4	...	South Suburban School.
,, Pramatheswar	15-5	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Rajendrakumar	18		Oriental Seminary.
Bhaduri, Indubhushan	15-2	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	17-8	..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Bisweswar	14	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Karunanath	19-4	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Kasiswar	17-7	...	Dacca Collegiate School
,, Matilal	17-1	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
Bhukat, Nilmani	16	...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Biswas, Srischandra	16	...	Barasat Government School.
Chakrabarti, Himansunath	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Mahendranath	15-5	...	Ripon College.
Chaudhuri, Banwarilal	18-6	...	Mymensingh Institution.
Chattterji, Satischandra	18-2	...	Mahes H. E. School.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	16	...	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
,, Narendranath	16-6	...	South Suburban School.
,, Ramgopal	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Upendranath	16	...	Birbhum Zila School.
Connor, Amelia		.	Private Student.
Craven, J.	16-6	...	St. Xavier's College.
Das, Bhagabaticharan	16	..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Bhupatinath	15-6	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Jnanendramohan	13-6	...	Hare School.
,, Kedarnath	16-4	...	Hindu School.
,, Mahendranath	16	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Maniklal	17	.	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Rebatimohan	16	.	Barisal Zila School.
,, Sakhanath	19	...	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Lalitchandra	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Bhubanmohan	14	...	Muragacha H. E. School.
,, Manindrakrishna	15-6	...	University School.
,, Tarakinkar	14-6	...	Hughli Branch School.
De, Abinaschandra	19	...	Howrah Government School.
,, Ambikacharan	16	.	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Anupchand	18-2	..	Hindu School.
,, Hemnath	14	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Nagendranath	20	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
,, Patiram	18-4	...	Hare School.
,, Satischandra	16		Metropolitan Institution.
Deb, Anandakisor	16	.	Sylhet Government School.
,, Anathkrishna	17	.	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Surendranath	15	.	Mirzapur Govt. High School
Donald, D.	19	..	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Dube Raghuber Prasad	18	...	Jabbalpur C. M. S. High School.
Emin, M.	17-3	..	St. Xavier's College
Ganga Prasad	19-7	..	Mirzapur Govt. High School.
Gangopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School
,, Nandakumar	16-6	...	Ripon College.

Gauri Nath	15-9 ...	Banda Zila School.
Ghatak, Mohinikanta	15 ...	Hindu School.
Ghosh, Anangamohan	16-4 ...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Binodbihari	18-7 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Chandrakumar	18-3 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Debendranath	16-3 ...	Hindu School.
„ Manmohan	15-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Nakurchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Narendrakumar	15-7 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Umeschandra	19 ...	Hindu School.
Goswami, Kunjabihari	16 ...	Hare School.
Guha, Annadacharan	16-9 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kunjabihari	15 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Ramsundar	20-10 ..	Mymensingh Institution.
Gupta, Bhubanmohan	18 ...	Perozepur H. C. E. School.
„ Haridas	14-5 ...	Hindu School.
„ Krishnanath	16 ...	Kandi School.
„ Mohinimohan	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hajra, Brajadurlabh	14-9 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Nabakumar	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Ramdas	16 ...	Scarsole H. E. School.
Hardayal	18-4 ...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
Janki Prasad	16-4 ...	Bareilly High School.
Jayewardene, E.	18 ...	Private Student.
Joshi Janardan	18-4 ...	Almora Mission High School.
Kanhaya Lal Gurn	18-3 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Kar, Abinaschandra	17-7 ...	South Suburban School.
Kenay, J.	18-4 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Khaliluddin Ahmed	18 ...	Debrugarh High School.
Kishan Singh	17-3 ...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
Kushur Prasada	17 ...	Barabanki High School.
Lahiri, Janendrabhushan	19 ...	Hare School.
Lala Phulchand Ray	15-5 ...	Canning College.
Lekh Raj	17-6 ...	Bareilly High School.
Lucas, L. T. R.	17-10 ..	Barisal Zila School.
Mahanti, Judhishthir	15 ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Maharana, Chandramohan	15 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Majumdar, Bidhubhushan	18 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Birajmohan	16 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Mahimachandra	18-6 ...	Birbhum Zila School.
Maulik, Srischandra	15-3 ...	Jangipur H. E. School.
Mitra, Chandicharan	18-2 ...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
„ Jyotishchandra	15-5 ...	Hindu School.
„ Kiranlal	17-1 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Nabinkrishna	17-1 ..	Konnagar E. School.
Monnier, R.	15-1 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Moore, R.	24-11...	Teacher.
Moung, Hla Baw	16-6 ...	Govt. High School, Bassein.
Moung, Po Gyaw	15 ...	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.
Muhammad, Azizul Hukk	14-6 ...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.

Muhammad, Mustafa Khan	15-5 ...	Gya Zila School.
Mukhopadhyay Bipinbihari	18-4 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Girijasmaran	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Gobindachandra	16 ...	Rowilo H. E. School.
„ Haripada	17-6 ...	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
„ Jaminikanta	16 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Jnanendranath	14-5 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Nilmani	17-4 ...	South Suburban School.
„ Rajendralal	14-9 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Santoshnath	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Satischandra	17-3 ...	Kandi School.
„ Satischandra	19-8 ...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Surendranath	16-2 ...	South Suburban School.
Nag, Rameschandra	19-5 ..	Commillah Zila School.
Nandi, Sureschandra	15-6 ...	Hughli Branch School.
O'Connor, V. C.	15-9 ...	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Ojha, Basantakumar	16 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
O'Neill, W. H.	18-10 ..	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Pal, Radhakanta	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Raha, Prasannakumar	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Ramcharan, No. II	19 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Ramnath	16-10 .	Fyzabad High School.
Ray, Akshaykumar	19 ..	Hare School.
„ Amritalal	14 ...	Ditto.
„ Baidyanath	15 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
„ Debendrakumar	17 ..	Barisal Zila School.
„ Girindralal	15-4 ..	Bogra Zila School.
„ Jnanranjan	15 ..	Kalia H. E. School.
„ Radhikaprasad	18 .	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Sarbeswar	15-3 ...	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
„ Sureschandra	17	Hare School.
Ryan, F.	19-3 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Sadhu, Krishnalal	17-2-5	Hare School.
Saha, Kesablal	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
„ Narayanchandra	18-7 ...	Hindu School.
Samanta, Manohar	15-6 ...	Scarsole H. E. School.
Sarkar, Akhilpati	17-10 .	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Surendranath	15-11 .	Birbhum Zila School.
Sarnakar, Panchkari	17 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
Sayyed, Alay Hasan	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Sen, Basantakumar	14-9 .	Jessore Zila School.
„ Gaurhari	16 .	Hindu School.
„ Jogindranath	14-5 .	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Kisorimohan	17-6 ..	Sylhet Government School.
„ Nagendrachandra	14-7 .	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Paresnath	17-7 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	15-4 ..	St. Xavier's College.
Sengupta, Madhusudan	15-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	16-7 ..	Barisa School
Shiva, Ghulam	16 ...	Agra Collegiate School.

Shukeswar Prashed	19 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Sil, Amritalal	16-6 ...	Etawa Zila School.
Sinha, Bijaygopal	16 ...	Kandi School.
,, Harendrachandra	15 ...	Ditto.
,, Satischandra	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Upendranarayan	17-2 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Siva Prasad	20 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Syud, Ghalib Hussain	15-4 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Ukil, Tarakchandra	16-2 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Wince, A. E.	16-5 ..	Doveton College.
Wollaston, Grace Pauline	...	Allahabad Girls' High School.
Zahirul Huq	16 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
Zamirul Huq	20 ...	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Azeez Khan	16-6 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Abdul Hamid	16-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Abdul Hamid	15 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdul Khaleque	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Abdul Qaiyum	22 ...	Edwards' Collegiate M. School, Peshawar.
Abdullah Khan	17-2 ...	Gonda High School.
Abodh Bihari Lal	21-8 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Adhikari, Rajendrakisor	16 ...	Kisorganj School.
Agar, J.	17-11 ..	St. Xavier's College.
Agarwala, Chandrakumar	17-4 ..	Tezpur High School.
Ahmed Hossain	18-3 ..	Fyzabad High School.
Ahson Ali	17-6 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ajudhiaprasad	18 ...	Government School, Aligarh.
Akbar Hassan	16 ...	Ditto.
Amir Ali, No. 1	15-8 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Anant Prasad	16 .	Sasseram School.
Archer, E. C.	17-6 ...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Atmaprasad	17-3 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
Baboo Ram	17-2 ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Bagchi, Satyendranarayan	15-1 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Baija Mandal	17-3 ...	Barari H. C. E. School.
Baker, E.	17-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Baksi, Debendranath	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Balaprasada	17	Bareilly High School.
Baluk Ram	19-9 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Bandyopadhyay, Askhaykumar	16 ...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
,, Akshaykumar	17-4 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Annadacharan	15 ...	B. P. School, Benares.
,, Anukulchandra	13-6 ...	Hare School.
,, Asutosh	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Atulchandra	16 ...	Jagannath School.
,, Baranasi	16-5 .	Contai H. E. School.
,, Bhutnath	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.

Bandyopadhyay, Charu-chandra	18-6 ..	City Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	18-2 ..	Taki Government School.
„ Harakumar	16-9 ...	Janai Training School.
„ Haranath	18-4 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
„ Haridas	16 ..	Chapra Zila School.
„ Haripada	16-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	16 ..	Barasat Government School.
„ Kalibar	16-7 ..	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	16-3 ...	Dasghara School.
„ Kshetramohan	16 ...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Kshirodchandra	19 ...	Nimta H. E. School.
„ Manilal	17-9 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
„ Muralidhar	19 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	16-3 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nanigopal	14-6 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Niradchandra	17 ...	Nimta H. E. School.
„ Pannalal	14 ...	Magura H. E. School.
„ Rakhaldas	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Saradaprasad	15-6 ..	Nimta H. E. School.
„ Saratchandra	16-3 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	14-5 ...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	16 ..	Barahanagar School.
„ Sasibhushan	16 ...	Baluti H. C. E. School.
„ Satyendranath	18-3 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Siddheswar	17 ..	Chandernagore School.
„ Tarakrishna	17-2	Hare School.
Bans Gopal	18-1 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Banwarilal	19-6 ...	Jhowganj H. C. E. School.
Barddlai, Rajanikanta	15 ...	Gauhati High School.
Bardhan, Prasannachandra	18 ...	Khulna H. E. School.
Barma, Isanchandra	19-5 ...	Mymensingh Institution.
Barman, Amarchand	17 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Barrow, T.	16-6 ...	A.M.E.M. Centennial H. School.
Basak, Anandahari	16-3 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Krishnakanta	18 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Krishnaprasad	15 ...	Ditto.
„ Nabendranath	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	14-10 ..	Hare School.
Basu, Akhilchandra	18 ...	Perozepur H. C. E. School.
„ Akshaychandra	15 ...	Hare School.
„ Akshaykumar	16 ...	Narail H. E. School.
„ Anangamohan	16 ...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Baradakanta	16-9 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Benimadhab	20-6 ...	Barasat Government School.
„ Harakanta	17 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Harakumar	16-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jnanendranath	14-11 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Kirttibas	18-2 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Kunjabihari	16 1 ...	University School.
„ Nakuleswar	16 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nalitkrishna	17-11 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Narendranath	16-9 ...	General Assembly's Instn.

Basu, Natabihari	16-2 ...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Premtosh	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Priyanath	18-4 ...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
,, Ramchandra	15-3 ...	Hare School.
,, Siddheswar	17-5 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Sureschandra	16-8 ...	Hare School.
Batabyal, Syamacharan	16-8 ..	Bankura Zila School.
Bhaduri, Anathbandhu	15-2 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Kisorimohan	18 ...	Balagar H. C. E. School.
Bhairab Datt Jyotirvid	21 ...	Almora Mission High School.
Bhajle Ramdas	19-6 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Bhargav, Hiralal	17-1 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Kedarnath	16-9 ...	Muttra High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akhilchandra	18 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
,, Baradacharan	15-7 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Bhabanath	17-1 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Bireswar	17-4 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
,, Daibachandra	17 ...	Naral H. E. School.
,, Ekkarilal	14 ...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Gaurmohan	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Gopalchandra	17-2 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Harihar	17 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
,, Jagadis	16-5 ...	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
,, Jyotindramohan	16 ...	Hare School.
,, Kshetramohan	18-2 ...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
,, Mahoday	17 ...	Annada School, Brahmanbaria.
,, Narendranath	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
,, Priyanath	19 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Rajkrishna	17-9 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
,, Rakhaldas	17-4 ...	Uttarpara School.
Bhattashali, Akshaychandra	17-9 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bhaumik, Saratchandra	17 ...	Mymensingh Institution.
Bhawaniprasada	22 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Bhawani Sahay	15 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Bhaya, Lalitmohan	14-5 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Bholadatt Pando	18-9 ..	Almora Mission H. School.
Bhukhan Ram	18-8 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bhunia, Rasiklal	17 ...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
Binodilal	15-6 ...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
Biswas, Gobindachandra	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
,, Khagendranath	16-7 ...	Hindu School.
,, Radhagobinda	16-1 ...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
,, Raghabchandra	19 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
,, Sureschandra	15-8 ...	South Suburban School.
,, Upendranath	17-7 ..	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
Bit, Haridas	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalua.
Bonarjee, P. D.	16-7 ...	Doveton College.

Bowden, Harriette		...	Doveton Institution.
Brajamohan Sahay	20-3	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Bremner, W. S.	15-1	...	Mussoorie School.
Brijnath	20-5	...	Fyzabad High School.
Byers, G. F.	16-10	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	17-6	..	Brajamohan Institution.
„ Akshaykumar	16	...	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	17-3	..	Naral H. E. School.
„ Bankimchandra	17	...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Bhabanicharan	18	...	Naral H. E. School.
„ Bipinbihari	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Chandrakanta	16	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Haricharan	14	...	Gauhati High School.
„ Kailaschandra	16	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kalikumar	18	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Manmohan	15	...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
„ Nanilal	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Prabhatchandra	18-9	...	Jagannath School.
„ Radhamohan	16-2	...	Kendrapara H. E. School.
„ Trailokyanath	17-5	...	Naral H. E. School.
Chambaram	19-6	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Chand Mal Minyar	17-6	.	Darbar School, Jodhpur.
Chandoo Lall	20-6	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Chandra, Banabihari	17-10	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	17	...	A. M. E. M. Centennial H. School.
„ Kaliprasad	16	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ RowlandNagendralal	15-4	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Charan, Ram	19	...	Gya Zila School.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	16	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Aghornath	15-2	..	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
„ Anilchandra	17	...	Debrugarh High School.
„ Asutosh	14-2	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Bhabataram	14	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Bipinbihari	12-6	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
„ Brajagopal	14	..	Muragacha H. E. School.
„ Debendranath	16-8	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	17-11	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	16	...	Barahanagar School.
„ Haricharan	17	...	Rowile H. E. School.
„ Hemchandra	17	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Jibankrishna	17	...	Hare School.
„ Jnanendranath	16-1	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Jogindranath	19	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Kasinath	17	...	Ditto.
„ Raghunath	17-3	...	Howrah Government School.
„ Sabasiba	18-6	...	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
„ Sasibhushan	17	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Sudhamadhab	17	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Upendranath	17	...	Jagannath School.

Chaudhuri, Asutosh	16	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Kalachand	17-3	...	Hare School.
,, Pratapchandra	16-2	...	Jagannath School
,, Srischandra	16	...	Cachar High School.
Chew, H. D.	16	.	La Martiniere College, Cal.
Chhakouri Prasad	17	...	Chapra Zila School.
Chhanaram Das Saikia	18-3	...	Tezpur High School.
Copeland, F.	17-8	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dabee Pershad Dube	19	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Dalal, Prankrishna	17-5	...	Barasat Government School.
Das, Amritalal	17	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Anandamohan	20	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Basantakamal	18	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Brajendrachandra	18-6	..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Debendranath	18-8	...	Residency College, Indore.
,, Dwarkanath	14	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
,, Ekkari	17	...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
,, Girischandra	17-6	...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Gobindaprasad	18	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Gopinath	15	...	Ditto.
,, Haridas	15	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Kailaschandra	15-3	...	Maldah Zila School.
,, Madhabram	17	...	Gauhati High School.
,, Maheschandra	16-8	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Nabakisor	20-1	...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Nikunjabihari	18-3	...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
,, Paresnath	24-3	...	Teacher.
,, Piyarilal	19	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
,, Piyarimohan	15	...	Hare School.
,, Radhakrishna	15	..	Mainpuri Mission School.
,, Radhasundar	16-9	..	Birbhum Zila School.
,, Rajkumar	16-6	...	Dall's High School.
,, Rakhalchandra	17	..	Pandra H. E. School.
,, Ramchandra	17	..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	17-2	..	Hindu School.
,, Satyacharn	15	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Sibnath	20	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Surendranath	18	...	Indore English Madrasa.
,, Tarakchandra	20-4	..	Mymensingh Institution.
,, Upendranath	16-4	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Dasgupta Bhagabaticharan	19	...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Bisweswar	18	...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Rakhalchandra	15-1	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Asitchandra	19-7	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Ballalbilari	16-4	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Bankubihari	16	.	Pandra H. E. School.
,, Baradacharan	17	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Benimadhab	18-2	...	Naral H. E. School.
,, Bhagabanchandra	18	...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
,, Bipinbihari	18-7	...	Taki Government School.
,, Gaurchand	16	...	Hare School.
,, Girischandra	15	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.

Datta, Isanchandra	16 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Kisorimohan	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Loknath	17 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Mahendrakumar	16-4 ..	Commillah Zila School.
„ Nabagopal	17-8 ..	Khanakul Krishnagar Instn.
„ Narendranath	17-2 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nrityakali	16-4 ...	Hindu School.
„ Priyamohan	19-4 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	16-4 ...	Ripon College.
„ Surendranath	16 ...	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
Dattatraya Ramchandra Purchuray	15-4 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Day, S. S.	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
D'Cruz, Alice	...	Doveton Institution.
D'Cruz, H. E.	18-11...	Doveton College.
DeAlwis, J. S. L.	18-5 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
De, Bisweswar	20-6 ..	Habiganj High School.
„ Brindabanchandra	17-8 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Chandramohan	16 ..	Gauhati High School.
„ Charuchandra	16-3 ..	South Suburban School.
„ Gobindachandra	19 ...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Mohanlal	16-11 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Nilmanichand	17-2 ..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Ramapati	15-8 ...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Satischandra	18-5 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
Deb, Pulinchandra	18 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
Deo Bux Roy Kayest	15-5 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
DeSaram, G. H.	18-5 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
DeSilva, P. H.	19-9 ...	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
Dhar, Girindranath	15-4 ...	Hughli Branch School.
Dissent, C.	13-7 ...	Doveton College.
Diwan Daulet Ram	17-5-20	Private Student.
Dowerah, Krishnaprasad	14-2 ...	Jorhat High School.
Dukha, Bhanjan Singh	20 ..	Behar H. C. E. School.
Dwarkanath	17-6 ...	Barabanki High School.
Enayet Ullah	15 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Fateh Bahadur Kayasth Awasht	16 ...	Allahabad Government High School.
Fazli Ahmad	15 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Foster, K. W.	18-8 ...	Boys' High School, Naini Tal.
Gada Hussain	17-2 ..	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
Gainde Rae	18 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Gajadhar Prasada	19-1 ...	C. M. High School, Jaunpur.
Ganesh Babaji Ekbote	19 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Ganesh Das	18-3 ...	District School, Multan.
Ganesh Kasinath	19-3 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Ganeshi Lal	18-2 ...	Meerut Zila School.
Ganeshi Lal	18 ...	Aligarh Government School.
Ganeshi Lal	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Gangopadhyay, Binodbihari	17-2 ...	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„ Mahendranath	14-7 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.

Gangopadhyay, Priyalal	18 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Siddheswar	14-7 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Sudhirkumar	17-7 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Sukumar	18-4 ...	Ditto.
Ghatak, Hemchandra	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Abhaycharan	15-2 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Annadaprasad	16-6 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Annadaprasad	15 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Asutosh	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Atulchandra	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Atulkrishna	15 ...	Ripon College.
„ Atulkumar	16-10...	Hare School.
„ Bankimkrishna	17 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Bipinbihari	16-2 ...	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„ Brajalal	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Brajendranath	15-9 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Durgacharan	18-6 ...	Residency College, Indore.
„ Girijabhushan	15-10...	Cooch Behar, Training School, Benares.
„ Harashit	19-7 ...	Bagirhat H. E. School.
„ Haripada	18 ...	South Suburban School.
„ Hemantakumar	18-1 ...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
„ Hemnath	15-5 ...	Bagnan H. E. School.
„ Kailaschandra	15 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kshitinath	18-3 ...	Taki Government School.
„ Kumudbandhu	17-9 ...	Brajamohan Institution.
„ Mahendranath	15 ...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Manmathanath	16-9 ...	Birbhum Zila School.
„ Mahinimohan	15 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Nabakrishna	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nandalal	22-6 ...	Broughton Institution.
„ Nitaicharan	17-1 ...	South Suburban School.
„ Prasannakumar	16 ...	Dhubri High School.
„ Rajanikumar	17-4 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	16-9 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Ramchandra	16-4 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	15 ...	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„ Saratchandra	17-4 ...	Allahabad Government High School.
„ Satyaprasanna	15-8 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Taraprasad	17-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Upendrachandra	18-5 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Upendranath	17 ...	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Nilmani	17-4 ...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Sibkrishna	17-2 ...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
Girdhari Lall	16-8 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Girijanand	17-3 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Girja Prasada	18-6 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Gleeson, E. J.	17-11...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Gooneratna, P.	17-11...	Private Student.
Gopal Abajee Nadkar	20-4 ...	Dhar High School.

Gopal Sahay	19-8 ...	Shahjehanpur High School.
Goswami, Lalitmohan	16-4	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Govind Raghao Despande	17-8 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Gracias, Melvina	...	Loretto Girls' School.
Grindal, F. R.	16-9 ...	Boys' High School, Lahore.
Guha, Rameschandra	16 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Gupta, Bhupendranath	14-8 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
,, Biharilal	18 ...	Jagannath School.
,, Bipinbihari	17 ...	Bogra Zila School.
,, Harendrakrishna	16-8 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajendrakisor	15-6 ...	Serajganj H. E. School.
,, Satyendranath	13 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Surendranath	18-6 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Tripurakrishna	16-5 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Upendralal	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Guptaray, Upendralal	15-4 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hajra, Nandalal	17 ...	Jagatballabpur H. E. School.
Haldar, Manmohan	20	Mymensingh Institution.
,, Rakhaldas	17 ...	Hindu School.
Hamir Singh Sahihwala	22 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Harnam Shah	18 ...	Jhang District School.
Harnarayan	15-5 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Harprasad	20 ...	Teacher.
Harris, H. W.	16-10 .	Almora Mission H. School.
Harry Balwant Karmarkar	16-1 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Hazarilal	18-11...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Hearsey, H.	17-6 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Heefke, E.	20-2 ...	Katak Protestant School.
Hodges, W. H.	16-8 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
Ichha Ram	18 ...	Hardoi High School.
Izhar Husain	15 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Jacob	19 ...	Batala Boys' High School.
Jadunandan Prasad	15-9 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Jagadamba Prasada	19-3 ...	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Jan, E. N.	17-5 ...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Jang Bahadur	17-2 ..	Purnia Zila School.
Johnson, Marion Matilda		Private Student.
Kali Saran	16-10 ..	Barabanki High School.
Kalika Prasada	15-2	Patna Collegiate School.
Kalyan Singh	18-4 ..	Hazaribagh Zila School.
Kamla Pershad	17 ...	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
Kamta Prasada	18-5 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Kastagiri, Satyaranjan	18 .	Hare School.
Kaushi Ram	19 ...	Kapurthala College.
Kelly, G.	18 ..	St. Xavier's College.
Keshawa Bhagawant Vyawahore	18-6 ..	Dhar High School.
Ketkar Mahadeo Janardan	17 ...	Indore English Madrasa.
Kewala Nand Jyotirvid	20 ...	Almora Mission H. School.
Kraal, B. C.	14-10...	Doveton College.
Krishna Sahay	16-11...	Patna Collegiate School.

Krishna Soweka Lal	15 ...	Ghazipur Mission School.
Krishnaji Vinayak Tagade	20-6 ..	Dhar High School.
Kumar, Charuchandra	13 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kundu, Bijaychandra	17 ...	Serajganj H. E. School.
,, Birnrisinha	17 .	Hughli Collegiate School.
Laha, Sriramchandra	18-7 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
Lahiri, Hemchandra	17 ...	Purnia Zila School.
,, Priyanath	19-3 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	15 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
Lala Padmalochan	18-6 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
Lal Bahadur	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Lall Narayan	19 ...	Ditto.
Lalvihari Lal	18-5 ...	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Lane, E. H.	18 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Lehuraux, J.	17-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Lucas, G. M.	16-4 ...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Tewari	18-5 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Madho Nārain	16-5 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Madho Pershad	20-2 ...	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Madho Rao Kher	18-4 ...	C.M.S.High School, Jabbalpur.
Maguni Das	17-3 ...	Puri Zila School.
Mahadeo Pershad	17 ...	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
Mahanti, Indramani	15-10..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
,, Mayadhar	19 ...	Ditto.
,, Padmachandra	16 ...	Puri Zila School.
Mahbubur Rahman Khan Chaudhuri	16-4 ...	Hare School.
Maheshi Lal	17-10 ..	Fyzabad High School.
Mahomed Ali	16-11...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Mairal Balkrishna Ksheersagar	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Maiti, Rebatinath	16-8 ...	Contai H. E. School.
Maitra, Dwarkanath	16-7 ...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Piyarimohan	16 ..	Serajganj H. E. School.
Majumdar, Nagendranath	16 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Purnachandra	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Radhikaprasanna	18-6 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
,, Rameschandra	19-5 .	Behar National Institution.
,, Sureschandra	16 ...	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
Mali, Damodar	17-3 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
Mallik, Chandrasekhar	15 .	B. P. School, Benares.
,, Narendranath	14-8 ...	Katwa School.
,, Narendranath	15-8 ...	Hare School.
Manackjee Sapoorjee Antia	14 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Manaharlall	19 4 ...	Sitapur High School.
Manaharlall	16 ...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
Mandal, Gaurchandra	18-5 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
Manji, Annadaprasad	17-7 ...	Howrah Government School.
Maniram Dikshita	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.

Masud Ali	17 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Moll, F. O. N.	15-6 ...	Mussoorie School.
Mendes, W. J.	18-8 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Mirza, Abdul Aziz Beg	16 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Misra, Chandikaprasad	17-3 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Nageswar	16-6 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Mitra, Anandabihari	14-3 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Basantakumar	17-8 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Bholanath	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
,, Goshthabihari	19 ...	Saradaprasadlnstn.Chakdighi.
,, Lalitmohan	18 ...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
,, Nagendranath	16-5 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
,, Naliniranjan	17-10...	Hare School.
,, Nilkrishna	17-7 ...	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
,, Nutbihari	16 ...	Ripon College.
,, Radhanath	16 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Ramanath	16 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Rameschandra	17 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
,, Saratchandra	16 ...	South Suburban School.
,, Satischandra	16 ...	Ripon College.
,, Satischandra	14-8 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satischandra	16 ...	Purulia Government School.
,, Siddhamohan	16-2 ...	University School.
,, Surendranath	19 ...	Hare School.
,, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Jagannath School.
Mohan, D. P.	18-4 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Muhammad AbdulKareem	15-4 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Muhammad Ahmedaddin	16-7 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Moinuddin	18-3 ...	Sahjehanpur High School.
Muhammad Safder Ali, Haiderq	20-6 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Muhammad Said	19 ...	Delhi District School.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	14-5 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Apurbakumar	16-10...	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
,, Asutosh	14 ...	Katwa School.
,, Asutosh	18-6 ...	SaradaprasadInstn. Chakdighi.
,, Bamacharan	17 ...	Burdwan Municipal School.
,, Basantakumar	16-8 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
,, Bidhubhushan	17-6 ...	Bogra Zila School.
,, Bipinbihari	16-2	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Gaganchandra	14-2 .	Hughli Branch School.
,, Gopalchandra	16 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
,, Jyotindranath	17-1 ..	Khanakul Krishnagar Instn.
,, Kedarnath	16-8 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Nalinimohan	16-8 ...	Uttarpara School.
,, Paresnath	15-4 .	Barisa School.
,, Pramathanath	15-3 ...	Canning College.
,, Radhakisor	18 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Rambari	19 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
,, Rampada	18-3 ..	Rajagram A. S. School.

Mukhopadhyay, Saradacharan	18 ..	Gobardanga School.
,, Saradacharan	15 ...	Howrah Government School.
,, Saratchandra	15-6 ..	Hindu School.
,, Saratkinkar	18-5 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Sasibhushan	15-2 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satischandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Satischandra	15-6 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Sureschandra	15-2 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Upendranarayan	18-3 ...	Uttarpara School.
Mukuti, Baradakanta	16 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Mundil Das	17 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Murli Dhar	18 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Mushtaq Ali	20 ..	Hardoi High School.
Nabi Baksh	18 ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Nag, Jnanendrakumar	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Matilal	14 ...	Sibpur E. C. E. School.
Nandi, Kalipada	18 ...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
Nandkisor	15-4 ...	Gya Zila School.
Narain Dass	20 ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Narayan Dass	19-6	Jallandar Mission School.
Narsingh Sahay, No. I	16-5 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Narsingh Sahay, No. II	16-3 ...	Ditto.
Navalkishore Sahay	17-8 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nejarbut Ali	16-6 ...	Government High School, Rangoon.
Newalkishore Lall	15 ...	Ghazipur Mission School.
Newman, C.	16-4 ...	Mussoorie School.
Niyogi, Amulyachandra	16-11 ...	Hindu School.
,, Jogindrakumar	17-5 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Saratchandra	17-2 ...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
O'Brien, J. H.	15-5 ...	Boys' High School, Naini Tal.
O'Sullivan, T. M.	17-4 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Oudh Behari Lal	14-3 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Pal, Chandrasekhar	14-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Gopallal	17	Jessore Zila School.
,, Harakumar	20-7 ...	Sylhet Govt High School.
,, Rasbihari	15-10 ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamacharan	17 ...	Jagannath School.
Palit, Binodbihari	15 ..	Ripon College.
Pandit, Jagadischand	18-6 ...	Mission H. School, Ambala.
,, Krishnalal	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
,, Shiva Sankar Sukla	19 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pannalal	20 ...	Aligarh Government School.
Parbati Sahay	17 ...	Patna City School.
Parker, A.	17 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Parmeshwar Prasad	19 ...	Gorakpur C. M. High School.
Pasupatinath	19-4 ...	Matihari Zila School.
Patnayak, Madanmohan	17 ...	Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.
,, Madanmohan	18-3 ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Permeshwar Dayal	18 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
Peters, C. A.	17-1 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Piarey Lal, No. II	16 ...	Agra Collegiate School.

Piaray Lal, No. III	20 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
Pirbhoo Dayal	17-10 .	Ajmere Government College.
Pitamlal	16-4 ...	Aligarh Government School.
Piyare Lall	17-2 ...	Edwards' Collegiate Mission School, Peshawar.
Poddar, Rajanikanta	21-3 ...	University School.
Prabhu Lal	19-2 ...	Meerut Zila School
Prabhu Mohan	18-4 ...	Gorakpur C. M. High School.
Pyarelal	14 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Quasim Hoosen	16-4 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh
Radha Mohan	18-3 ...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Raghober Dayal Sh.	18 ...	Aligarh Government School.
Raghubeer Saran	17-2 ...	Meerut Zila School.
Raghunandan Pershad	16-6 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Raghunandan Sahay	17-3 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Raghunath	17-3 ...	Bareilly High School.
Raha, Basantakumar	16-1 ..	Birbhum Zila School.
Rajaram	16-3 ..	Gonda High School.
Rajendra Prasad	17 ..	Matihari Zila School.
Rajendra Prasad	19-4 ...	Gya English School.
Ram Chandra Trimbak Soman	21-3 ...	Dhar High School.
Ram Dayal	24-1 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Ramdin Vais	18 ...	Mirzapur Government High School.
Rameswar Panday	18-4 ...	Ballia School.
Ram Lal	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Ramaprasad	18-2 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Ram Pershad	16-8	Bareilly High School.
Ramportap Narayan	18-4 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
Ramlakshan Sahay	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Ramsahay	16 .	Matihari Zila School.
Rasiklal	18 ..	Lyell Collegiate School.
Rasul Khan	18-4 ..	Chhatarpur School.
Ray, Amulyanath	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Arunchandra	16-3 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Asutosh	17-9 ..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
,, Baradakanta	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Bijaygopal	16	Ranaghat A. V. School.
,, Haricharan	21-4	Mission School, Shillong.
,, Hrishikes	17-8 ...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
,, Kailaschandra	17-2 ...	Donogh High School.
,, Krishnabihari	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Kshetranath	16-7 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kshirodchandra	16-4 ..	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Nityacharan	18-5 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
,, Nityananda	20-2 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Paranchandra	16-2 ...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Pulinchandra	15-9 ...	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Saratchandra	14-5 .	Hare School.
,, Srigobinda	17-2 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.

Ray, Srinath	15-1 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Srischandra, No. II.	18 ..	Hindu School.
,, Surendranath	14 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
Raychaudhuri, Nagendranath	15-1 ..	Canning College.
,, Nalininath	15-6 ..	Hare School.
,, Paresnath	16-5 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	17-1 ..	Private Student.
Redmond, W. J.	17-4 ..	St. Paul's High Schl., Rangoon.
Roberts, E. A.	18-2 ..	Private Student.
Rozdon, Basheshwar Nath	18 ..	Mission School, Lahore.
Rushton, F. N.	17-2 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Sadhashive Ganpat Soobhedar	16-10..	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Saha, Bankubihari	17-6 ..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Bipinbihari	14-10..	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Kamalkrishna	15-11..	South Suburban School.
,, Mahendranath	18 ..	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
Salawat Ali S.	15 ..	Ghazipur Mission School.
Samanta, Kaliprasanna	18 ..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Sampat Rai Bhatnagar	17-11..	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Sanyal, Janakinath	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Krishnabandhu	14-5 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Nandagopal	16-5 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Nisinath	20-4 ..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Sadananda	17 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Sarkar, Binodbihari	15-10..	Ranchi Zila School.
,, Charuchandra	18 ..	South Suburban School.
,, Dwarkanath	21 ..	Mymensingh Institution.
,, Hemnath	16 ..	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Jogindranath	19 ..	Ripon College.
,, Kulikrishna	18-2 ..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
,, Lalitmohan	16-8 ..	Santosh Jahnabi School.
,, Prakaschandra	15-3 ..	Gya Zila School.
,, Pramathanath	17 ..	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Surendranath	19-8 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Sureschandra	15-9 ..	Dehra Dun Training School.
,, Tarinicharan	16-5 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Upendrachandra	16-4 ..	Bishenpur H. E. School.
,, Upendranath	16 ..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Sarkhel, Harakumar	18 ..	Ripon College.
Saryuprasad	19-7 ..	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Satnar, Radhikalal	15-5 ..	Maldah Zila School.
Sayyid Abdul Goffer	16 ..	Balasore Zila School.
Sells, C. A.	19 ..	Hampton Court School, Mussoorie.
Sen, Abhaykumar	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
,, Ambikacharan	21 ..	Ripon College.
,, Baikunthanath	20-6 ..	Dighapatia School.
,, Baradacharan	18-2 ..	Barisal Zila School.
,, Bipinbihari	16 ..	Hare School.
,, Debendranath	16 ..	City Collegiate School.

Sen, Durgaprasanna	17-8 ..	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
„ Girischandra	16-4 ..	Commillah Zila School.
„ Jibankrishna	18-2 ..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Kalidas	16-3 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kaliprasanna	18 ..	Brajamohan Institution.
„ Kanailal	15-4 ..	Hughli Branch School.
„ Kanailal	15-1 ..	Arrah Zila School.
„ Kesablal	15 ..	City Collegiate School.
„ Lalitmohan	16-9 ..	Chatra H. C. E. School.
„ Manmathanath	18-4 ..	Hindu School.
„ Panchagopal	15-10..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Pratapchandra	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Radhikamohan	16-11..	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Surendranath	19-9 ..	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
„ Sureschandra	14-2 ..	L M. College, Benares.
„ Upendranath	18-2 ..	Mirzapur Government High School.
Sengupta, Baradakanta	16-2 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Pranballabh	15-8 ..	Islampur H. E. School.
„ Rebatimohan	16-5 ..	Chatra H. C. E. School.
„ Srigobinda	17-9 ..	Dhubri High School.
„ Surendranath	16-3 ..	Burdwan Raj College.
Set, Haridas	19 ..	Oriental Seminary.
Shahzad Ali	17-3 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
Shaikh, Mahamed Abdul Hakim	14-2 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Shankar Lal	17 9 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
Shankar Prasad	16-2 ..	Chapra Zila School.
Sheo Shanker Khatri	15-7 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Shiam Lal	16-4 ..	Lakhimpur High School.
Shimboonath Tundun	18 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
Sil, Krishnachandra	17-9 ..	Calcutta School.
„ Narendranath	15 ..	General Assembly's Instn.
Sinha, Bankubihari	17-9 ..	Darbhanga Raj School.
„ Goshthabihari	16 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Hemendranath	15 ..	Bankura Zila School.
„ Indranarayan	17 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Lalitmohan	17-9 ..	American Mission School, Allahabad.
„ Mukutdhari	18-7 ..	Tikari H. E. School.
„ Rajendranath	17-6 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Someschandra	17-1 ..	Bhalgálpur Zila School.
„ Suryyanarayan	19-7 ..	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	19 ..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Vindheyshwariprasad	19-1 ..	Private Student.
Sinharay, Chandrakumar	17 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
Smellie, J.	18 ..	Scots Mission School.
Som, Nagendranath	15-3 ..	Konnagar E. School.
Soobh Narayan	17-2 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Surajnarayen	19-6 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
Syed Abdul Malek	15-5 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Syed Abdul Mohmood	14-2 ..	Rangpur Zila School.

Syed Kazim Hossain	17-4	..	Patna Collegiate School.
Syed Mahomed Abdur Rahman	17	..	Ditto.
Syed Muhammad Rafi	15-1	..	Bareilly High School.
Syud Kurum Hossein	15	..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Ta Jadunath	16-8	..	Hindu School.
Tagore, Kshitindranath	15-5	..	Sanskrit Collegiate School
Taldena, C.	18-9	..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Tarafdar, Taranath	17-6	..	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
Tatyamadho Rao	20	..	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Thakur, Akshaykumar	16	..	Hare School.
Thakur, Dayal	17-3	..	Patna City School.
Thakur, Prasada	19	..	Benares Collegiate School.
Tooker Khan	19-8	..	Arrah Zila School.
Tresham, P. E.	18-1	..	Mussoorie School.
Trimbak Waman Joshi	16-9	..	Jabbalpur High School.
Trutwein, F. A. C.	16	..	Govt. High School, Bassein.
Upadhyay, Kshetramohan	17	..	Barasat Government School.
Usuf Ali Beg	16	..	Agra Collegiate School.
Van Denberg, J. M.	16-5	..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Vertannes, P. O.	16-4	..	St. Xavier's College.
Vinayakkrishna, S.	16-5	..	City School, Nagpur.
Vindhyachal Prasad	15-2	..	Patna Collegiate School.
Wales, G. E.	24-8	..	Teacher.
Walker, G. C. C.	19	..	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
WamanRustamraoMandloi	18-3	..	Jabbalpur High School.
Wasi Ahmed	23-2	..	Patna Collegiate School.
Wasudeo Ramchandra Dhobley	16	..	City School, Nagpur.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Azim	16-6	..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdul Majid	15	..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Adhikari, Madhusudan	16-2	..	Serajganj H. E. School.
,, Manohar	19-5	..	L. M School, Baduria.
,, Surendranath	19	..	Pabna Zila School.
Amirchand	20-5	..	Gya Zila School.
Amiruddin	15-6	..	Patna City School.
Ananda Prasad	19	..	Arrah Zila School.
Ashfaq Husain	16	..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Audhbihari Lal	21	..	Palamow Government School.
Auditya Sahay	20	..	Chapra Zila School.
Ayodhya Prasad	27-11	..	Teacher.
Bagchi, Jogindranath	18	..	Bogra Zila School.
Baijnath, Ramchandra	17-3	..	Jabbalpur High School.
Baijnath Sahay, No. 1	20	..	Gya Zila School.
Bajpai, Raghunath	19	..	Krishnagar A. V. School.
Balaji, Narayan Fukey	17-6	..	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Baldeo Sahay	22	..	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.
Baldeo Sahay	20	..	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.

Baldev Narayan	19	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	18-3	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Banamali	16-3	...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
„ Bisweswar	16	...	Ripon College.
„ Charuchandra	16	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	16	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Gurupraasanna	16-3	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Haridas	16	...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
„ Hariprasanna	15	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Herambanarayan	17	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Jaharlal	19	...	Sadharani School, Chinsurah.
„ Kuladaprasad	18	...	Pandra H. E. School.
„ Manmohan	16	...	Jagannath School.
„ Matilal	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Narayanchandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nikhilchandra	18	...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Rajendranath	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Rameschandra	18	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Sasibhushan	19-4	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	15-5	...	South Suburban School.
„ Satyanidhan	18	...	Shahjehanpur High School.
„ Siddheswar	17	...	Pandra H. E. School.
„ Upendrachandra	16	...	Jessore Zila School.
Banke Biharilal	16-6	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Banshidhur	18-3	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Barhamdeo Narayan	19-6	...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Basharat Ali	17-8	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Bashiruddin Ahmed	16	...	Rangpur Zila School.
Basu, Bipinbihari	16-2	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Chandrakumar	19	...	Jagannath School.
„ Gaganchandra	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jnanendranath	15	...	Maldah Zila School.
„ Krishnasundar	17	...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Mahendranath	16	...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Nakuleswar	18-6	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Narayanchandra	16-8	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nibaranchandra	15	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Radhikaprasad	16-9	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rakhalraj	16-4	...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Ramanath	16-8	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sanatchandra	17-2	...	Jagannath School.
„ Suratchandra	16-4	...	Howrah Government School.
„ Surendrakrishna	17-2	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Surendranath	14-5	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	16-2	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Upendrakrishna	16	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Batabyal, Dolgobinda	16	...	Burdwan Raj College.
Bhaduri, Pranbandhu	17-2	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Bhagwanprasad	19	...	Pertabgarh High School.
Bhairow Dayal	20	...	Dumraon Maharaja's School.
Bhar, Kunjabihari	16-2	...	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„ Nityalal	16	...	Jorhat High School.

Bhar, Syamacharan	16-4 ..	Barrackpur Govt. School.
Bhattacharyya, Abinaschandra	18-6	Konnagar E. School.
„ Aghornath	16 ...	Burdwan Municipal School.
„ Brajanath	18-2 .	Commillah Zila School.
„ Buddhindranath	14 ...	Nowgong High School.
„ Debendranath	16 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Gurudayal	17-2 ..	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Hemadrischandra	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Jadunath, No. 1	19-3 ...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Jaykanta	16 ...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nandakumar	18-3 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Nrisinhaprasad	16 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
„ Pratapchandra	19-4 ...	Habiganj H. School.
„ Purnachandra	16 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	18-2 ...	Madrasa-i Unwariah.
„ Srischandra	17-6 ...	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
„ Taraknath	16 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
Bhaumik, Bhagabanchandra	17-6 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
Bhawaniprasad Khettri	17-5 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bhawani Shunker	19-6 ...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Bhowrasear Shridhar Kashava	19 ...	Private Student.
Bishendatt Joshi	20-8 ...	Almora Mission School.
Bishundeo Narayan	19-6 ...	Gya Sahebganj School.
Biswas, Annadacharan	17 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Bipinbihari	17-6 ..	Bagirhat H. E. School.
„ Gadadhar	18 ...	Naral H E. School.
„ Jogindrachandra	18-5 ..	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Manikchandra	17	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Srinath	15-1 ...	Goalanda H. E. School.
Chait Narayan	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Chakrabarti, Babulal	17 ...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
„ Bhabanikanta	19-10...	Parjana Mukundanath School.
„ Gaurinath	18 .	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Jajneswar	13-7 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kedareswar	20-1 .	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Kedareswar	17 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Kripanath	18 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Maheschandra,	17 ..	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Matilal	19 ...	Annada H. E. School, Brahmanbaria.
„ Parames	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Prakaschandra	17 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Radhakanta	14-2 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Rajendranath	18-4 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Ramchandra	16-3 ...	Kusthia H. C. E. School.
„ Sanatan	18 ...	Kisorganj School.
Chandra, Asutosh	16-6 ...	Jangipur H. E. School.
„ Asutosh	17-3 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Surendralal	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch

Chattopadhyay,	Abinaschandra	19 ..	Birbhum Zila School.
„	Ambujaksha	16 ..	Ditto.
„	Anantanath	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
„	Anukulchandra	18 ..	Hare School.
„	Asutosh	18 ..	Jamalpur H. E. School.
„	Baladeb	17 ..	Burdwan Raj College.
„	Basantakumar	18-5 ..	Brajamohan Institution.
„	Bhabadas	16 ..	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
„	Bipinbihari	18-3 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
„	Bishnupada	19-7 ..	Andul School.
„	Debendranath	15-6 ..	Jangipur H. E. School.
„	Gauriprasanna	15-8 ..	Birbhum Zila School.
„	Giridhar	16 ..	Searsole H C. E. School.
„	Haricharan	18-9 ..	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
„	Haripada	15-8 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
„	Kaladhan	17-5 ..	Gya Sahebganj School.
„	Kanailal	16 ..	Mozufferpur Zila School.
„	Kanticharan	17-11 .	Patna Collegiate School.
„	Kshetranath	16-6 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
„	Kshirodchandra	17-3 ..	Uttarpara School.
„	Kumarischandra	15-2 ..	Muragacha School.
„	Nabakumar	17 ..	Jamalpur H. E. School.
„	Nandalal	20-10..	Uttarpara School.
„	Nripalchandra	19 ..	Khulna H. E. School.
„	Purnachandra	14-2 ..	Hughli Branch School.
„	Suryyakumar	16 ..	Barasat Government School.
„	Tarataran	20 ..	Private Student.
Chaturvedi,	Anant Rama	19 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
Chandhuri,	Bijaychandra	16-9 ..	Kuharia H. E. School.
„	Dwarkanath	18	Mymensingh Institution.
Chiranji Lal		18 ..	Aligarh Government School.
D'Cruz,	Esther	..	Doveton Institution.
Das,	Bholanath	21 ..	Sylhet National Institution.
„	Harakumar	18 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
„	Jagatbandhu	17-2 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„	Kalikumar	16-2 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„	Kaminikumar	15 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
„	Mahendranath	17-9 ..	Pakur H. E. School.
„	Nandakisor	17 ..	Balasore Zila School.
„	Rakhalchandra	17 ..	Midnapur Town School.
„	Ramchandra	17 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
„	Sailabala	..	Doveton Institution.
„	Sasibhushan	20-5 ..	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
„	Taraknath	17-9 ..	Birbhum Zila School.
Dasgupta,	Kisorilal	18 ..	Pabna Zila School.
Dassinha,	Bipinbihari	15 ..	City Collegiate School.
Datta,	Anandamohan	16-8 ..	Commillah Zila School.
„	Asutosh	16-4 ..	Barrackpur Govt. School.
„	Balaram	16-5 ..	Hughli Branch School.

Datta, Binodbihari	17-6 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Chandicharan	17 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Gobindasundar	18-3 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Harendranarayan	19 ..	Donogh High School.
„ Harinath	16 ..	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Jnanendrakumar	17 ..	Hare School.
„ Kaliprasanna	17-11 ..	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kartikchandra	15 ..	Naral H. E. School.
„ Khagendranath	18 ..	Kandi School.
„ Manmathanath	14 ..	Private Student.
„ Prasannakumar	21 ..	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Ramkrishna	16 ..	Calcutta Institution.
„ Rasiklal	18 ..	City Collegiate School.
„ Rebatinath	15-2 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	16-2 ..	Hindu School.
„ Surendranath, No. 1	15-4 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Umeschandra	20 ..	Commillah Zila School.
Daulat Ram	18 ..	Bahraich High School.
Dayal Narayan Lall	17-6 ..	Bankipur T. K. Ghose's Academy.
De, Akshaykumar	16 ..	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Anukulchandra	18-7 ..	Hindu School.
„ Ganeschandra	15-9 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Goshthabihari	17 ..	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
„ Haramohan	18-8 ..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Krishnakumar	16-2 ..	Dighapatia School.
„ Mahimchandra	16 ..	Jagannath School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Purnachandra	19-5 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Rakhalchandra	17 ..	Satkhira Pranath School.
Deb Rajanikanta	15 ..	Jaynagar Institution.
Debi Prasad	18 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
DeSilva, T.	16-10 ..	Richmond College, Galle.
Deena Natha	19-6 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Deoki Nandana	21 ..	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Deosaran Lall	17 ..	Arrah Zila School.
Dewanarayan Ram	18-6 ..	Dumraon Maharaja's School.
Dube Ramgopal	17 ..	Bankura Zila School.
Durga Prasad	16-6 ..	Darbhanga Raj School.
Dwarka Prasada	20 ..	Lakhimpur High School.
Enayet Karim	14 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Faiz Muhammad	22-2 ..	Shaharanpur Mission School.
Fateh Muhammad Khan	20 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
Fazaruddin Saha	15 ..	Dighapatia School.
Ganga Prasad	20 ..	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
Ganapat Bhaskar Lothey	17 ..	City School, Nagpur.
Ganpat Lall	21-9 ..	Jaypur U. P. Mission School.
Gangopadhyay, Bamacharan	19 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Kaminikanta	16-1 ..	Ripon College.
„ Piyarimohan	18-7 ..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Purnachandra	17 ..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.

Gangopadhyay, Saratchandra	16	..	Allahabad Government High School.
,, Taracharan	17-6	..	Santipur Municipal School.
Ghosh, Amritalal	19	..	Ripon College.
,, Anukulchandra	17	..	Jessore Zila School.
,, Aswinikumar	19-2	..	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Bhagabaticharan	18	..	City Collegiate School.
,, Bipinbihari	19	..	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Brajendrakumar	15	..	Dacca Collegiate School
,, Chandrakanta	16	..	Jagannath School.
,, Debendranath	15-7	..	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Haranchandra	18	..	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Haridas	16	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Hemchandra	17-6	..	University School
,, Jogeschandra	16	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Kailaschandra	17-7	..	Pakur H. E. School.
,, Krishnachandra	15-6	..	Dall's High School.
,, Mahendraprasad	17	..	Puri Zila School.
,, Mathuramohan	17	..	Jessore Zila School.
,, Mahinimohan	15	..	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Narasinhachandra	17	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nisikanta	17	..	Mymensingh Institution.
,, Prabhatchandra	17-2	..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Rakhalchandra	17-2	..	North Suburban Academy, Ariadah.
,, Ramsarbaswa	17	..	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Saradaprasanna	20-2	..	Taki Government School.
,, Saratchandra	15-3	..	Hare School.
,, Surendrachandra	16	..	Hindu School.
,, Sureschandra	15-9	..	South Suburban School.
,, Urdhabchandra	16-11	..	Barahanagar School.
Ghoshal, Benimadhab	19-6	..	Uttarpara School.
,, Surendranaryan	17-1	..	Birbhum Zila School.
Ghayas Uddin	16-6	..	Patna City School.
Girija Nanda	21-8	..	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Golab Chand Dudha	17-6	..	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Goona, Sekara H.	17-8	..	Richmond College, Galle.
Gopal Badrinath Joshi	19	..	Jabbalpur High School.
Gopaldatt Pant	20-6	..	Almora Mission School.
Gope, Nabinchandra	17-6	..	Mymensingh Zila School.
Gorey Lall Pathak	19-2	..	Jabbalpur High School.
Goswami, Binodbihari	18	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Chandrabhushan	18	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur
,, Surendranath	16-10	..	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
Govinda Das	18-2	..	L. M. College, Benares.
Govind Vithal Fate	20-8	..	City School, Nagpur.
Guha, Aswinikumar	19	..	Barisal Zila School.
,, Bipinbihari	16-4	..	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Jnanendranath	18	..	City Collegiate School.
,, Kaminimohan	18-2	..	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Pulinbihari	17	..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Guha, Purnachandra	15	..	Jagannath School.

Gulab Sinh Takoor	21-10 ..	Dehra-Dun Training School.
Gulshan Rai	17-10 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Gunda Mull	17 ..	Amritsar C. M. School.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	16-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sripatimohan	18 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Hafiz Ullah	18 ..	Amritsar District School.
Hajra, Asutosh	17 ..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
,, Ramdas	16 ..	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Surendranath	16 ..	Scarsole H. C. E. School.
Haldar, Surendrakumar	17 ..	Hare School.
Hanoman Singh, T.	18-1 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Har Baksh	19 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
Hardinge, A.	17 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Hargovind Sahay	17 ..	Chapra Zila School.
Hari Sankar	17-8 ..	Gya Zila School.
Heera Jha	17-11 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Hem Raj	18-5 ..	Edwards's Collegiate Miss. School, Peshawar.
Himmat Sahay	17 ..	Chapra Zila School.
Hodgkins, C. J.	16-4 ..	Diocesan Boys' School, NainiTal.
Hore, Debnath	21 ..	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Kesabchandra	19 ..	Pabna Zila School.
Inayet Husain	19 ..	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
Ishreepershad	18 ..	Pertabgarh High School.
Jado Ram J.	25 ..	Rutlam Central College.
Jadunandan Kishore	17-3 ..	Mozuffarpur Zila School.
Jadunandan Pershad	18 ..	Arrah Town School.
Jagbir Pershad	19-8 ..	Mukerjee's Seminary, Mozufferpur.
Jankinath	20 ..	Delhi District School.
Jones, A. B.	17-5 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Jung Bahadur	17 ..	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Kalika Prasad	19-4 ..	L. M. College, Benares.
Kamta Prasad	19 ..	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
Kar, Kalikumar	19-5 ..	Commillah Zila School.
,, Nabakumar	15 ..	Rangpur Zila School.
Karmakar, Rakhaldas	17 ..	Calcutta Institution.
,, Surendrachandra	16-3 ..	Ditto.
Kasinath Sahay	23-6 ..	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Kashi Dayal	16 ..	Shahjehanpur High School.
Kaul, P. N.	17 ..	Mission School, Lahore.
Kennelly, W. J. M.	15-4 ..	Boys' High School, Lahore.
Keshava Lal	21 ..	Allahabad Government High School.
Khaliluddeen Ahmad	17-6 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Khatriya, Gopaldas	17 ..	Hindu School.
Kishen Lal	17 ..	Teacher.
Kriparam Jyotirvid	16-6 ..	Bareilly High School.
Krishna Keshoo Gharpuray	18-5 ..	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Krishna Narayan Deshmookh	21-4 ..	Ditto.

Kuar Bahadur Nehru	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Kuldeep Narayan	20-9 ..	Darbhanga Raj School.
Kumar, Rakhaldas	20 ...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
Kundu, Chandrasekhar	17-6 ...	Chandernagar School.
,, Ramcharan	18-11...	Bogra Zila School.
Laha, Ramaprasad	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Lahiri, Bagischandra	20 ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Tinkari	15 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Lahori Mal	20 ...	Private Student.
Lala, Bisheswar Nath	18 ...	Lucknow C. M. School.
Lall Chand	22-6 ...	Amritsar C. M. School.
Lalloo Jee	21-1 ...	Jaunpur C. M. High School.
Lowe, F.	16-7 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Lyell, Jane.	. .	La Martiniere for Girls.
Madan Lal	19 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Madan Mohan Lal	20 .	Agra Collegiate School.
Madho Prasad	20 ...	Private Student.
Madho Rao Narayan	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Mahadevapershad	22-6 ...	Jaunpur C. M. High School.
Mahanti, Kripasindhu	17-2 ...	Puri Zila School.
Maitra, Abinaschandra	18-6 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Haripada	15-3 ...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
,, Kailaschandra	17-6 ...	Bogra Zila School.
,, Mohinimohan	17 ...	Ripon College.
Majumdar, Akshaykumar	17 ...	Jagannath School.
,, Bamasankar	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn , Bhowanipur.
,, Bankimchandra	15-2 ...	Lakshannath H. E. School.
,, Baradakanta	17 ...	Ripon College.
,, Iswarchandra	18-11 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Jadunath	16-4 ...	Lalampur H. E School.
,, Krishnabihari	17-4 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Taragati	14-8 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Tarapada	17 ...	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
Makund, ShridharBhagwat	19-2 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Maloney, C. M.	15-8 ...	LaMartiniereCollege, Calcutta.
Mandal, Rajkrishna	18 ...	Private Student.
Mangal, Sain	18-5 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Mata, Din	20 ..	Banda Zila School.
Mathura, Panday	15 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Mathuraprasad	16 ...	Unnamow Government School.
Mathura Prasad	18-2 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
McKertich, S.	17-3 .	St John's College, Rangoon.
Mithila Saran	21 ..	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Mitra, Amritalal	18 .	Baripur School.
,, Anupkrishna	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn. S Branch
,, Baidyanath	17 ..	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy
,, Kalikanta	16-4 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Mahendranath	20-4 .	Taki Govt. School.
,, Prasannakumar	18 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.

Mitra, Rajendranarayan	17-3	.	Midnapur Town School.
,, Saradacharan	14	...	Residency College, Indore.
,, Saratchandra	19	. .	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
,, Satischandra	16	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Surendragopal	16	...	Ditto.
Mohimnarain Singh	20	...	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
Mohmad Rahman Hussain Khan	16	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Moolchand, No. II	19	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Moung Hpone Khim	18-10	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Mozufer Hosein	20	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Muhammad Afzal Haider	21·2	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Muhammad Eshaq	18	..	Dacca Madrasa.
Muhammad Hasan	18-5	...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Muhammad Jafar	18	..	Muttra High School.
Muhammad Mansural Haq	14-6	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Muhammad Masum Khan	17-4	...	Jalandar Mission School.
Muhammad Moizudin	18	..	Barabanki High School.
Muhammad Roshid	17-6	...	Chapra Zila School.
Muhammad Sanaul Huk	18-5	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	15	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Adharchandra	17-3	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Amaros	16-10	...	Naldanga Bhushan School.
,, Asutosh	17-6	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Bagalananda	16-6	...	Birbhum Zila School.
,, Binodbihari	17	...	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
,, Brajagopal	18-1	...	Badla H. C. E. School.
,, Dwarkanath	17-3	...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
,, Jogeschandra	19	...	Rowle H. E. School.
,, Jyotischandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalinath	18	...	Hindu School.
,, Mahendralal	14	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Makhanlal	18	...	Pandra H. E. School.
,, Pasupati	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Rajanikanta	19-4	...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Saratchandra	18	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Saratchandra	16	...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	16-4	...	Konnagar E. School.
,, Srischandra	20	..	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
,, Tárasantosh	16-10	.	Bandgora H. E. School.
Munna Lal	18-6	...	MoradabadGovernmentSchool.
Nag, Bipinbihari	17	...	Tamluk Hamilton School.
,, Gurugobinda	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Nrityalal	19	..	Oriental Seminary.
Naik, Chandrasekhar	14-9	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta
Nand Kishore	14·2	...	Rewah High School.
Nand Kishore Prasad	15-8	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nandi, Girischandra	20	...	Cachar High School.
,, Kshetramohan	18-2	...	Sil's Free College.
,, Nabachandra	18	...	Chittagong Municipal School.
,, Pranballabh	15-4	...	Jangipur H. E. School.

Narayan, Bapuji Vadikar	22-6	...	Dhar High School.
Narayan Dass	21-2	...	Gya Sahebganj School.
Narayan Swami Naidu G.	20	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Narayan Vithal Shahadani	17	...	City School, Nagpur.
Narhar, Govind Bhagvat	20-9	...	Private Student.
Narsingh, Dayal Singh	16	...	Sasseram School.
Niyogi, Udaychandra	14-6	...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Umeschandra	18-2	...	Graham School, Tangail.
Omrao, Mull	21-6	...	Ajmere Government College.
Pain, Upendralal	18	...	Hare School.
Pal, Abinaschandra	16-6	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Amritalal	19	...	Albany Institution.
,, Radhikamohan	15	..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Palit, Nagendranath	18	...	Hindu School.
Pandit, Madhabprasad Misra	17-2	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pandurang Laxman Bakaray	21-7	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Pathak, Nibaranchandra	17-2	..	Uttarpara School.
Patras, Khalkho	18-1	...	Ranchi Zila School.
Permeshwar, Narayan	16-5	..	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Piaranath Raina	21-4	..	Ajmere Government College.
Powell, J. E.	18-4	...	Mussoorie School.
Puran Chand	19-6	...	Private Student.
Raghunath Gokulest	17-11	.	Jabbalpur High School.
Raghunath Shivaram Panday	20		City School, Nagpur.
Rahimdad Khan	15	...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Raj Bahadur Mathur	17		Agra Collegiate School.
Raj Behari Lal	16	...	Patna City School.
Rakshit, Harinath	16		South Baharu School.
,, Mihirlal	20-4	...	Jeogarh Zila School.
,, Pranhari	16	..	Chittagong Municipal School.
Ramananda	20-6	.	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Ramananda	16-6	..	Behar National Institution.
Ramchandra, Balkrishna Wevaray	18-4	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Ramcharan Tewary	19-5	..	Gonda High School.
Ramgopal	20	..	Ajmere Government College.
Ramji Das	16-4	..	Private Student.
Ramnarain	18	.	Muttra High School.
Ramsaroop	17	.	Aligarh Government School
Rau Bahadurlal	17-9	..	Gya Zila School.
RaojeeGobindKhirwadker	18-5	..	Jabbalpur High School.
Ray, Akshaykumar	17-3		Teghoria H. C. E. School.
,, Bhudarchandra	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Bhupendranarayan	15	. .	Ditto.
,, Bhushanchandra	21	...	Teacher.
,, Hemantakumar	17	.	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jadabchandra	19	.	Shazadpur H. E. School.
,, Jogindranath	17	.	Ripon College.
,, Jyotindranath	17	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Krishnabihari	17	...	Jamalpur H. E. School.

Ray, Lalitmohan	15 ...	Bonaul's School, Darjeeling.
,, Lalitmohan	24 ...	Sil's [illegible]
,, Mukundalal	16 ...	Mymensingh, Nagpur.
,, Nagendranath	15 ...	Santipur [illegible] Instn., Nagpur.
,, Nirmalchandra	17-6 ...	L. M. S. Inst
,, Nripalchandra	16 ...	Khulna H. E. [illegible]on School, In-
,, Prapannachandra	16-5 ...	Bhagalpur Zila Sch
,, Purnachandra	19-5 ...	Deogarh Zila School
,, Raicharan	16-5 ...	Dinajpur Zila School
,, Rakhaldas	18 ..	Hindu School.
,, Rudranarayan	16-3 ...	Midnapur Town School [illegible]
,, Rupendranarayan	15-3 .	Dhubri High School.
,, Sasibhushan	17-3	Howrah Government School.
,, Satischandra	15 ...	Dighapatia School.
,, Satischandra	15-10 .	Shazadpur H. E. School.
,, Satischandra	17 ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Sudhirchandra	18-9 ..	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Sureschandra	14 ..	Oriental Seminary.
Rayazetullah Ahamed	17 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Routh, Hemchandra	17 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
Rudra, Rameschandra	17-1 . .	Chittagong Municipal School.
Sadhu, Narendranath	17 ...	Ripon College.
Saha, Radhabinod	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Ramcharan	17 ...	Magura H. E. School.
Samanta, Rasbihari	17-5 ...	Burdwan Municipal School.
Sandal, M. L.	18-6	Agra Collegiate School.
Sarbadhikari, Atulchandra	17-10 ..	Hindu School.
Sarkar, Abinaschandra	16-2 ...	Naral H. E. School.
,, Baradaprasad	17 ...	Barisa School.
,, Biharilal	17-9 ...	Naral H. E. School.
,, Jnanendrakumar	14 ...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Maheschandra	17 ...	Rowila H. E. School.
,, Manmathanath	21-4 .	Mankar H. E. School.
,, Ramendranarayan	17-6 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	16 . .	Jamalpur H. E School.
,, Sasibhushan	18 .	Jagannath School.
,, Satyasaran	15-7 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Srikrishna	18 .	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Umeschandra	16 ...	Pabna Zila School.
Sarma, Brajasundar	18 ...	Cachar High School.
,, Lakshmiprasad	17 ...	Gauhati High School.
,, Umakanta	18 ...	Ditto.
,, Bujor Baruya Bidyadhar	18 . .	Ditto.
Sarwatsitaramvishnu	20-6 ...	Indore English Madrasa.
Sayied, Muhammed Ahsna	19 ...	Behar H. C. E. School.
Sen, Adharnath	17-3 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Anathbandhu	17 .	Jagannath School.
,, Bamacharan	20-8 ..	Gya Zila School.
,, Bharatchandra	18-6 .	Annada H. E. School, Brahmanbaria.
,, Brajaballabh	17-6 ...	Puthia School.
,, Homsankar	18 ...	Hindu School.

Sen, Jadunath	17 ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogeschandra	18-2 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Lalitmohan [illegible]	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Lalitmoh[illegible]nd P	20-2 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
,, L[illegible]ngh, Dayal	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, [illegible]ogi, Ud[illegible]ndranath	18 ...	Hare School.
,, ,, U[illegible]ndranath	17-9 ...	Jhenida H. C. E. School.
Omrao, [illegible]chanan	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Pain, U[illegible]atchandra	16 ...	Birbhum Zila School.
Pal, Al[illegible]	19 ...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Satyendrakumar	14 ...	Barisal Zila School.
Sengupta, Kalikumar	15 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Nilkanta	16 ...	Islampur H. E. School.
Shah, Nurullah	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
Shaikh, Ali Hasan	18-6 ...	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
Shamsul, Hasan	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Shardool Singh	20 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Sheonandan Prosad	16-3 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Shesh Rao, Naidu C.	17-4 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Set, Bhutnath	17-2 ...	Hindu School.
Shital Prasad	17-11 ...	Gya Zila School.
Sikdar, Nityagopal	18-9 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
Sil, Haridas	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Sinha, Gopalchandra	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Goshthabihari	20 ...	Burdwan Raj College.
,, Jayaprakas	17-10 ...	Gya Sahebganj School.
,, Kamalkrishna	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Kanailal	19 ...	Hindu School.
,, Kantichandra	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Mahesnarayan	17-4 ...	Mukherjee's Seminary, Mozufferpur.
,, Ramanimohan	19 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Satischandra	15-11 ...	Birbhum Zila School.
Smart, G. B.	14-7 ...	Government High School, Rangoon.
Srimani, Jogindranath,	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
Stephen, M.	16-5 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Sukhraj Misra	19-5 ...	Gonda High School.
Sukrit Sahay	17-9 ...	Gya Zila School.
Sultan Ahmed Khan Ahmadi	18-3 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Syamlal Panda	21 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Syed, Ghani Hyder	17 ...	Ripon College.
Syed, Warasat Hossain	15-4 ...	Arrah Town School.
Tajammul Ali	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Talukdar Rasmohon	16 ...	Jagannath School.
Tayob Ali	15-4 ...	Jorhat High School.
Thakoor Tewari	18-4 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Thet Soo	18-1 ...	Government High School, Akyab.
Triveni Sahay	17-3 ...	Bareilly High School.
Tulsi Ram	19-11 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Ummaid Khan	16-6 ...	Patna City School.

Vaughan, P. K.	15-1 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Venkatesh Anandrao Barapanday	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Venkatesh Govind Daoo	18-4 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Vinayek Anand Pardhee	17 ...	Ditto.
Vishna Ram Krishun Gudrey	15 ...	Canadian Mission School, Indore.
Vishnu Raghunath Muzumdar	17-6 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Vridhi Chand	18	Ditto.
Wade, A O H.	17-8 ...	Boys' High School, Naini Tal.
Waman Ramchandra	18 ...	Canadian Mission School, Indore.
Watson, Kate		Doveton Institution.
Wilkins, C.	16-11 ..	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
William, A.	18-2	Canning College, Lucknow.
Zainal Abdin Ahmad	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.

1886.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Kesablal	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ramdayal	15-5 ...	Dumka Zila School.
Afsaruddin Mahommed	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
Agha Husain	20 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ahmad Kabir	17 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Akbar Masih	20-2 ...	Banda Zila School.
Ali Hassan	16-9 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Atmaram, Narayan Shrouty	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Augustus, J.	14-2 ...	St. Paul's H. School, Rangoon.
Aung Ba	20-3 ...	Rangoon College.
Avadha Biharilal	17-9 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Bagchi, Jyotindramohan	13 .	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Bandyopadhyay Bamapada	15-4 ...	Baluti H. E. School.
,, Bipinbihari	15-2 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Harendranath	16-8 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Purnachandra	17 ..	Balagarh School.
,, Ramchandra	15-6 ..	Barisal Zila School.
,, Saradaprasad	15-5 ..	Hare School.
,, Sasibhushan	18-3	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Sasisekhar	16	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satischandra	14-9	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Satinath	16-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Upendralal	19-6	Canning College, Lucknow.
Baqar Husain	17	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Barlow, T.	15-9	St. Xavier's College.
Beechey, F	16-4	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

Bhagat Ram	18-6 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Basu, Asutosh	19 ..	Dough H. School, Jamalpur.
Basu, Asutosh	18-4 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Binodbihari	15-6 ...	Hare School.
„ Girischandra	17-7 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Harichran	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Janakinath	16-2 ...	Hindu School.
„ Sureschandra	16 ...	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
Bhaduri, Jyotibhushan	14-2 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	17-10...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Basantakumar	15 ...	Barasat Government School.
„ Gopalchandra	14 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Mahimanath	15-10...	Hindu School.
„ Narayanchandra	16-6 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Padmanath	16-5 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Rampran	16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Sureschandra	16 ...	Harinavi A. S. School.
Biswas, Jagadballabh	15-3 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Kunjabihari	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nellie	...	Cawnpur Girls' High School.
Bose, A. L.	15-8 ...	Private Student.
Brooking, Cecilia	...	Convent School, Rangoon.
Buchanan, W. J.	15-1 ..	Rangoon College.
Cansley, H. B.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
Cartland, Ruth	...	Doveton Institution.
Chakladar, Krishnanath	19-2 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
Chakrabarti, Amritalal	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Aswinikumar	15 ...	Dacca National School.
„ Banamali	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Chintaharan	18-10...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gangeschandra	18 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Hemchandra	17-3 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Mahimachandra	18-11...	Mymensingh Zila School.
Chandra, Atulchandra	16-3 ...	Hindu School.
„ Matilal	15-8 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Chanmukam, J. K.	22-9 ..	Canadian Mission High School, Indore.
Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	16 ...	Hindu School.
„ Bankimchandra	18 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Bipinbihari	17 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Khagendranath	16-1-11	Uttarpara School.
„ Manmohan	16 ...	Nimta H. E. School.
„ Phanindramohan	13-1 ..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Prabodhchandra	16 1 ...	Hare School.
„ Raikisor	1 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Saratchandra	8 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Sriram	14-8 ...	Madrasa-i-Anwaria.
„ Surendranath	15 ...	Howrah Government School.
Chaudhuri, Asitchandra	15-8 ..	Commillah Zila School.
„ Jaynaraya	17-6 ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Madanmohan	16-5 ...	Purulia Zila School.
„ Srischandra	15-2 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.

Chaudhuri, Surendra-narayan	15 ..	Naral H. E School.
Colthurst, L. S.	18-4 ..	Doveton College.
Das, Benimadhab	19-3 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Bidhubhushan	16-6 .	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Bipinchandra	19-8 ..	Jagannath Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	18-11 ..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Gurusaran	17-4 ..	Allahabad Govt High School.
„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Raimohan	18 ...	Dacca National School.
Dasgupta, Manoranjan	13 ...	Kalia H. E. School.
Datta, A.	17-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Atulchandra	13-9 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bhubanmohan	15-2 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Ditto.
„ Satyendranath	16-1 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
D'Abreu, Sophia	.	Cawnpur Girls' High School.
D'Sylva, E.	15-10 ..	St. Xavier's College.
DeSylva, J. S.	17-9 ...	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
De, Adharchandra	16 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Bipinbihari	16-2 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Brajendrakumar	16-6 ..	Town School, Midnapur.
„ Haribhushan	16 ...	Hindu School.
„ Kiranchandra	15 . .	Metropolitan Institution.
Dhar, Batakrishna	15-6 . .	City Collegiate School.
Dube, Bholanath	17-10 ..	Kandi School.
Emile, C. H. A.	17-5 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
Falkner, G.	18-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Foley, E. J.	19-6 ..	Doveton College.
Ford, W. R. C.	17-6 ...	Private Student.
Fox, A.	15.4 ..	St. George's Coll., Mussoorie.
Fox, Helen	...	Doveton Institution.
Foy, G E.	15-5 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Furdoonjee Muncherjee	19 ...	St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.
Gangopadhyay, Gopal-chandra	13-6 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Jaygopal	15 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Nisikanta	21-10 ..	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Ramanimohan	16 ...	Purnia Zila School.
Ganpati Krisna Chitley	17 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Ghosh, Anilchandra	15	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Baradaprasanna	19	Taki Government School.
„ Dasurathi	16-5 ..	Hughli Branch School.
„ Gopalchandra	18 ..	Naral H. E. School.
„ Maheschandra	17-9 .	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Manmathnath	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Prasannakumar	17-4 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Ramaprasad	15 ...	Hare School.
„ Santiram	16-7 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Satischandra	16-4 ..	Metropolitan Instn., B. Branch.
„ Upendranath	17-1 ...	Saradaprasad Instn., Chak-dighi.

Ghoshal, Phakirchand	16 ..	Bagnan H. E School.
Gonsalves, W.	15-11 .	St. Xavier's College.
Goodman, W J.	16-8 ...	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Gopi Ballabh	18-3 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Gordon, E. D.	17-3 ..	Allahabad Boys' High School.
Gracias, H D.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Guha. Priyanath	17-2 ..	Dacca Collegiate School
Habiullah Kaderbhoy M.	18-10 ..	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Harrison, A. G.	16 ...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Howe, R. T. V.	17-7 ..	Doveton College.
Hurprashad Gour	16-3 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur
Jagannath Prasada	15-3 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Jayatilake, D. B.	17-11 .	Wesley College, Colombo.
Johory, E.	20-3 ...	C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta.
Johory, J.	17-5 ...	Ditto.
Kamala Charan	17-2 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Keshao Ballal	18-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Knight, Ethel	...	Allahabad Girls' High School.
Lala Thakur Prasad	17-5 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Mahadeva Prasada	17 ...	Jaunpur C. M. High School.
Majumdar, Bhupendranath	17 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
Makund Rao Lonkras	15-10 .	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Mandal, Gokulchandra	14-10 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
McNaught, J. H.	18-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Mendis, H. J.	17-2	Wesley College, Colombo
Mirza Muhammad Askri	19-3 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
Misra, Madhu Sodhon	21-4	Sambalpur High School.
„ Sripati	16 . .	Arrah Zila School.
Misser, Bhubaneswar	18-10	Darbhanga Raj School.
Mitra, Abinaschandra	15	Virat Chandrakona H. C. E. School.
„ Amarendrachandra	17-5 ..	Birbhum School.
„ Annadaprasad	14-9 ..	Scarsole H. E. School.
„ Debendrakumar	16 ...	Debrugarh High School.
„ Hemchandra	16 ..	Hindu School.
„ Saratchandra	17-8	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi.
Muhammad Abid	18 .	Arrah Zila School.
Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	17 . .	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Muhammad Abdul Bashir Khan	17-2 ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Esa	16-8 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Muhammad Manzurullah	19 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhabataran	16 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Charuchandra	16 ...	Barisa H. C. E. School.
„ Girijabhushan	16-7 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Gobindabandhu	15-3-10	Debrugarh High School.
„ Jahnabicharan	15-2 ..	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Jajneswar	16-8 ..	Lahore District School.
„ Jogindranath	16-11 ..	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	15 ..	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Jyotindramohan	18-4 ...	Hindu School.
,, Nabagopal	17-2 ...	Balagarh School.
,, Pramathanath	15-4 ...	Halisahar English School.
,, Satischandra	18-7 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Satyabhushan	16-3 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Satyaprasanna	16-8 ..	Birbhum School.
Mulraj	18-9 ..	Ludhiana Mission School.
Muttiah, J.	17-4 ...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Nag, Girischandra	18-6 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
Nandi, Jagatchandra	16-8 ..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Nath, Nilkrishna	16-4 ..	Dacca Pogose School.
Niyogi, Bhabaniprasad	15 ..	Donogh High School, Jamalpur.
,, Hemkumar	15-5 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Sasikumar	14-1 ...	Ditto.
O'Donoghue, P. E.	16-6 ...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Pal, Chandranath	16-10 ..	Dacca Pogose School.
Perera, S.	20-8 ...	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
Pereira, J. E. Friend	18 ..	St. Xavier's College.
Patel, J.	15-11	Ditto.
Po Thaw	17-11 ..	Rangoon College.
Poojhary, Mudden Mohun	19-5 ...	Sambalpur High School.
Power, J.	15-5 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Pramanik, Kantichandra	17 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Price, Mabel	...	Doveton Institution.
Raha, Abhaycharan	18 ...	Khulna Zila School.
Raphel, Ethel	..	Lalbagh Girls' High School.
Ray, Atulchandra	16-3 ..	Hare School.
,, Baninath	15-9 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Dewanchandra	15-9	Hughli Branch School.
,, Jogindranath	15-4 ..	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
,, Matilal	15 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
,, Manimohan	15-1 ..	Barisal Zila School.
,, Nabendrakisor	13-6 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Rajendrachandra	17 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Ramanikanta	21 .	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Raychaudhuri, Bipindrakumar	15-6 ..	Baripur H. C. E. School.
Revie, Annie	..	Teacher.
Robertson, J. A.	17-7 ..	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
Rudra, Chandrakumar	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Sahay, Gopaljee	15 ...	Arrah Zila School.
,, Harbans	15-1 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Sajjad Husain	17• ..	Pertapgarh High School.
Santra, Biharilal	16 ...	Howrah Government School.
Sarkar, Jogindranath	19-10 ..	Scarsole H. E. School.
,, Nakulchandra	14 ..	Pabna Zila School.
,, Saradakanta	16 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Umeschandra	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.

Sarkies, P.	15-11 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta
Sarma, Chandranath	18-5 ...	Sylhet Govt High School.
Sen, Akshaykumar	19 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Annadacharan	17-5 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Basantakumar	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Bilaschandra	16 ...	Kalia H. E. School.
„ Bipinchandra	18-4 ...	Dacca Pogòse School
„ Debendranath	15-11 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Gokulnath	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Mahatapchandra	16-5 ..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Rakhaldas	15-9 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	15 ...	Malda Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	16-1 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	15 ...	Commillah Zila School.
Sengupta, Prabodhprakas	16 ...	New Indian School.
Shahabuddin	19 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
Shaikh Mohamed Abdul Majid	15-7 ..	Chapra Zila School.
Shimbu Dial	19-2 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Shukul, Gangadayal	18-3 ...	Bareilly High School.
Singh, Umraw	18 .	Aligarh Govt. High School.
Sinha, Brahmananda	17 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Dwijadas	16 .	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Jyotindramohan	14 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Lalbihari	19-3 .	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Raghunath	15-5 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Raghunath	20 .	Arrah Zila School.
„ Surat	19-6 ...	Benares Collegiate School
Sitarama Agravala	18 ..	Mirzapur Govt. High School.
Sukhbir Sinh	17 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
Sur, Rajanikanta	17-6 .	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Talukdar, Chandranath	17-3 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Tewari, Shuk Deo	15-8 ..	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Thompson, H.	18-6 ..	St. Xavier's College.
Verrieres, E. J.	17-2 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
West, C. H.	15 ..	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
White, H. P. S.	17-10 ..	Rangoon College.
Wilson, R. C.	16-6 ...	Mussoorie School.
Wrixon, P. A.	15-3 ..	Ditto.
Yadava Prabhakar Watak	18-8 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Yeo Woon Tsin	18 ...	Rangoon College.
Yusuf	19 ...	Ditto.
Zille Hasnain	17 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School
Zorab, Z. M.	15-9 ..	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aasaf Khan	16 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
Abajee Nanajee Mooley	18-2 ..	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Abdool Cawdro Naikwara	19-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.
Abdul Halim	17 ...	Patna City Zila School.
Abdul Hamid Khan	18-2 .	Moradabad Govt. High School.

Abdul Khalaque	19-8	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Abdul Lateef	16-2	...	Ditto.
Abdul Majid	16	...	Rangpur Zila School.
Abdul Rahim	18	...	Govt. High School, Aligarh.
Abdul Rahman	19	...	Ajmere Government College.
Abdullah Gazi	17	...	Calcutta Institution.
Abdur Rahim	14-7	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdus Samad	17	...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Abdus Samad	19	...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Abul Hasanath Mohamed Abdur Rahman	16	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Abunnase Mazhurul Hak	18-6	...	Ditto.
Adhya, Akshaykumar	18	...	Badla H. C. E. School.
,, Mohanbihari	17-8	...	Hare School.
Afsaruddin Ahmed	16	...	Dacca Madrasa.
Agha Ali	20-2	...	Fyzabad Govt. High School.
Amba Lal	18-5	...	Jhalarapatan Darbar Chaoni School.
Amberdekar Jayaram Dinkar	20	...	Teacher.
Amir Singh	17-1	...	Mayo College.
Andrews, O. W.	18-1	...	Doveton College.
Anthony, J. F.	16-7	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Atai Elahi	15-5	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Avery, W. P.	15-2	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Azizul Haq	18	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Bagchi, Kedarnath	16	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
,, Nagendranath	16-4	...	Metropolitan Instn., B. Branch.
Bahraichi Lal	19-4	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Baij Nath	19	...	Muttra High School.
Balkrishna Anandrao Gupte	19	...	City School, Nagpur.
Balvant Narayan Sathaye	17-7	...	Ditto.
Balwant Rao Karkaray	18	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	18	...	Teacher.
,, Bipinbihari	19-4	...	Canning College.
,, Chandrasekhar	18-1	...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Gangadhar	17	...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Hariprasanna	15-2	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Jnanadacharan	17	...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Jogindranath	16-9	...	Ditto.
,, Kamakshyaprasad	14	...	Balagarh School.
,, Kedarnath	16-3	...	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
,, Krishnachandra	16-11	...	Khulna Zila School.
,, Kshetranath	18-4	...	Uttarpara School.
,, Kshirodnath	17	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Matilal	15	...	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
,, Nilmani	15-6	...	Baharu H. C. E. School.
,, Nimchand	19-2	...	Brajamohan Instn., Barisal.
,, Nisikanta	15-5	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Pranath	17-4	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
,, Purnachandra	16-4	...	Dacca Collegiate School.

Bandyopadhyay, Sambhu-chandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Saradakanta	16-3 ..	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Sasibhushan	16 ...	Hare School.
,, Satischandra	15-6	Halisahar English School.
,, Sibadas	15-8 ..	Baharu H C. E. School.
,, Sridhar	15 ..	Howrah Government School.
Banik, Rakhalchandra	13 ...	Dacca National School.
Bapuli, Banipada	16-8 ..	B. P. School, Benares.
Barat, Rajanikanta	15-9 ..	Hughli Branch School.
Barma, Harachandra	14-2 ...	Bogra Zila School.
Baruya, Chandrasekhar	16-2 .	Sibsagar High School.
,, Isanchandra	18	Commillah Zila School.
,, Kailasnath	16 ...	Nowgong High School.
,, Nabinchandra	16 ...	Gauhati High School.
Barve Mukund Wamonrao	17 ...	Indore Madrasa.
Basak, Sujannath	16-1 ...	Hare School.
Basu, Amarnath	16-6	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
,, Anathsaran	20-4 ...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
,, Anukulchandra	16 ...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Anukulchandra	14 ...	Hare School.
,, Bamacharan	16-7 ...	Taki Government School.
,, Bijaykrishna	17-4 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Debendrachandra	15-4 ...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Gopalchandra	15-5 ...	Canning College.
,, Haridas	15-4 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Hemchandra	16 ...	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
,, Hridaychandra	17-8 ...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Jagadiswar	17-6 ...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
,, Krishnachandra	18 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
,, Manmathanath	16-4 ...	Hindu School.
,, Mohanlal	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Nagendranath	17 .	Ripon College.
,, Nagendranath	15-6 ...	Basirhat Municipal School.
,, Nilmani	16 ...	Howrah Government School.
,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
,, Rasbihari	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Satinath	16 ...	Magura H. E. School.
,, Satischandra	15-6 ...	Barahanagar School.
,, Suprasanna	18-4 ...	Canning College.
,, Surendrachandra	15-6 ...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Upendralal	15 .	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Bechu Lal	17-4 ...	Unao High School.
Bejbaruya, Lakshminath	18 ...	Sibsagar High School.
Bhaduri, Kalidas	18 ...	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
,, Rajanikanta	18-2 ..	Dighapatia H. C. E. School.
,, Rajanikanta	19-1 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Sibchandra	16-6 ..	Victoria School, Ghazipur
Bhagawati Prasada Katara	18-6 .	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Bhagwan Prasad	12 ...	Gorakhpur C. M. H. School.
Bhairab Ramchandra Hardiker	20 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.

Bhar, Benimadhab	19-3	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Abhaycharan	16-5	...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Asutosh	16	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
,, Atulchandra	16	...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Benimadhab	18-8	...	Ripon College.
,, Bhabataran	18-2	...	L. M. S. Instn , Bhowanipur.
,, Bisweswar	17-6	...	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
,, Charuchandra	16	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Girischandra	18	...	Sahzadpur H. E. School.
,, Gurucharan	16	...	Bramanbaria Annada H. E. School.
,, Kailaschandra	19	...	Donogh H. School.
,, Kshetramohan	20-5	...	Kendraparah H. E. School.
,, Lalitmohan	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Nimaichandra	16	...	Ranchi Zila School.
,, Panchanan	18	...	Katwa H. E. School.
,, Rakhaldas	16-5	...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
,, Ramakanta	14-6	...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Ramdas	15-10	...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
,, Ramdas	16	...	Barasat Government School.
,, Surendranath	16-3	...	Baharu H. C. E. School.
,, Umeschandra	15-2	...	Jagannath Collegiate School.
Bhaumik, Akshay chandra	20	...	Mymensing Institution.
Bhuniya, Upendranath	17	...	Town School, Midnapur.
Bhura Mal	18-6	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Bihari Lal	22	...	Ghazipur Mission High School.
Bindesvar Prasada Varma	17-3	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Bion, F. F.	15-7	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Bishun Datta	16-7	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Biswas, Amulyadhan	16-6	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Dinanath	15	...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
,, Haripada	16	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Janakinath	17	...	Magura H. E. School.
,, Kartikchandra	17	...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Nabinchandra	19-9	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Nagendranath	18	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Bomanji Nasarwanji Mullan	15-8	...	St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.
Brahmachari, Tarasankar	18	...	Chat. Sambhunath H. E. School.
Bridgnell, M.	18-8	...	St. Xavier's College.
Budri Bakhsh	19-2	...	Ajmere Government College.
Budriprasada	16-8	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Budri Prasada	17-9	...	Shahjehanpur High School.
Burnham, Blanche		...	Doveton Institution.
Buzlul Huq	15	...	Barisal Zila School.
Chuckerbutty, Shorat		...	Lalbagh Girls' High School.
Chakrabarti, Ambikacharan	17	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Annadaprasad	16	...	Jagannath Collegiate School.
,, Bangabihari	14-5	...	Dacca Pogose School.

Chakrabarti, Bankimchandra	15-2 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Biharilal	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Haridas	18 ...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Jogeschandra	14-10...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	15-10...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Kedarnath	15-8 ...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Paresnath	17 ...	Dacca National School.
„ Praphullakumar	14-7 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Pratapchandra	18 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	17-2 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Baharu H. C. E. School.
„ Rajanikanta	16-1 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ SaratchandraNo.I	18-4 ...	Metropolitan Instn., B. Branch.
„ Umacharan	16 ...	Commillah Zila School.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	13-8 ...	Halisahar English School.
„ Annadaprasad	18-11...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Basantakumar	16-2 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Basantalal	17-5 ...	Ripon College.
„ Bhupatinath	16-8 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Bipinchandra	16-7 ...	Fyzabad Govt. High School.
„ Chintaharan	15-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Girindranath	17-10...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Haricharan	17-5 ...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
„ Harilal	15 ...	Dhubri High School.
„ Jyotindramohan	13-6 ...	Ditto.
„ Manindralal	16-6 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Mohitkumar	15 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Mahes H. E. School.
„ Rasbihari	18 ...	Dacca National School.
„ Upendrachandra	17 ...	Bankura Zila School.
Chaudhuri, Bhabanigobinda	15 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakisor	15-4 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	20-2 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Ramgopal	17-11...	Patna Collegiate School.
Chel Bihari Lal Mathur, No. II	15-11...	Agra Collegiate School.
Chhannoo Lal	19-6 ...	Benares B. P. School.
C. Kunaka Raja Moodelliar	18-4 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Connor, G.	15-6 ...	Private Student.
Cornabe, A. P.	15-6 ...	La Martiniere College.
Curtis, J. H.	16-2 ...	Ditto.
Daji Panday	19-8 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Das, Chakradhar	16-2 ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
„ Charuchandra	14-8 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Chittaranjan	15-3 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Gangagobinda	17-3 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Girischandra	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Haridas	15 ...	Jagannath Collegiate School.

Das, Harsaran	16-2 ...	Aligarh Govt. High School.
„ Jogeschandra	14 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra	16-4 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Kaminikumar	17-3 ...	Chittagong College School.
„ Kasiswar	18-1 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Lakshmanchandra	16 ...	Chatra H. C. E. School.
„ Madhusudan	14-3 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Mihirlal	17-7 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Prankrishna	18 ...	Malda Zila School.
„ Rajendranath	17 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Rajendranath	19-1 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Ramgati	20-5 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Sarbeswar	13-7 ..	Barpeta H. E. School.
„ Satyendranath	13-6 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Dasgupta, Ambikacharan	20-2 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Asutosh	14 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Datta, Ambikacharan	16-4 ...	Madaripur H. C. E. School.
„ Ambikacharan	16-11...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Bankubihari	18 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Basantakumar	18 ...	Dacca National School.
„ Chandrabhusan	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Gobindachandra	16 ...	Sarnamay's H. C. E. School, Ulipur.
„ Haridas	16-2 ...	Hindu School.
„ Jagadischaran	17-2 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jyotilal	16 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Kalidas	16 ...	Mahes H. E. School.
„ Lalitmohan	19-4 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Mahendranath	14-2 ...	Sibpur H. E. School.
„ Upendranath	18-1 ...	Khulna Zila School.
Davis, W.	17-9 ..	Private Student.
De, Bisweswar	21-2 ..	Kalaskati H. E. School.
„ Gobindaprasad	16 9 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Nepalchandra	17-5 ..	Barahanagar School.
„ Pratulchandra	16 ...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Satischandra	14-11...	Hare School.
„ Upendranath	15-10...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Deb, Lakshminath	19-2 ...	Habiganj High School.
Debi Prasad Lala	18-6 ...	Jabbalpur C. M. S. High School.
Deetjen, J.	17 ...	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
De Silva, W. H.	17-4 ...	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
D'Souza, Amy	...	Cawnpur Girls' High School.
Dhani Ram	16-8 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Dhar, Chandranath	16-7 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Saradacharan	18-2 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Surendranath	18-2 ...	Oriental Seminary.
Dhoondi Gunwant Thengdi	18 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Dikshit, Jagannath	18 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Dover, Grace	...	La Martiniere for Girls.
Dube, Lakshmi Prashad	20 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.

Dubey Mannoo Lal	19 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Dwarka Narayan Mathur	17-10...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Enayat Karim, H. S.	19-2 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Etha	20-1 ...	Akyab Govt. High School.
Faizuddin Ahmed	18 ..	Debrugarh High School.
Fakher Uddin	17-1 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Forbes, Honorine	...	Convent School, Rangoon.
Ganaishi Lall	18-3 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Ganga Vishun	15 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Gangopadhyay, Asutosh	15-3 ..	Howrah Government School.
,, Bipradas	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Debendranath	16 ...	Burdwan Municipal School.
,, Haralal	17-8 ...	Patna Collegiate School
,, Manmathanath	15 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Manmathanath	15-11...	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Nripendranath	16-6 ...	Barasat Government School.
,, Panchanan	18 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
Gasper, C. S.	17-6 ...	Doveton College.
Ghatak, Gangeschandra	18 ...	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
Ghosh, A.	17-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Abanikumar	17 ...	Dacca National School.
,, Akshaykumar	17-10...	Hindu School.
,, Amiyanath	16-8 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Binodbihari	13 ...	Naral H. E. School.
,, Gopalchandra	13 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Gopalchandra	16 .	Jagannath Collegiate School.
,, Harendrakumar	14 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Hiralal	16-10 ..	Behar H. C. E. School.
,, Jagatchandra	17-2 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Kasinath	15-10 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narayanchandra	14 ..	Hare School.
,, Priyanath	16	Ditto.
,, Rameschandra	18 ...	Jagannath Collegiate School.
,, Ramraman	18-1 ...	Narit H. E. School.
,, Sarojkanti	15-6 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Sasibhusan	16 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satischandra	16-6 ...	Hare School.
,, Surendranath	15-6 ..	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Purnia Zila School.
,, Umeschandra	18 ..	Khulna Zila School.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	19-10 ..	Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Sarala	..	Bethune Female School.
Gobind Balwant	17-9 ..	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Godwin, G. L.	21-3 ..	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Gokool Chand	19-2 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Gopal Shridhar Godgil	17-7 ..	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Gorman, J. C.	16-5	St. Thomas' College, Murree.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	18 ...	Dall's High School.
,, Subhrendu	16 ..	Sibsagar High School.
Guha, Asitakumar	16-3 ...	University College.
,, Rairaman	17 ..	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
Gulab Jagosing	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Gulzari Lall	19 ...	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.

Gupta, Binaychandra	16-3	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Harananda	17	...	Jagannath Collegiate School.
„ Haricharan	17-2	...	Hindu School.
„ Jnanendramohan	17	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Kalimohan	17-4	...	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
„ Kshetramohan	18-9	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Makhanlal	16	...	Hare School.
„ Nandalal	15-6	...	Ripon College.
„ Pramatheswar	14	...	Dacca National School.
„ Sauribilas	17-4	...	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
Gya Prasad	17-6	...	Fyzabad Govt. High School.
Habibar Ruhman	15	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Hajra, Annadaprasad	16-11	...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
Haldar, Anathnath	16-2	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Haridas	18	...	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
Hannah, A. R.	16-9	...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
Harak Narayan	16	...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Harinanda Sahay	16-6	..	Patna Collegiate School.
Hari Narayan	21	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
Harris, G. H.	18-5	...	Private Student.
Hazari Lal	19-3	...	Barabanki High School.
Hein, A. G.	15-8	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Hemingway, Lizzie		...	Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal.
Htun Hla W.	16-7	...	Akyab Govt. High School.
Hui, Nibaranchandra	16-3	...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
Ikbal Kishaw Dar	16-6	...	Victoria Collegiate School, Agra.
Imtiaz Ahmad	20	...	Canning College.
Jackson, L. J.	16-1	...	Cawnpur Memorial School.
Jacob, E.	18	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Jagadamba Prasad	17	...	Mirzapur Govt. High School.
Jagannath Pershad	17-6	...	Bareilly High School.
Jamiluddin	17-3	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Janaki Sahay	15	..	Gya Zila School.
Janki Prashad	15-5	...	Bhagalpur T. N. City School.
Jaymungal Prasad	16	...	Chapra Zila School.
Jeotiprasada	16-6	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Jeremiah, J. R.	18-5	..	Wesley College, Colombo.
Jeremy, A. S.	15-11	...	Meerut C. M. High School.
Jotirvid, Badri Datta	16-9	...	Bareilly High School.
Kali Sahai	19	...	Bahraich High School.
Kamaluddin	17	...	Behar National Institution.
Kama Prasad, No. I	20	.	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Kanahya Lall	15 8	..	Bareilly High School.
Kar, Atulchandra	18	..	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Jagatchandra	17-6	.	Mymensingh Zila School.
Karani, Nimaicharan	19-3		Ditto.
Karmakar, Kumudnath	15	..	Rangpur Zila School.
Kosho Rao Sadashiva	17-1	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.

Khan, Saradanath	14-4 ..	Bogra Zila School.
Khoob Lall Dass	15-9 ..	Bhagalpur T. N. City School.
Khoorsheid Ali	15 ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Kishori Lal	17-6 ..	Govt. High School, Aligarh.
Kraal, Ella	..	Doveton Institution.
Krishna Ballabh	17-3 ...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Krishna Deva Narayan	16-4 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Krishna Rao Pamaskr	15 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Kuladwipa Sahay	16 ..	Gya Zila School.
Kumar Bipranarayan	15-10 ..	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar
Kunjabihari Lal	18-6 ..	Patna Collegiate School.
Kunti Damodar Kesheo	17-6 ..	Indore Madrasa.
Lachman Prasada	18-10 ..	Rai Bareilly Govt. High School.
Lachminarain	17-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ladli Prasad	17-6 ..	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Lala Kamta Prasada	17-6 ...	Sitapur High School.
Lalitaprasad	17-8 ...	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
Lalta Prasada	16-10 ..	Fyzabad Govt. High School.
Laville, B L. A.	17-6 ...	Lahore Boys' High School.
Laxman Vyankatesh Parnaik	19-3 ...	Dhar High School.
Lyell, H. S.	16-7 ...	St. Xavier's College.
McGinn, E.	15 ...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
McGrath, E. J.	18-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
McLean, E. G.	18 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjiling.
Madanmohun Lal	20 ...	Balia School.
Madho Prashad	17-3 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Mahabir Sarana	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Mahanti, Harakrisna	15-1 ...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Mahmood-ul Huq	15-4 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Maitra, Hemantakumar	15-8 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Kalipada	15-5 ...	Azamgarh C. M. High School.
Maji, Hridaynath	16-2 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
Majid Hasain	17-2 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Majumdar, Baradaprasanna	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Harachandra	16-3 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Hariprasad	16-7 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Priyasankar	16-2 ...	Hindu School.
„ Rajendranath	16 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Saradacharan	17-4 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Sibchandra	16 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
Malia, Pramathanath	15 ..	Searsole H. E. School.
Mallik, Arabindaprakas	15-10 ..	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Goshthabihari	17-4 ...	Tarakeswar School.
„ Jnanendrachandra	16 ...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
„ Jnanendranath	18 ...	Hare School.
„ Krishnalal	15-8 ...	Hughli Branch School.
„ Saratchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satischandra	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.

Mallik, Surendranath	15	...	Hare School.
Mandal, Benimadhab	15	...	Malda Zila School.
Mangli Prasad	17	...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Maqboolul Haque	17	...	Noakhali Zila School.
Master, L. S.	19	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
Meherbai Byamjee Nusserwanjee		...	Doveton Institution.
Miller, A. H.	15-3	...	Rangoon College.
Mirza Ahmad Jan	19-2	...	Victoria Collegiate School, Agra.
,, Muhammad Nazir	17	...	Bhadrak H. E. School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	15-7	...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Asutosh	15	...	Dasghara School.
,, Asutosh	14	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Bamacharan	14-10	...	Hare School.
,, Binaykrishna	16-3	...	Ariadaha H. E. School.
,, Binodchandra	14	..	Hindu School.
,, Bipinbihari	16-1	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Gopeswar	14-3	..	Hitampur School.
,, Hariprasad	19-10	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Jotindraprasad	16-4	...	Hare School.
,, Kaljcharan	15-6	...	Benares Collegiate School.
,, Kiranchandra	16	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Madhusudan	20-4	...	Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.
,, Mahindranath	19	...	Pertabgarh High School.
,, Nilgirindra	15	...	University College.
,, Raghunath	15-1	...	Agra Collegiate School.
,, Sarbagunakar	18	...	University College.
,, Syamacharan	19-1	...	Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.
,, Upendramohan	15	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Upendranath	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitthu Lal	16-9	...	Govt. High School, Aligarh.
Mookbul Ali	17-5	...	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
Mohan Lal	18-6	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Moinuddin Ahmed	18-6	...	Ambala Mission High School.
Moung Hla Baw	17-3	...	Rangoon College.
,, Kyi O.	15-4	...	Mergui Government School.
,, Ka	15-4	...	Akyab Govt. High School.
Muhammad Abdul Gaffar	18-3	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Muhammad Amanul Haqq	16-8	..	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
Muhammad Daud Abbasi	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Hasan	16-3	..	Benares Collegiate School.
Muhammad Maqsud Ali Khan	20-3	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Muhammad Qamrul Huda	17-3	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Muhammad Qutab Alam	17-6	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Rafi	18	...	Ghazipur Mission High School.
Muhammad Saadatullah Khan	20	...	Ajmere Government College.
Muhammad Sadiq	19	...	Bareilly High School.
Muhammad Sayid	18	...	Arrah Zila School.
Muhammad Wajih	18-5	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

Muhammad Yusuf	15-7	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mukh Ram	18-9	...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhaypada	17-8	...	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
„ Annadaprasad	17	...	Hare School.
„ Atindriya	17	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Baikunthanath	18-4	...	Mahisadal H. E. School.
„ Bankimnath	16	...	Birbhum School.
„ Bhubanchandra	17-7	...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
„ Bipradas	13-8	...	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
„ Girindranath	15	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haricharan	15-5	...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
„ Hariprasanna	17-3	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalidas	17-6	...	Ariadaha H. E. School.
„ Kaliprasanna	18-4	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Mahendranath	15-6	...	Malda Zila School.
„ Meghnath	15-4	...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
„ Mrigendralal	16-3	...	Birbhum School.
„ Nagendranath	17-7	...	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
„ Nilmani	15	...	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
„ Paradakinkar	16-6	...	Birbhum School.
„ Priyanath	17-2	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	17	...	Ghatal H. C. E School.
„ Rakhalchandra	15-7	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Ramchandra	17-2	...	Brajamohan Instn., Barisal.
„ Sasikanta	18-2	..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	17	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Surathnath	15	..	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Surendranath	15		Howrah Government School.
Murali Manohar Bala	21	..	Rewah High School.
Murli Dhar Ganesh	18-7	...	Jabbalpur C. M. S. High School.
Murli Dhar Nagar	18-4	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Mustafi, Asutosh	16	..	Balagarh School.
„ Mahitosh	17-4	...	Howrah Government School.
Nabi Bakhsh	16-6	..	Ludhiana Mission School.
Nag, Gangakanta	15-4	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hanseswar	16-9	..	Jangipur H. E. School.
Nandi, Atulkrishna	16-2	...	Metropolitan Instn., B. Branch.
„ Brajagopal	15-2	...	A. P. Mission School, Allahabad.
„ Satyendranath	15	...	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
Narain Dalla Khawas	19-1	...	Ramsay College, Almorah.
Narain Sing	19-6	...	Unao High School.
Nath, Kshetramohan	17	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Nathooram	17-10	..	Jabbalpur C. M. S. High School.
Nawab Lal	14	..	Balia School.
Naziruddin Ahmed	17	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Nurullah	16	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
O'Byrne, F.	15-8	...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Omar Khan	14-5	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Pakrasi Bhubanmohan	17-3	...	Banda Zila School.
Pal, Jyotishchandra	17	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.

Pal, Satyapradip	17	...	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
Palchaudhuri, Hemendranath	16-2	...	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
Pandit, Ayodhianath	17	...	Canning College.
„ Mohan Kissen	20	...	Ditto.
„ Rajnarain	19	...	Ditto.
Pandit, Pirthu Nauth Muttoo	16-2	...	Sitapur High School.
Patra, Haridas	15	...	Howrah Government School.
Pershadi Lal	19	...	Aligarh Govt. High School.
Platts, S. G.	15-6	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Pramanik, Goshthabihari	16-7	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Rakhalchandra	16	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Rammay	19	.	Ditto.
Prem Bihari Lal	16	...	Bareilly High School.
Pudampurshad	18-5	...	Ajmere Government College.
Quasim Uddin Khan	15	...	Bhagalpur Zilla School.
R. Hazari Lall	17-3	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Raghunandana Pershad	16-2	...	Chapra Zila School.
Raghunath Keshava Sarvate	17-1	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Raghunath Prasad Seth	18	...	L. M. Collegiate School, Benares.
Raha, Sasadhar	16	...	Bagirhat English School.
Rahim Bakhsh	18-7	...	Gonda High School.
Rai Durga Prasad	19	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Raja Bahadur	20	...	Bahraich High School.
Ram Adheen	18	...	Ditto.
Ram Charan	20	...	Bareilly High School.
Ram Chandra	19	...	Jaynarayan College, Benares.
Ramchandra Daji	17	..	City School, Nagpur.
Ramchandra Vishnu Kukde	18	...	Ditto.
Ram Dhan	22	...	Teacher.
Ramji Das	21	...	Saharanpur Mission School.
Ram Lal Kahar	16-9	...	Sambalpur High School.
Ram Pershad	17-8	..	Agra Collegiate School.
Ram Prasad	18 4	...	Victoria Collegiate School, Agra.
Ram Puri Goshain	26-1	...	Private Student.
Ramratan Prasad	18	...	Chapra Zila School.
Ray, Abinaschandra	15	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Akshaykumar	15-2	...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Anukulchandra	15	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Baidyanath	16-4	...	Dumka Zila School.
„ Banamali	16-2	...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Bhabeschandra	15-9	...	Hare School.
„ Brajendranath	16	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Chandicharan	14	...	Kalia H. E. School.
„ Chandrakumar	17	...	Mymensingh Institution.
„ Girijaprasanna	16	...	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
„ Haralal	16	...	Pabna Zila School.

Ray, Jadabchandra	16-7 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Jasadakumar	18 ..	Chittagong Municipal School.
,, Jyotindramohan	17 ...	Taki Government School.
,, Jyotindramohan	15 ...	Hare School.
,, Kailaschandra	18-8 ...	Naldanga Bhushan School.
,, Kalikacharan	15-6 ...	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
,, Kasiswar	15-3 ...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
,, Kiranchandra	17-9 ..	Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Kumudnath	14-6 ...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Lalbihari	18-6 ..	Jagatballabhpur H C E School.
,, Mahimachandra	18 ...	Jagannath Collegiate School
,, Manoranjan	13 ...	Sarnamay's H. C. E. School, Ulipur.
,, Mukundanath	16 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Paramesprasana	14-9 ..	Dacca National School.
,, Purnendu	15 ...	Mahes H. E. School.
,, Raghunath	16-3 ..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
,, Rajendramohan	16 ...	Rowile H. School.
,, Rakhaldas	17-2 .	Barasat Government School.
,, Rakhalraj	20 .	Gar Bowanipur H C. E. School.
,, Rasbihari	17-6 ..	Ghatal H. C. E. School.
,, Saradakanta	14-1 .	Bogra Zila School.
,, Sudhangsukumar	15-6 ..	Hare School.
Raychaudhuri, Sibadas	16 ..	Baripur H. C. E. School.
,, Umacharan	14-2 ...	Dacca National School.
Reyazuddin	21-3 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Ross, A B.	16-1 ..	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Rustomjee, C. H M.	15-6 ...	Doveton College.
Saheb Rai	23 ..	Sultanpur Zila School.
Sakhawat Hossain	17-3 ..	Patna City Zila School.
Samanta, Radhacharan	18 ..	Searsole H. E. School.
Sambhu Prasada	16 ...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
Sankhua, Daityariprasad	17-6 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Sanyal, Baradakanta	15-4 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
,, Girischandra	19-6 .	Puthia H. E. School.
,, Krishnabandhu	17-5 ..	Uttarpara School.
Sarju Parshad	18-7 ..	Bareilly High School.
Sarkar, Akshaykumar	16-10 ..	Oxford Mission School.
,, Binodbihari	15 ...	Free Church Instn , Chinsurah.
,, Jyotindramohan	16 ..	Dacca National School.
,, Saratchandra	14-3 .	Dinajpur Zila School.
,, Saratkumar	16-5 ...	Hindu School.
,, Sasisekhar	16-5 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Satyacharan	20 .	Mahisadal H. E. School.
,, Sureschandra	16-6 ..	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Sureschandra	15-5 ..	Birbhum School.
Sarma, Chandrakumar	20 ...	Sylhet National School.
,, Rajkisor	18 ...	Cachar High School.
Sen, Abaninath	18 ...	Dacca National School.
,, Abhaycharan	19 ...	Ditto.

Sen, Chandrakumar	19-3 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
„ Haranchandra	17 ..	Hindu School.
„ Harimanikya	17	Dacca National School.
„ Janardanhari	15 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kalimohan	17 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
„ Kaminikumud	16 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Kedarnath	17-11 ..	Brajamohan Instn., Barisal.
„ Kshirodlal	13-1 .	Hindu School.
„ Nisichandra	20 ...	Chittagong Municipal School.
„ Prankrishna	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Ramchandra	16-6 ...	Dinajpur Zila School.
„ Saradakanta	16-7 ..	Burdwan Municipal School.
„ Saratchandra, No. I	14 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Saratchandra, No. II	14 ...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	17-6 ...	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
„ Syamacharan	18 ...	Dacca National School.
„ Tattweskamal	15-9 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Sengupta, Chandrakumar	18 ...	Chittagong Municipal School.
„ Krishnakumar	13 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ...	Ranaghat II. A. V. School.
Shakespeare, J. C.	14-8 ...	St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.
Shambhunarayan Varma	18 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Shamsul Husun	20-9 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Shankar Lall, No. I	18-4 .	Meerut Govt. High School.
Shankar Lall, No. II	18 ...	Ditto.
Shelverton, T.	16-9 ...	Private Student.
Shiam Narayan	19 ...	Hardoi High School.
Shiva Sahay Lall	20-7 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Shumbhoo Dayal	19-3 ...	Barabanki High School.
Shway Hpaw Oo	18-9 ...	Akyab Govt. High School.
Shwe Mya	20-10 .	Rangoon College.
Sil, Nandalal	15-1 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Nityalal	16 ...	Hare School.
Singh, Karber	17 ...	Muttra High School.
„ Sheo Nandan	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Shew Shankar	20 ...	Pertabgarh High School.
Sinha, Bishnuprasad	21 ..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Gadadhar	16-2 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Karunasindhu	17-8 ..	Lakshannath H. C. E. School.
„ Lakshmiprasad	19-2 ...	Kendrapara H. E. School.
„ Natabar	17 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	16-2 ..	Kandi School.
Siv Pratap Narayen	15-6 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Siv Singh	20 .	Bareilly High School.
S. M. Habibur Rohoman	16 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Sobhakar, Kshetranath	17-5 ...	Hindu School.
Som, Saratchandra	16-8 ..	Commillah Zila School.
Subhan Kareem	22-7 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Sundar Narain Mushran	20 ...	Private Student.
Suraj Bakhsh	18-2 ...	Fyzabad Govt. High School.
Sur, Kamadaprasad	16-7 ...	Hindu School.

Suryya Deva Narayan	17 ...	Mukerjee's Seminary, Mozufferpur.
Syed Abdul Ghani	17-6 ...	Jaunpur Govt. High School.
Syed Abdul Jabber	17 ...	Habiganj High School.
Syed Ali Ahmed	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Syed Mahammad Zahural Haq	14 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Syed Mahammad Yusuf Ahmed	16-3 ..	M. A. A. School, Patna.
Tagore, Sudhindranath	15-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Telluckdhari Lall	17-2 ..	St. Xavier's College.
Templeton, J. H.	16-7 ...	Rangoon College.
Tewari, Ramanandan	17	Balia School.
Tha Gywai	16-1 ..	Rangoon College.
Thakur Prasad	18	Sultanpur Zila School.
Thakur Premsankar	19 ..	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Thorpe, A.	16-3 ..	Lahore Boys' High School.
Tikaram	18-3 ...	Bareilly High School.
Ujagir Lal	17-3 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Upadhyay, Brijkisor	18 ...	Mukerjee's Seminary, Mozufferpur.
Vidya Parshad	19 ...	Aligarh Govt. High School.
VidyadharShridhar Joshee	16-9 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur,
Vijaya Anand	17 ...	L. M. Collegiate School, Benares.
Vishnu Prakash	18-2 ...	Hardoi High School.
Wale, J. P.	18-6 .	Lahore Boys' High School.
Wallace, Mary	...	Convent School, Rangoon.
Waman Vithal Kane	16 ..	City School, Nagpur.
Wasi Ahmed	19-7 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Winterscale, J. C.	16-9 ...	La Martiniére College.
Wise, Janet	...	Doveton Institution.
Xavier, E. C.	15-10 ..	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Zamin Ali	16-4 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz	17-4 ...	Sylhet National School.
Abdul Gani	20-2 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Abdul Goni	21 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Abodhbihari Lall	18 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Ataur Rahman	15 ...	Albany Institution.
Acharyya, Jyotishchandra	13 . .	Gauhati High School.
AftabAhmadKhanAhmadi	17-10 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Afzalur Rohoman	20 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
Akbar Husain Khan	18 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ali Haidar	16-8 .	Bareilly High School.
Ambica Parsad	16 .	Chapra Zila School.
Amin Akshaykumar	22-8 .	Private Student.
Ananta Prosad	18 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Avadh Beharilal Mathur	17-4 ..	Moradabad Govt. High School
Badri Pershad	22 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.

Bagchi, Abinaschandra	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Girijakanta,	18-1 ..	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
„ Umeschandra	21 ...	Parjana Mukundanath School.
Baksi, Krittichandra	18 ...	Pandra H. E. School.
Balaji Jairam Chhaney	17 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Balkrishna Govind Devaikar	19 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Balkrishna Wasudeo	18 ...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Asokjiban	14-11 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Asutosh	18 ...	Koinchi B. L. Institution.
„ Bamacharan	14-4 ..	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Banwaribhushan	17-10 ..	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
„ Baradaprasad	15-3 ..	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
„ Bhubaneswar	14 ...	Serajganj H. E. School.
„ Jibankrishna	15 ..	Bali, Rivers Thompson School.
„ Jogéschandra	16 ..	Barisal Zila School.
„ Jogindranath	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Kirtichandra	20 ..	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Lalbihari	16-4 ..	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Manmathanath	17-8 ..	Khulna Zila School.
„ Matilal	18-2 ..	New Indian School.
„ Natabihari	18-4 ...	Ditto.
„ Pannalal	18 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Prabhatchandra	16 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Prandhan	16-2 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Rajendrachandra	17-4 ...	Jagannath Collegiate School.
„ Rajkumar	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Saradaprasad	16 ...	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
„ Saratchandra	19 ...	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
„ Saratchandra	17-6 ...	Shahjehanpur High School.
„ Saratkumar	16-4 ...	Hardoi High School.
„ Sasibhushan	18 ...	Nowgong Cantonment School.
„ Sripati	14-8 ...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
Banka Vihari	16 ...	Gya Zila School.
Bans Gopal	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Bapu Waman	16 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Baramasiprasad	18 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
Baruya, Mathuramohan	17-5 ...	Gauhati High School.
Basu, Adharchandra	18 3 ...	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Amalananda	15 ...	Dacca National School.
„ Chandramadhab	18 ...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Girischandra	15-5 ...	Serajganj H. E. School.
„ Ramanimohan	21-1 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Sasibhushan	15 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Beni Madho Lall	14 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
Bhagwan Prasad Varma	21-4 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Bhar, Bhabanicharan	17 ...	Chandernagar School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Dwijendra	17-8 ...	Hare School.
„ Manmathanath	15-6 ...	Uttarpara School.

Bhattacharyya, Rasikchandra	18	..	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Saratchandra	14	.	Naral H. E. School.
,, Udaykanta	15	.	Ripon College.
,, Upendranath	18	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Bhaumik, Gangacharan	18	...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Mahendrachandra	17	..	Dacca National School.
Bid, Sasibhushan	17-6	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bihari Lall	18-3	.	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Bindeshree Pershad	17-3	...	Dinapur Aided School.
Bireshwarnath	19	...	Balarampur Lyall Collegiate School
Biswas, Dwarkanath	18-3	.	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Hiralal	20	.	Ripon College.
,, Narendrakrishna	15	..	Dasghara School.
Bonny, F.	14-5	.	St. Francis de Sales' School.
Brahmaniker Ramchandra Krishna	19-5	...	Indore Madrasa.
Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	18	..	Bhastara School.
,, Bipinbihari	17	.	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Brindabanchandra	18	...	Commillah Zila School.
,, Chandrakumar	16-2	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Dinanath	16	..	ChatmoharSambhunathSchool,
,, Gokulcharan	15	.	Dacca National School.
,, Gopalchandra	15	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Lalitmohan	19-6	..	Dacca National School.
,, Saratchandra	16	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Srischandra	15-6	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamacharan	17-4	..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Chander Pal Singh	19-2	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	15-4	.	Barasat Government School.
,, Ambujkumar	15-3	.	Hare School.
,, Bholanath	16-2	.	Metropolitan Institution
,, Binodkumar	17-3	..	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
,, Debendranath	17	...	Searsole H E. School.
,, Harischandra	15-10	.	Mirzapur Govt. High School.
,, Hemkamal	15-3	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Karunamay	17	..	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
,, Narayanchandra	18-9	...	Ariadaha H E. School
,, Narayandas	15-8	...	Bali, Rivers Thompson School.
,, Pratapchandra	18	..	Lauhajang H. C. E. School.
,, Purnachandra	19-4	.	Kandi School.
,, Ramratan	16	...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Sitalchandra	17	..	A. P. Mission School, Allahabad.
,, Srinarayan	13	.	Free Church Instn, Chinsurah.
,, Upendranath	20	...	P. Gopinathpur School.
Chaudhuri, Anandakumar	14	...	L. M. Collegiate School, Benares.
,, Harendrachandra	20	...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Hridaynath	20-6	..	Graham School, Tangail.

Chaudhuri, Nagendranath	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Padmakumar	17	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Priyanath	18	...	Katwa H. E. School.
Chhajjoo Singh	18	...	Meerut Govt. High School.
Chhotay Lall	20	...	Private Student.
Chunni Lall	19	...	Bareilly High School.
Das, Akshaykumar	16	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Baidyanath	16-3	..	Town School, Midnapur.
,, Dalimchandra	17-5	..	Tejpur High School.
,, Durgacharan	17-5	.	Kandi School.
,, Harkishen	19-6	..	Agra Collegiate School.
,, Hridaychandra	17-4	...	Habiganj High School.
,, Iswarchandra	15	...	Hare School.
,, Jagadananda	20	.	Sylhet National School.
,, Jagamohan	21	...	Ditto.
,, Jaygopal	16	...	Barasat Government School.
,, Jaykrishna	18	...	Agra Collegiate School.
,, Kanailal	16-8	..	Naral H. E. School.
,, Lalmohan	16-8	..	Balasore Zila School.
,, Maheswar	19-2	...	Barpeta H. E. School.
,, Madhusudan	18-7	...	Town School, Midnapur.
,, Nabinchandra	18-3	...	Dacca National School.
,, Nikunjabihari	16-4	..	Barisal Zila School.
,, Padmaram	14-4	...	Gauhati High School.
,, Saratsankar	15	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sayamchand	18	...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
Dasgupta, Baradacharan	15-3	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Jagadbandhu	17	...	Brajamohan Instn., Barisal.
,, Nagendranath	14	..	Kalia H. E. School.
Datta, Annadacharan	15	...	Patiya H. E. School.
,, Aswinikumar	15	.	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bamacharan	18	...	Dacca Pogose School.
,, Binodbihari	19-6	...	Kalaskati H. E. School.
,, Gurucharan	17	...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Jyotindranath	17	...	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
,, Maheschandra	16-8	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Nagendrachandra	15	...	Cachar High School.
,, Nisikanta	15-11	..	Dacca National School.
,, Nrisinhachandra	16-7	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Pulinbihari	16	...	Teacher.
,, Saradaprasad	19	..	Ghatal H. C. E. School.
,, Rajanikanta	20		Jagannath Collegiate School.
,, Surendra	14-4	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
De, Girischandra	16-10	.	L. M. School, Midnapur.
,, Gopalchandra	19	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
,, Haricharan	15-3	...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Mahimchandra	18-4	...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
,, Mukundalal	17-6	..	Serajganj H. E. School.
,, Nabinchandra	17-11	...	Kisorganj H. E. School.
,, Rasiklal	14-3	..	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
,, Tinkari	17-3	...	Hindu School.

Deb, Mahimlal	16 ...	Meerut C. M. High School.
,, Ramanchandra	20-4 ..	Sylhet Govt High School.
Debipershad Pandit	19-4 ...	Canning College.
Donald, R.	18-2 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Dubai, Ajodhyaprasad	21 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Dube, Brindaban	18-9 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
,, Mangalram	15-5 ...	Benares Collegiate School
Gonesh Vithal Bhut	21-1 ..	Free Church Instn., Nagpur
Ganga Nath Jha	13-7 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Gangaprasad	16-8 ...	Dumraon Maharaja's School.
Gangopadhyay, Kalidas	17-8 ..	Birbhum School.
,, Makhanlal	13 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
,, Saratchandra	14-4 ..	Muragacha H. C. E. School.
,, Srikantha	17-6 ...	Hindu School.
,, Srinath	17 ...	Jagannath Collegiate School.
Gargari, Satischandra	17 ...	Chandernagar School.
Ghose, Minna	...	Amritsar Alexandra School.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	15-6 ...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Annadacharan	20 ...	Dacca National School.
,, Asutosh	18 ...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
,, Debendranath	18 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
,, Gopalchandra	15-4 ..	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Haricharan	18-3 ..	Mozufferpur Zila School.
,, Hiralal	17	Calcutta Institution.
,, Jnanendranath	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
,, Jogiudrachandra	14-5 ..	Barisal Zila School.
,, Jogindranath	17 ...	Dacca National School.
,, Kaliprasanna	17 ..	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	16-4 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Rajendranath	17 .	Mymensingh Institution.
,, Ramanimohan	16-10...	Kandi School.
,, Saratchandra	16 ..	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
,, Satischandra	15-8 ...	Dacca Pogose School.
Ghoshal, Jajneswar	19-5	Ariadaha H E. School.
,, Ramchandra	19 .	Kaikala H. C. E School.
Girijadyal	20-11 ..	Lakhimpur Govt. High School.
Goppi, Dwarikanath	15 ...	Nowgong High School.
Goswami, Bhupati	18-5 ..	Khanakul K. Institution.
,, Ramanimohan	17-6 ...	Ditto.
,, Upendragopal	17-8 ..	Jangipur H. E. School
Govind Vishnu Chitaley	17-6 ..	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Guha, Mahananda	20 ..	Dacca National School.
,, Nutanchandra	21 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Satischandra	17 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
Guin, Narayanchandra	16 ...	Sodepur H. E School.
Gupta, Bimala	..	Eden Female School, Dacca.
,, Kaminikanta	16 ..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Rasamay	18-8 ...	Brajamohan Instn , Barisal.
Hajra, Gurudas	16-9 .	Dacca National School.
,, Raghunandan	16 . .	Patrasaer H E School.
Hamilton, G.	18-5 ..	St. Xavier's College.
Harakh Prasad	20-6 ...	Teacher.

Hargu Lal	18 ..	Ambala Mission High School.
Hari Wakratund Munjey	22-4 ...	Private Student.
Har Narayan Prasad	19 ...	Allahabad Kayastha Pathsala.
Har Prasad	15-9 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Harprasad Agnihotry	15-7 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Hazaree Sah	16 ...	Mukerjee [illegible] Mozaffer-pur.
Imtiyaz Ahmud	19 ..	Pertapgarh High School.
Jagadip Sahay	16 ...	Gya Zila School.
Jagannath Saran	14 ...	Chapra Academy.
Jai Lal Sah Chakurayat	22-7 ...	Teacher.
Jiyalal Tewari	18-9 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Jeswant Rao	22-3 ...	Farakabad Mission High School.
Kailasnath Kanzru	18-7-21	Agra Collegiate School.
Kar, Mathurachandra	20-5 ..	Sylhet Govt. High School.
Khaja, M. Ismail	16-2 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Kosal Kishore Bhargav	20 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Krishna Sahai	19 ...	Unao High School.
Kuar, Symacharan	15-5 ...	Howrah Government School.
Kumar, Barham Narayan	16 ...	Matihari Zila School.
Kunwar, Bahadur Lal	15-6 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Lajwanti Rallia Ram	...	Amritsar Alexandra School.
Lakshminarayan	18 ...	Gya Zila School.
Lala Mritunjay Lal	16-3 ...	Birbhum School.
Lalita Prsada, No. I	17-10...	Benares Collegiate School.
Lalita Prsada, No. II	16-5 ..	Ditto.
Liladhar Purshad	20 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Mahabir Prasad	17 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Mahadeva Datta	20-8 ...	Arrah Town School.
Maharaj Krishna	17-4 ...	Fyzabad Govt. High School.
Mahee Uddin Ahmed	15 ...	Behar National Institution.
Mahmood Ali, P. S.	15 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Maiti, Gobindaprasad	18 ...	Contai H. E. School.
Maitra, Satischandra	19-6 ...	Ripon College.
„ Umeschandra	17-3 ...	Bogra Zila School.
Majumdar, Basantakumar	17-2 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Charukrishna	17 ...	Hindu School.
Malir, J.	16-6 ...	St. Fidelis's School.
Mallik, Bhupendrachandra	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
„ Maniklal	15 ...	Ditto.
„ Nirmalchandra	16-4 ...	Naral H. E. School.
„ Phanilal	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
Mandal, Chintamani	20 ...	Searsole H. E. School.
„ Madhusudan	17-3 ..	Bishenpur H. E. School.
„ Sisirkanta	16 ...	Barisa H. C. E. School.
Maroti, Probhakar Lothey	22 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Mitra, Bijaykumar	15-4 ..	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Gopalchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Kalidas	17-2 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Krishnapada	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mrigendralal	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Nandalal	17-5 ...	Konnagar H. E. School.

Mitra, Nripendranath	16-4 ...	Metropolitan Instn., B. Branch.
,, Srischandra	18-8 ...	Barabanki High School.
Muhammad Ishaq	14-9 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Muhammad Faruq	21	Sconi Mission School.
Muhammad Jalaluddin	18-4 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali	20-10...	Fyzabad Govt. High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Anukul-chandra	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
,, Brajendranath	16 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
,, Charuchandra	16 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
,, Charuchandra	17 ...	Hare School.
,, Haranchandra	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Haridas	18 ...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
,, Jogindranath	15 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Jogindranath No. I	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jyotindralal	17 ...	Chaudanga H. E. School.
,, Kaliprasanna	16-3 ...	Sadhuhati H. E. School.
,, Krishnadhan	15-4 ...	Howrah Bible H. E. School.
,, Kshetrapada	14-10 ..	Town School, Midnapur.
,, Natabar	15 ...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn.
,, Nirendranath	17-4 ...	Nibodia H. E. School.
,, Pannalal	17 ...	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
,, Prakaschandra	17-3 ...	Madrasa-i-Anwaria.
,, Ramdas	17-2 ...	Banawaribad H. C. E. School.
,, Saratkumar	17 ...	Dehra Dun Training School.
,, Sasibhushan	18-8 ...	Gobardanga H. E. School.
,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Kandi School.
,, Sitalchandra	17 ...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
,, Sripaticharan	19 .	L. M. School, Midnapur.
,, Tarapada	15 ...	Simla High School.
Murphy, J. H.	17-4 ...	St. George's School, Mussoorie.
Naha, Iswarchandra	18 ...	Jagannath Collegiate School.
Naik, Jaydeb	17-4 ..	Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.
,, Radhamadhab	18-1 ...	Ditto.
Nanabhoy Nourajee Burjorjee	16-3 ...	Rangoon College.
Nandi, Amulyacharan	19-3. ...	University College.
,, Nabadwipchandra	17 ...	Jagannath Collegiate School.
Narayan Bhat	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
Pakrasi, Prasannakumar	16-2 ...	Hare School.
Pal, Hemchandra	17-5 ...	Serajganj H. E. School.
,, Janakinath	17-3 ...	Kumarkhali H. E. School.
,, Kisorimohan	19 ...	Ripon College.
,, Mathuranath	17 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
Palit, Matangicharan	16-4 ...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
,, Narendranath	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Panda, Narendranath	19 ...	Ghatal H. E. School.
Pande, Ramkumar	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Pandit, Bihari Lal Nahru	18-7 ...	Ambala Mission High School.
,, Uttam Nath	19-6 .	Residency College, Indore.
Pathak, Bijayram	20-3 ...	Behar H. C. E. School.
Patanaik, Banamali	16-8 ...	Puri Zila School.
,, Satyabadi	18-5 .	Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.

Pramanik, Pratapchandra	18-7	..	University College.
Prayag Dutt	18	..	Unao High School.
Prayag Das Katara	20-5	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Purnachandra	17-6	...	L. M. Collegiate School, Benares.
Pyaray Lal Agnihotri	17-4	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Raghunath Rao K.	18	...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Rajaram Apajee	20	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Rajkhowa, Indradhar	16	...	Debrugarh High School.
Rajnarain	17-3	...	Bareilly High School.
Ramchand	18	...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Randhir Prashad	17-2	...	Ranchi Zila School.
Ramgholam Lal	17	...	Chapra Zila School.
Ram Kishin	16-6	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Ramkrishna Bishnu Bhagwat	18-2	..	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Rashid Husan	17	...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Ray, Abinaschandra	15	...	Hare School.
„ Annadaprasad	17	...	Hindu School.
„ Apurbakrishna	15-3	...	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
„ Chandrakisor	15	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Gopalchandra	18	..	Gar Bhowanipur School.
„ Indusekhar	16-4	...	Birbhum School.
„ Jagadindranath	17-4		Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Jnanchandra	19	...	Jagannath Collegiate School.
„ Jyotindramohan	16	...	Kutwa H. E. School.
„ Kalikinkar	17	..	Bankura Zila School.
„ Kaliprasanna	16-7	..	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Krishnanath	16-6	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Pratapchandra	19	...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Satyendranath	16-2	..	Pirozpur H. E. School.
„ Suryyakumar	17	...	Town School, Midnapur.
„ Tarasundar	17	...	Pabna Zila School.
Roy Zada Nunnaylal Varma	16	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Saha, Harendranath	17-10	...	Dighapatia H. E. School.
Salig Ram	17-3	...	Canning College.
Sanyal, Durgadas	17-3	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Kalilochan	17	..	ChatmoharSambhunathSchool.
„ Kisorimohan	19-2	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Sarkar, Asutosh	16	...	Purnia Zila School.
„ Baradasankar	17-5	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Jagadiswar	19	...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	16-3	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Manmathanath	15	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
„ Narayanchandra	16-6	...	Jirat Chandrakona H.E.School.
„ Saratchandra	1[illegible]	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Satinath	18	...	Chuadanga H. E. School.
„ Upendranath	15	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Sayyad Wajih Uddin	20	...	Bareilly High School.
Sen, Bimalaprasanna	14	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hemchandra	14-6	...	Hindu School.

Sen, Lalitmohan	14 ...	Hindu School.
„ Manmathanath	14 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	16 ...	Sodepur School.
„ Prakritiprasanna	17-5 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Sureschandra	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
Sengupta, Bhubaneswar	16 ...	Kalia H. E. School.
„ Debendranath	16 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Indranarayan	16-6 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Mahendrachandra	19-3 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Rasbihari	17 ...	Bagirhat H. E. School.
Set, Praphullachandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Shaik Baboo Zan	19-9 ...	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
Sheikh Bisarat Ulla	15-6 ...	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
Sheo Prasad Agnihotri	16-7 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Shew Parshad	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Shiva Bart Lal Varma	17-11...	Allahabad Govt. High School.
Shiv Chand	25-7 ...	Teacher.
Shiva Mongal Ray	17 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
Shiva Ram	23-9 ...	Teacher.
Shunker Singh	18-2 ..	Meerut Govt. High School.
Shyam Lall	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Sinha, Baijnath	17 ...	Balia School.
„ Brijkumar	17-8 ...	Teacher.
„ Indranarayan	16-8 ...	Kandi School.
„ Jogindranarayan	18-11 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Kedarnath	16-1 ..	Mozufferpur Zila School.
„ Tarinicharan	16 ...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
Sitla Sahay	19 . .	Pertabgarh High School.
Syed Abdul Sattar	19 ...	Sylhet Govt. High School.
Syed Mahmud Raza	17-2 ...	Canning College.
Tagore, Balendranath	15-3 ..	Hare School.
Thakurdas	19-9 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Thakur, Kedarnath	18 ...	Pandra H. E. School.
Thakur Prasad	17 .	Arrah Town School.
Tripati, Brajamohan	16-2 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
Vishnoo Gopal Naik	16 ...	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Viswas Rao Bhaway	19 ...	Ditto.
Wasudeo Ramchandra Halwi	15 ..	Ditto.
Wasudeo Vithal Limaye	15-10 ..	City School, Nagpur.
Wyankatesh Seoram Bhalerao	17-3 ...	Ditto.
Zainuddin Ahmed	18 ..,	Bhagalpur Zila School.

Graduates—Medicine.

M. D.

De, Chandrakumar	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Jagadbandhu	...	1863	Ditto.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Asst. Surgeon, H. M.'s 82nd Regiment.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1880	Medical College.

HONOURS IN MEDICINE.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877	Medical College.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	...	1878	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Sibaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
Ghosh, Srinath	...	1881	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	1883	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath	...	1886	Ditto.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	...	1886	Ditto.
Nallatomby, C. W.	...	1886	Ditto.
Barat, Surendranath	...	1886	Ditto.

M. B.

Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	1880	Medical College.
Adhikari, Nilratan	...	1883	Ditto.
Adhya, Binodbihari	...	1881	Ditto.
Ashe, R. S.	...	1884	Ditto.
Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasad	...	1883	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra		1885	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Beninath	...	1885	Ditto.
„ Girijapada	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Nabakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1884	Ditto.
Basu, Atulchandra	...	1885	Ditto.
„ Biharikrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal	...	1884	Ditto.
„ Narayanchandra	...	1882	Ditto.

Basu, Prandhan	1880	Medical College.
,, Sanatkumar	1881	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Kumudnath	1884	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	1876	Ditto.
,, Srinath	1872	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	1878	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	1869	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	1879	Ditto.
,, Bibhutibhushan	1879	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	1881	Ditto.
,, Girindranarayan	1884	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1876	Ditto.
,, Haridas	1883	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	1872	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	1867	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar	1885	Ditto.
Das, Manmohan	1877	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath	1872	Ditto.
,, Siddheswar	1882	Ditto.
,, Sundarimohan	1882	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	1865	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1884	Ditto.
,, Kshirodkumar	1879	Ditto.
De, Birchand	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	1877	Ditto.
,, Jaharlal	1883	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajendralal	1879	Ditto.
,, Ramanath	1885	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	1879	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1885	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	1864	Ditto.
,, Khudiram	1881	Ditto.
,, Phakirchandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Radharaman	1876	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1885	Ditto.
,, Sitalprasad	1885	Ditto.
,, Srinath	1881	Ditto.
Gupta, Bamacharan	1885	Ditto.
,, Bankabihari	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	1878	Ditto.
,, Kalipada	1868	Ditto.
Lahiri, Hrishikes	1883	Ditto.
,, Nikunjamohan	1881	Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	1878	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	1880	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankubihari	1871	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	1880	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1877	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	1878	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1878	Medical College.
,, Gangaprasad	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nrityacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1882	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Niyogi, Surendranath	...	1885	Ditto.
Pal, Janakinath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
Peters, C. T.	...	1882	Ditto.
Pillai, S. K.	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1884	Ditto.
,, Girijasankar	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Sibaprasad	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Upendranarayan	...	1880	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1884	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Kshirodchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Sanyal, Pulinchandra	...	1881	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Natabar	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Srischandra	...	1884	Ditto.
Sen, Harimohan	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Khagendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto.
Sinha, Radhikaprasad	...	1885	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Syed Hossain	...	1878	Ditto.

L. M. S.

Abdul Ruzzaq	...	1874	Medical College.
Achâryya, Kamakshyanath	...	1862	Ditto.
Akbar Khan	...	1872	Ditto.
Asdor Ali Khan	...	1878	Ditto.
Bagchi, Abhaycharan	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Bijaygobinda	...	1881	Ditto.
Bal, Taranath	...	1881	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinâschandra		1871	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra (1st)	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Baneswar	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Brajendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Harakanta	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Harinarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Haripada	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	1880	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalinath	...	1880	Medical College.
,, Kisorilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nakurchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Suryyanath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
Bara, Sibram	...	1871	Ditto.
Basak, Amulyaratna	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Nrityalal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Sanatan	...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Adyanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Amritakrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bibhudasankar	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Binodkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Khargeswar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Krishnacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Lakshminarayan	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendramohan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Prabodhchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Radhanath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Sikharkumar	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Suratlal	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.

Basu, Umeschandra	...	1873	Medical College.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gokulchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amritlal	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bamandeb	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Taradas	...	1878	Ditto.
Biswas, Mahendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Brittain, J. J.	...	1885	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bamacharan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Bijaykumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Durganath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Harinath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Aghorchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Anukulchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Dandiraj	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Jagannath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Jaykrishna	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kamalakshya	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Kshirodprasad	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Nilkanta	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Nimaichandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nityananda	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Phakirchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Radhikaprasad	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1883	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurbakrishna	...	1880	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Bijaygobinda	...	1872	Medical College.
,, Brajanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kapileswar	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Kshirodchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	...	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Das, Adharchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Amarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Brajanath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Hiralal (1st)	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Madhabkrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramkumar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Sibkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Srinarayan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Syamchand	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurucharan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Gurudayal	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Piyarisankar	...	1880	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Bankabihari	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Batakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Brajendrakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	...	1883	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gobardhan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Goshthabihari	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Haralal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Haralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Krishnalal	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Manohar	...	1865	Ditto.

Datta, Manilal	..	1862	Medical College.
,, Manmathanath	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Matilal	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Rebatimohan	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Upendrakrishna	..	1880	Ditto.
Davidson, W. H.	..	1878	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	..	1865	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Kalachand	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	..	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramankrishna	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	..	1865	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	..	1872	Ditto.
Deb, Amritalal	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	..	1865	Ditto.
Dhar, Batakrishna	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Gokulchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinbihari	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	..	1862	Ditto.
Evart, Tillaimuttu, J. C.	..	1877	Ditto.
Fuzlur Rahman	..	1878	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	..	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	..	1882	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	..	1885	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Dayalkisor	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Dukari	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadabkrishna	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Kamakshyanath	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Kasinath	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnadhan	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	..	1864	Ditto.

Ghosh, Nabinchandra	..	1872	Medical College.
,, Parbaticharan	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Rakhaldas	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Ratikanta	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Syamapada	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra (1st)	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	..	1879	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kaliprasanna	..	1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	..	1869	Ditto.
Guha, Debendranath	..	1874	Ditto.
Gupta, Abinaschandra	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Nirmalchandra	..	1882	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	..	1882	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Ramkali	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra	..	1862	Ditto.
,, Tarinikumar	..	1880	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Nidhulal	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Nityacharan	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Prisitosh	..	1873	Ditto.
Kali, Chandrasekhar	..	1878	Ditto.
Kar, Amritalal	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	..	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	..	1862	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipinkrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1879	Ditto.
Kundu, Ambikacharan	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	..	1865	Ditto.
Laha, Asutosh	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	..	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	..	1865	Ditto.

Lutful Khabir	..	1871	Medical College.
Maitra, Madhusudan	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	..	1880	Ditto.
Majumdar, Amritalal	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhupalkrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	..	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Jogindranath	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	..	1876	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Nagendrakumar	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	..	1869	Ditto.
Mandal, Nilmani	..	1881	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	..	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Baradaprasad	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Ganeschandra	..	1884	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Haridas	..	1876	Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Kailasnath	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	..	1862	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Kasikinkar	..	1865	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Priyambarnath	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Rajendrachandra	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Umacharan	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	..	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	..	1876	Ditto.
,, Badrikanath	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	..	1882	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Herambanath	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Indubhushan	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Kalidas	..	1875	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	..	1875	Medical College.
„ Kesabchandra	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Khelaram	..	1879	Ditto.
„ Lalmadhab	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan	..	1885	Ditto.
„ Matilal	..	1875	Ditto.
„ Nripendrachandra	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Prakaschandra	..	1876	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkisor	..	1863	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	..	1881	Ditto.
„ Tinkari	..	1880	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritalal	..	1873	Ditto.
Nan, Hiralal	..	1878	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjabihari	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Nityananda	..	1862	Ditto.
Odiet Ollah	..	1868	Ditto.
Pain, Akshaykumar	..	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath	..	1876	Ditto.
„ Bamamali	..	1876	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Janaranjan	..	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Nabadwipchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	..	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar	..	1868	Ditto.
„ Kshirodchandra	..	1878	Ditto.
Purkait, Purnachandra	..	1879	Ditto.
Raha, Kamalkrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
Ray, Atulchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Gangadhar	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Haranath	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Jajneswar	..	1875	Ditto.
„ Kshirodchandra	..	1879	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	..	1879	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Nabagepal	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Sashthibar	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Rammay	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	..	1867	Ditto.

Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra	..	1883	Medical College.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	..	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Brajanath	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Gopiballabh	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	..	1880	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalal	..	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Gangagobinda	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Jadabkrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	..	1872	Ditto.
Son, Abhaykumar	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Balaichandra	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Bamandas	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Basantakumar	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Brajendranath	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Durgananda	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Gurugobinda	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Gurunath	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Jadabkrishna	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Kalikanta	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Krishnadas	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Makshadacharan	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Rakhalchandra	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	..	1880	Ditto.
Sengupta, Bisnupadha	..	1882	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	..	1880	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	..	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	..	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Narendraprasanna	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Pratapnarayan	..	1883	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	..	1865	Ditto.
Srimani, Sasibhushan	..	1879	Ditto.

Zalmur Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Medical College.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

1885.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Basu, Amulyacharan	...	Medical College.
Bhattacharyya, Nityaprasad	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Medical College.
Basu, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Ditto.
Das, Haripada	...	Ditto.
Gattumal	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Matilal	...	Ditto.
Mitra, R. K.	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Taranarayan	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	...	Medical College.
Bhattacharyya, Makundaram	...	Ditto.
Kumar, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.

1886.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Nandi, Akshaykumar	...	Medical College.
Sarkar, Nilratan	...	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Syamnirad	...	Ditto.
Vethecan, F.	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Sureschandra	...	Medical College.
Chaudhuri, Janmejay	...	Ditto.
Das, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Pal, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
Ray, Debendranath	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Gangopadhyay, Kadambini	...	Medical College.
Moung Yan Hmu	...	Ditto.
Trivedi, Nrisinhaprasad	..	Ditto.

1886.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath	...	Medical College.
Barat, S. N.	...	Ditto.
Basu, Chunilal	...	Ditto.
,, Niradbihari	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Kshetrapal	...	Ditto.
De, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
Laha, Lalitmohan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
Nallatomby, C. W.	...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Suratkumar	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Gobindachandra	...	Medical College.
Datta, Durlabhchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
De, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Gopallal	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Ray Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Phatikchandra	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Dinanath	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Datta, Nitaichand	...	Medical College.
De, Phakirchand	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prakaschandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M. B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankubihari	..	1870	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankubihari	...	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.

At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra		1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	..	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan		1868	Ditto.

At First M. B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natabar	...	1875	Ditto.
Sadhukhan, Kshirodchandra	...	1876	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Ditto.
Syed, Hosen	...	1876	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	...	1875	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1876	Ditto.

At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W D.	..	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra		1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Nabinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	..	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamakshyanath	...	1859	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhab	...	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadabchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	..	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	...	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	1866	Ditto.

Graduates—M. A.

1886.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

Abdur Rahim	...	Presidency College.
Das, Gopalchandra	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas	...	Free Church Institution.
Krishna Govind Deshpande	...	Muir Central College.
Basu, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

Chanda, Kaminikumar	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jadunath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Munindranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.
Chotay Lal Sarma	...	Agra College.
Das, Kailaschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution
Abdus Samad	...	Free Church Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nandalal	...	Teacher.
Bhagwat Prasad	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Sitalprasad	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Kumudbihari	...	Dacca College.
Sinha, Bankubihari	...	St. Xavier's College.
Maitra, Ramaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad	...	Ditto.

Ghosh, Rakhalkrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra,	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Madhusudan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Upadhyay, Indira Datta	...	Teacher.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

Ghosh, Bipinbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhagabati Sahay	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Isanchandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Biharilal	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Ray, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

Chattopadhyay, Haridas	...	Teacher.
Das, Ganeschandra	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Samatulchandra	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Siddheswar	...	Hughli College.
Ghosh, Rajaninath	...	Presidency College.
Rudra, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
Bagchi, Lalitmohan	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Goswami, Bidhubhushan	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Satyadhan	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS III.

Chakrabarti, Debendranath	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sanyal, Girischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

Nag, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Jagendrakumar	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Pratapnarayan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Harendranarayan	...	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Nand Kishore Lal	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sarkhel, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Hemendranath	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Sibendranath	...	Teacher.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

Ray, Sureschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Majumdar, Ramdayal	...	Dacca College.
Mitra, Basambad	...	City College.
Ghosh, Atalbihari	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Rai Jyotisiranath	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

Chattopadhyay, Nilkanta	...	Free Church Institution.
Das, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basu, Sasibhushan	...	City College.
„ Kasinath	...	Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

Datta, Lalitkumar	...	Dacca College.
Ray, Pramodkisor	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

Sinha, Basanticharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

Sen, Pramathanath	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Examination for Honours in Law.

1886.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. Ameer Ali, M. A., B. L.

1. Explain the theory of utility. Discuss the position that "every government continues through the people's consent"

2 Give the different meanings of the term Equity. Explain the growth of the jurisdiction exercised by the *prætores urbani*.

3 Discuss the growth of the idea of property and explain the different significations of the term servitude.

4. Describe the influence of feudalism upon the growth of international law. Give some examples of the recognition of belligerent rights by neutral powers.

5. (*a.*) What is the import of the term domicile? How is it constituted?

(*b.*) How is personal capacity regulated? Give a few examples.

6. What is the meaning of the expression "universal succession"?

Explain the conception of a primitive family, and discuss the position of woman in ancient society as appearing in the Institutes of Manu and the fragments of the Twelve Tables.

HINDU LAW

Examiner—Babu Rasbihari Ghosh, M. A., D. L.

1. Give the leading texts in the Hindu Law, regarding the right of the son in ancestral property and point out how the authors of the Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga come to precisely opposite conclusions from the same premises.

2. Trace the influence of Brahmanism on the Bengal law of inheritance.

What do you understand by the doctrine of "Factum valet" and within what limits may it be properly applied? Mention some instances in which the doctrine has been applied by the author of the Dayabhaga?

3 Define "Sapinda," 1st, according to the Mitakshara, 2ndly, according to the Dayabhaga and state the precise position of the sister's son in the line of succession under the two systems of law

4 State succinctly the present state of the law as regards the liability of a son for the debts of the father under the Mitakshara, noticing some of the more important recent decisions on the subject.

5 Distinguish between obstructed and unobstructed heritage.

A inherits property from his uncle; can A's son prevent him from alienating such property?

6 State the arguments for and against the validity of the adoption (*a*) of an only son (*b*) of an eldest son. In what respects does the position of an adopted son differ from that of a natural born son?

MAHOMMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—MR. AMEER ALI, M. A., B. L.

1. Define the various schools of Mahommedan Law Mention by whom they were founded and the countries where they are in force

2 Is there any distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property in the Mahommedan system, and how far does the power of disposition extend? Give analogous provisions from other systems of law.

3 (*a.*) Point out briefly the difference between the Sunni and Shiah schools relating to intestate succession. What is the share of a widow according to the two schools?

(*b.*) A Mahommedan dies, leaving a daughter, a mother, a brother and a sister; what would be their respective shares under the Sunni and the Shiah law?

(*c.*) Define the term *willa.*

4. Point out the analogy between the English and the Mahommedan law in relation to the status of legitimacy.

5 Define the terms "Hiba" "Hiba-bil-ewaz" and "Wakf" Describe the conditions necessary to constitute a valid gift and wakf."

6 How far is a gift revocable under the Mahommedan law? Point out the difference on this point between the Shiahs and the Sunnis.

7. Point out the prominent features of difference between the Sunni and Shiah law with regard to a valid settlement of property.

MORTGAGE AND LIMITATION.

Examiner—Babu Rashbihari Ghosh, M. A., D. L.

1. Distinguish between a mortgage and a charge and also between a mortgage by conditional sale and a sale with a clause for re-purchase and illustrate your answer by one or two examples

2. What changes in the law of foreclosure have been introduced by the Transfer of Property Act ?

A mortgagee by conditional sale is desirous in 1886 of foreclosing a mortgage executed before the passing of the Transfer of the Property Act. Under what Act should he proceed ?

3 What do you understand by marshalling of securities ?

Is the equity involved in the principle applicable in favour of a purchaser from the mortgagor ?

4. Distinguish between a license, an easement and a custom ; and state the several modes of acquiring an easement recognized by the law of this country.

Is there any scientific foundation for the distinction between positive and negative easements ?

5. Write a short commentary on the Prescription sections of the Limitation Act with illustrations from decided cases, both English and Indian.

6. Give the provisions contained in the Limitation Act in favour of minors, and state clearly the arguments for and against the right of a purchaser from a minor to claim the benefit of those provisions.

LAND TENURES AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

Examiner—Babu Rashbihari Ghosh, M. A., D. L.

1. State briefly what you know of the Hindu system of land tenures, and point out the changes introduced into it under Mahommedan rule.

Is the word 'tenure' rightly used in describing the relation between zemindar and ryot ?

Point out how the fallacious use of the word has affected the course of English legislation on the subject in this country.

2 Discuss the position of the zemindar at the time of the permanent settlement, and state the general effect of that settlement upon the respective positions of zemindars, talukdars and ryots

Did the permanent settlement confer on the zemindar any right to minerals as part of the soil ?

3 State the different classes into which lakhiraj grants are divided by the Regulations, and give a short sketch of the course of English legislation regarding such grants.

4. What do you understand by a *bonâ fide* purchaser for value without notice, and what protection does the court afford to such a purchaser ?

5. When may the court direct specific performance of a part of a contract, and when may it refuse such performance in favour of a vendor ?

A in the character of an agent for B enters into an agreement with C to buy C's house. A, in reality, is acting not as an agent for B, but on his own account Can A enforce specific performance of this contract ?

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS AND TRUSTS, &c.

Examiner—Mr. Ameer Ali, M. A., B. L

1 Discuss the nature of legal rights enforcible by action

2 Give the history of the Statute of Frauds How far is it applicable to this country ?

3 What is meant by the expression "general capacity to contract" ? How far are agreements in fraud of creditors invalid ?

4. Give the origin and history of negotiable instruments, with some idea of the present state of the English law on the subject.

5 What are the presumptions of negotiable instruments ?

6. What are the duties of the holder of a bill upon a dishonour ? What is the meaning of the term "acceptor supra protest" ?

7. What are the liabilities of an executor purchasing trust estates ?

B. L. Examination.

1886.

JURISPRUDENCE, &c.

Examiner—Mr. A. O. Acworth, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What is Positive law? How does it differ from (1) Customary law, (2) International law? In what sense is it true to say that a Sovereign has no *right* to confiscate the property of his subjects? 9

2. Explain exactly the meaning of "jus in rem." A has a right of way over B's land, what is the nature of A's right? 7

3. Examine the distinction between Civil Injuries and Crimes. How far is the end in a civil proceeding simply redress? 8

4. Compare the Jus Prætorium and English Equity. Is it true to say that Judges make law? 8

5. Analyse carefully the meaning of Possession, referring particularly to the following cases (1) guardian and infant, (2) landlord and tenant. 8

6. What is a Sanction? How do you distinguish it from an Obligation? What are the different kinds of Sanction? 8

7. Mention the chief provisions of the Indian Councils Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict. c. 67) as summarised by Mr. Cowell. 10

8. How far did the establishment of the High Courts represent an alteration in the administration of justice? Give an outline of the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. 10

9. Distinguish (1) natural born subjects, (2) aliens, (3) denizens, (4) persons naturalized. 8

10. What do you mean by the Royal Prerogative? What are the rights which the Sovereign possesses as being the first in military command? In what sense is it true to say that the Sovereign is the "fountain of justice"? 8

11. Of what persons is the Court of Wards empowered to take charge? Does it make any difference with respect to the jurisdiction of the Court that an estate is held in joint proprietorship? 8

12. To whom may a certificate of administration under Act XL of 1858 be granted and what are the powers thereby conferred with respect to the management of the minor's estate? 8

REAL PROPERTY, INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, &c.

Examiner—BABU UMAKALI MUKURJJE, B. L.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Distinguish between real property and personal property, and explain the nature and character of (1) an estate in fee-simple, (2) an estate in tail, (3) an estate in reversion and (4) an estate in remainder. 10

2. What are the common characteristics and distinguishing features of joint-tenancy, coparcenary and tenancy-in-common? How may joint-tenants be converted into tenants in common? 9

3. Mention the principal incidents of an estate for life. 6

4. Define (1) transfer of property, (2) mortgage by conditional sale, (3) lease of immoveable property and (4) actionable claims. What things cannot be transferred by law? 11

5. How may a mortgage of tangible immoveable property be effected? How is a lease forfeited? 6

6. What is the effect of non-registration of a document which is required by law to be registered? To what risks does a person subject himself by taking an unregistered document the registration of which is not compulsory by law? 6

7. What is a prescriptive right? How may such right be acquired? What is the effect of twelve years' adverse possession of land by a person as against the rightful owner thereof? 9

8. What do you understand by the terms executor and administrator? What are the powers of an executor under the Probate and Administration Act? 6

9. What are the restrictions imposed by the Hindu Wills Act on the power of testamentary disposition by a Hindu? Illustrate your meaning by examples. 7

10. What are the rights of a purchaser of an entire estate at a sale for arrears of revenue? On what grounds may such purchaser enhance the rent payable by an occupancy ryot? 10

11. What are lakhiraj grants? In what cases are grants for holding lands exempted from the payment of revenue made previous to 12th August 1765, invalid? 5

12. Describe the character of a Patni Talook. What are the steps a Zemindar must take for bringing such Talook to sale for arrears of rent? Should the zemindar omit to follow the procedure laid down in Regulation VIII of 1819 for realizing the arrears of rent due to him, has he any other remedy open to him, and if so, what? 10

13. What is the nature of the right acquired by a person in land gained by contiguous accretion to land owned and held by him? Has Government any and what right to such accreted land? 5

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—Mr. A. O. Acworth, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Distinguish void and voidable contracts, and give instances of each. 12

(1) A contracts to make certain silver ornaments for B who contracts to supply the silver. B does not supply the silver.

(2) B contracts to deliver to A on the 1st of December 100 maunds of indigo at a certain price per maund. Subsequently A agrees to sell the indigo to C at a higher rate. On the 1st of December B tenders to A 80 maunds only.

(3) A contracts with B for the hire of B's ship for six months from the 1st of January the price being paid in advance. On the 31st of December the ship is captured by pirates. Freights rise and A is compelled to charter a ship at a higher rate.

What are A's rights in each of the above cases?

2. When does property pass upon a sale of goods (1) where the goods are unascertained at the date of the contract of sale, (2) where credit is given, (3) where part only of the goods is delivered? Give instances. 9

3. What do you mean by an "implied warranty"? What, if any, implied warranty exists in the sale of (1) a horse, (2) eatables, (3) a gun? 7

4. Distinguish general from particular lien. 6

5. What acts of the creditor towards the principal debtor have the effect of discharging a surety? 8

6. How far is a principal liable to third parties for the acts of his agent? A, a coachman, while driving B his master runs down C and injures him. Is A liable, and if so, why?

7. Define Partnership. Give illustrations. How far is the law of partnership a branch of the law of agency? A and B are partners in a jute business. C agrees to lend A and B Rs. 10,000 for the purposes of their business, A and B agreeing to allow C ten per cent. of the profits of the business by way of interest on the loan. Has C a partnership interest in the business? Give reasons for your answer. 9

8. What is a bill of exchange? How far are the rules of law relating to bills of exchange exceptional? 8

9. (1) A contracts with B to lease to him a house for 99 years. A dies before the lease is executed. (2) B contracts with A to buy from him 100 tons of iron at Rs. 100 per ton. (3) A contracts to sell certain lands to B. Before the time fixed for completion B is adjudicated an insolvent and A conveys the land to C without consideration. C has no notice of the contract with A. What relief (if any) is B or any person claiming through him entitled to in the above cases, and against whom? 9

10. What is a mandatory injunction? Give instances. A contracts to serve B for three years as manager of B's coffee estate and also contracts that at the expiration of that time he will not engage in any similar business during the 3 years following. A breaks both contracts. What relief, if any, is B entitled to? 9

11. What is a trespass? How does it differ from wrongful conversion? Give instances of each. A builds a house with eaves projecting over the land of B. Is this trespass, and if so, why? 8

12. Show by examples what is meant by contributory negligence. A is bitten by a dog belonging to B. Is B liable? 7

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Examiner—MR. A. O. ACWORTH, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. How far is it a sufficient excuse for a person charged with an offence to show that at the time he was (1) intoxicated, or (2) not more than 10 years of age? 8

2. In what cases is it allowable to take the life of another person in the exercise of the right of private defence of property? 8

3. How far is a person liable who has abetted a different offence from the offence actually committed? Give illustrations. A instigates B to beat C. C is in such a state of health that death will probably result. C dies in consequence of the beating. Of what offence is A guilty? 8

4. What is an "unlawful assembly"? How far may such assembly become guilty of "rioting" by the act of one of the members thereof? 7

5. Show by illustrations the difference between criminal force and assault. A and B play at cards and B wins heavily from A. A loses his temper and strikes B. Thereupon a scuffle takes place in which A in the heat of passion kills B. Of what offence is A guilty? 8

6. (1) A takes certain money from B in payment of a debt. A afterwards discovers that B has overpaid him. A continues to keep the money. 6

(2) A cuts down a tree belonging to B with intent to damage him.

(3) A gives some cloth to a durzee to be made into a coat. The durzee keeps the coat as a security for his debt. A takes the coat out of the durzee's possession. Of what offence has A been guilty in each of the above cases?

7. How far in a prosecution for defamation is the defence that the statements complained of are true—a sufficient one? A puts a purse into B's pocket with the intention that it may be found there, and that this fact may cause B to be convicted of theft. Of what offence is A guilty? 8

8. State what you know about the constitution of the Criminal Courts outside the Presidency Towns. 9

9. In what cases may a Magistrate require a person to find security for good behaviour and what is the procedure to be followed? 10

10 Compare the procedure in the trial of Summons cases and Warrant cases by Magistrates. 10

11 What do you mean by a compoundable offence? Can any of the following offences be compounded, and if so, by whom? Theft; mischief by moving a public landmark, causing hurt; counterfeiting coin; adultery. 7

12 Distinguish appeal, reference, revision. 11

How far is an error in the charge a ground for revision?

CIVIL PROCEDURE, EVIDENCE AND LIMITATION.

Examiner—BABU UMAKALI MUKURJJE, B. L.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define decree, order and judgment. What is the difference between a decree and an order so far as appeals are concerned? In what cases may a Court amend a decree passed by itself? 9

2. What is meant by the expression *cause of action*? Explain the law relating to *res adjudicata* as laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure. 8

3 Mention the cases in which a plaint *shall* be rejected by the Court. Does the order rejecting a plaint preclude a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action? Is such order appealable? 7

4. What course is open to a defendant against whom an *ex-parte* decree has been made, for getting the same set aside? Is he entitled (1) to appeal against such decree and (2) to apply for a review of judgment? State the circumstances under which an application for a review of judgment may be made. 9

5. Mention shortly the steps which the holder of a money decree is entitled to adopt in order to bring to sale the immoveable property of his judgment-debtor. Under what circumstances may such sale be set aside? 9

6. On what grounds may an arbitration-award be set aside? 5

7. Under what circumstances may a judgment-debtor apply to the Court to be declared an insolvent? State the particulars that he must prove to the satisfaction of the Court before he can be declared an insolvent. What is the effect of an order discharging the insolvent? 10

8. Define evidence, and explain what you understand by the expression secondary evidence of the contents of a document. In what cases is such secondary evidence admissible? 7

9. Under what circumstances is oral evidence excluded by documentary evidence? In what cases may evidence be given to explain a document? 7

10 Distinguish between presumptions of law and presumptions of fact and illustrate by examples how such presumptions may affect the burden of proof. What do you understand by the term *estoppel*? 10

11. What are public documents? How far do they require to be proved? What is the probative force of entries in books of account? 7

12. How does legal disability affect the period of limitation prescribed for a suit? Give instances. 5

13. In what cases does the part-payment of the principal of a debt entitle the creditor to a new period of limitation? Mention the kind of suits which cannot be barred by any length of time. 7

HINDU AND MAHOMMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—BABU UMAKALI MUKURJJE, B. L.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define *partition*. Is there any and what property not liable to partition? 11

A Hindu dies intestate leaving a widow, two sons A and B and their wives C and D, two sons of A and three sons of B, four sons of a deceased son E and his widow and one married daughter and two sons of a deceased daughter. Supposing the deceased Hindu to have been governed by the Mitakshara school, who among the aforesaid survivors will share upon the partition of his estate and what will be the extent of their respective shares? What would be the difference if he were governed by the Bengal school?

2. Describe the nature and character of a joint Hindu family. What are the rights of a Mitakshara father to his ancestral property as against his sons? 9

3. What estate does a Hindu widow take in the property inherited by her from her husband? In what cases may a purchaser from her acquire an absolute right to the property so inherited by her? What are her rights to the accretions or accumulations of the estate inherited by her from her husband as distinguished from those to the corpus thereof? 10

4. What are the essential conditions of a valid adoption in the *Dattaka form* (1) among Brahmins and (2) among Sudras? What is the difference between a *Dattaka* and a *Kritima* adoption? 7

5 State the principles which govern the law of succession (1) in the Bengal school and (2) in the Benares school. Is a 8

person who becomes blind some years after his birth, but before succession opens out, excluded from inheritance ?

6 Explain fully the law relating to the succession of full brothers and half brothers. Does an undivided half brother exclude a divided full brother ? 7

7 A Hindu dies leaving a nephew who is the son of his full brother and two nephews who are the sons of his half brother. Which of these three nephews will inherit his estate and what will be their respective share therein supposing (1) all of them were joint with him, (2) all of them were separate from him, and (3) some joint with, and the rest separate from, him at the time of his death ? 6

8 What are the essential requisites to make a gift valid under the Mahommedan law ? In what cases is delivery of possession unnecessary ? What are the restrictions to a gift on death-bed ? 9

9 What is pre-emption ? Who may claim pre-emption ? What forms must be observed by a person claiming a right of pre-emption to perfect his title ? 7

10 What is the difference between a sharer, a residuary and a distant kindred under the Mahommedan law ? Enumerate the persons who may come in as sharers 8

11 (*a*) A Mahommedan dies leaving his mother, two widows, three sons and four daughters Distribute the estate of the deceased among the aforesaid survivors. 10

(*b*) A Mahommedan dies leaving her husband, father, four sons and two daughters. Divide her estate among the aforesaid survivors

12 What is a religious endowment under the Mahommedan law ? What are the incidents of endowed property ? 8

First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations.

1886.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—TARAPRASANNA RAY, L. M. S., F. C. S., F. I. C.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give the composition by volume as well as by weight of the following substances:—(*a*) Hydrochloric acid gas; (*b*) Steam or water gas; (*c*) Ammonia gas; (*d*) Methane or marsh gas. Explain what you mean by "one gas volume" and give the weight of one volume of each of the above substances. 50

2 Describe a cell of Grove's battery and the chemical changes which take place within it when it is at work. Discuss some of its advantages and disadvantages. 35

3 What is meant by "hardness" of water? Explain the principle of some of the processes which are employed for its removal 35

4. How is phosphorus prepared from bone-ash? Describe some of the chief physical and chemical properties of phosporus. 40

5. Half a gramme (0·5) of a substance is composed of carbon 0·200 grm.; hydrogen 0·033 grm.; and oxygen 0·267 grm. Its vapour density compared with hydrogen is 30. Find out the rational formula of the substance. 40

6. Explain the construction of the cryophorus and the principles it is intended to illustrate. 30

7 Describe Le Blanc's process for the manufacture of carbonate of sodium. What other useful chemical substances are obtained as by-products of the manufacture? 45

8 What is the chemical composition of aniline? How is it related to benzol and carbolic acid? Give the graphic formulæ of the three substances. 40

9 Describe some of the chemical tests for discovering the presence of hydrocyanic acid both in the liquid and the vapourous states. 40

10. Mention some of the chief ores of Iron and give a short description of the manufacture of cast iron in the blast furnace. 45

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—DR. J. BARCLAY.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give a brief description of the changes taking place in the ovum from fertilisation to the development of the placenta. 200

2. What are the means by which arterial pressure is duly maintained? 125

3. Describe completely the minute anatomy of a hepatic lobule. 125

4. What is the most important of the digestive fluids and why? 150

ANATOMY.

Examiner—DR. D. PRAIN.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe briefly the bony framework of the thorax. Describe fully a typical rib and costal cartilage, such as the sixth: state what deviations from the type are shewn by the second, the ninth, the eleventh respectively. 90

2. What is an inter-articular fibro-cartilage? Mention the joints in which inter-articular fibro-cartilage occur, and describe fully any *one* of these joints you may select. 90

3 Give the origin, course, relations, nerve supply, blood supply, insertion, actions, and homology of the following muscles:—(*a*) anconeus; (*b*) adductor longus. 90

4. Trace the course and give the relations of the median nerve from where it leaves the brachial plexus to its ultimate distribution. 90

5. Detail the steps of a dissection to expose the left kidney from behind. In enumerating the structures noticed in the various stages of the dissection, their exact relations to each other are to be given. 90

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—DR. JAGABANDHU BASU.

The figures of the margin indicate full marks.

1. What is assafœtida, how and whence is it obtained? From what natural order of plants is it procured? Give its physiological actions, therapeutic effects, pharmaceutical preparations and dose. 125

2. How are the diaphoretics classified? Give a list of each class. 50

3. How is Sulphuric acid prepared? Give the tests of its purity. Describe its physical characters, physiological actions, therapeutic uses, officinal preparations, and dose. 125

4. Describe the physiological actions of digitalis on the heart, and state in what diseases of that organ it can be given with benefit, and in what doses. 100

5. Give a detailed account of physiological actions and therapeutic uses of salicylate of soda, and state with what medicines you would combine it to guard against its deleterious effects on the system. 100

6 How is Tinctura ferri perchloridi prepared? What are its physiological actions and therapeutic uses? Give its doses in the different diseases for an adult. 125

7. Describe the actions and uses of Cascara Sagrada and Pilocarpine, their official preparations, and the dose in which each is used. 50

8. Write a prescription for (1) a stimulant mixture, (2) a diuretic mixture, (3) a cholagogue purgative. Give a prescription to control hemorrhage in hæmoptysis. 75

N. B. 250 marks will be given for the oral examination.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr. W. H. Gregg.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What grounds are there for regarding the members of a flower as modified leaf-organs? 80

2 Define briefly the terms, Phyllome, Corm, Cyme, Glume, Perianth, Calyciflora, Anatropous, Pericarp. 80

3. In what forms are the reserve-materials of plants stored up? Mention the organs in which their accumulation commonly takes place. 80

4. Describe the structure of a ripe seed. Distinguish the structures known respectively as Perisperm, and Endosperm. 80

5 Describe the development of stomata. Give some account of the behaviour of these organs under the influence of varying external conditions. 80

N. B 200 marks will be given for the oral and practical examination.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—Dr. A. Barclay.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What are the characters of the order Rodentia? Mention four families which include common Indian species giving the main differences between them. 200

2 Trace broadly the development of the eye through the Invertebrata. In what essential respects does the Invertebrate eye differ from the Vertebrate eye? 150

3. Describe the life history of *Distomum hepaticum*. 125

4 Describe the excretory organs of the tape worm (Astoda) and of the earthworm (Vermes). 125

Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations.

1886.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Dr. J. Cleghorn.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe the symptoms in a case of poisoning by Dhatoora. 50

2. How would you determine the sex and probable age of an adult human being by an examination of the complete skeleton? 150

3. Describe the post-mortem appearances, both external and internal, which you would expect to find in the body of a person recently drowned. 150

4. Describe the local appearances which you would expect to find in a person—the patient or succubus—addicted to the practice of sodomy. 50

5. What are the characteristics by which you would judge of the uterine age of a child at the 7th and 8th months of utero-gestation and of one at the full term? 100

6. The dead body of a newly born female child is sent to you for examination and report. In the official paper accompanying the body it is stated that the supposed cause of death is "infanticide." In examining such a body what appearances and conditions would you specially look for? 100

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Dr. S. Coull Mackenzie.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What are the symptoms of Diphtheria? What is the ætiology of the disease? What are the predisposing causes? What is the period of incubation? How would you treat the disease? 150

2. What is Cirrhosis of the Liver? What is its ætiology? What are its symptoms? What are the structural features peculiar to the disease? 150

3. What are the causes of Gangrene of the Lungs? What are the symptoms and physical signs of the disease? What is the prognosis of pulmonary gangrene? How would you treat a patient suffering from it? 150

4. What is the ætiology of acute Articular Rheumatism or Rheumatic Fever? What are the symptoms of the affection? How would you treat a case of Rheumatic Fever? What complications and sequelæ may occur in the course of the attack? 150

N. B. Written examination, 600; Clinical examination, 200; Vivâ voce examination, 200.

SURGERY.

Examiner—Dr. O'Connell Raye.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. You are called 4 or 5 days after the infliction of a punctured wound of the palm which, at the time of the accident, was attended by severe hœmorrhage. This bleeding recurring, what modes of treatment are open to you? Give reasons for the particular method you would select. 100

2. Describe the symptoms likely to arise from the presence of a loose body in the knee joint. Mention methods of treating such a case, the risks attending each method, and the measures you would adopt to minimise such risks. 100

3. What are the symptoms, progress and treatment of prostatic abscess? 100

4. Describe any method of excising the knee joint, noticing the points needing especial attention during the operation. 100

5. What are the symptoms, treatment and prognosis of foreign bodies in the pharynx and œsophagus? 100

Ophthalmic Surgery.

A. What is Astigmatism? To what symptoms does it give rise? What simple test could you apply to determine its existence, and how would the ophthalmoscope aid you? 50

B. Describe any modern operation for removal of a hard cataract. Make special mention of the causes of failure of such an operation. 50

N. B. 400 marks will be given for Practical examination. (Bandaging, 50; Operations, 150; Clinical and vivâ voce, 200.)

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—Dr. S. Coull Mackenzie.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. In what cases would you induce premature labour? What are the various methods by which premature labour can be 200

induced? Should you have to induce premature labour which of these methods would you prefer, and on what grounds would your preference be founded?

2. In what parts of the uterus do ruptures generally occur? At what period of gestation do they occur? What are the symptoms of rupture of the uterus? How would you manage a case where the uterus has ruptured? 150

3. Describe in detail how you would manage a case of labour where there is prolapsus of the Funis. 100

4. Give the diagnosis, dangers and treatment of a labour in a complicated case of twins. 150

5. Give the measurements of the different diameters of the female pelvis. 100

N. B. 300 marks will be given for oral examination.

HYGIENE.

Examiner—Dr. G. Bomford.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What is the object of ventilation of sewers? Describe how it can best be arranged? 150

2. How would you estimate roughly the purity of a drinking water? Explain clearly how you would draw the line between *usable* and *unusable* waters. 150

3. What is the value of fats and oils in food, and how far are they replaceable by carbo-hydrates? 150

4. What is the use of a disinfectant? Mention three in common use, explaining how they should be used and any particular purpose they serve. 150

PATHOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. G. Bomford.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe what occurs in inflammation of a serous membrane. 150

2. Describe amyloid degeneration of the liver. 100

3. What is acute tuberculosis? Describe tubercle and say how it is to be distinguished from other growths. 150

4. What are the clinical characters, naked-eye and microscopic appearances, of a spindle-cell sarcoma? 100

5. Distinguish the varieties of tape-worm which infest the human subject. Mention the source from which each is derived. 100

HONOUR EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Examiner—DR. S. COULL MACKENZIE.

1. What is epidemic Cerebro-spinal meningitis? What are the symptoms of this affection? With what other diseases might it be confounded, and how would you diagnose it from them? How would you treat a person suffering from epidemic Cerebro-spinal meningitis? What are the pathological appearances found when a case terminates fatally?

2. What are the varieties of Beriberi? In what parts of the world does it occur? What are its symptoms and etiology? How would you treat a person suffering from Beriberi? Should the patient die, what post-mortem appearances would you expect to find?

3. What is Chyluria? What are the symptoms of the disease? What is the pathology and prognosis? How would you treat the disease?

4. What is Ichthyosis? What are the varieties and the appearances of the disease and what is its cause? How would you treat it?

HONOUR EXAMINATION IN MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—DR. S. COULL MACKENZIE.

1. In what class of cases would you perform craniotomy? What instruments would you use in performing this operation? Describe in detail how you would perform craniotomy? What dangers attend the operation? What objections have been advanced against craniotomy?

2. What are the symptoms, causation, prognosis, peculiarities, and treatment of the various forms of Puerperal Insanity?

3. What are the symptoms, causes, varieties, and treatment of Oophoritis?

4. What is the etiology of Extra Uterine Pregnancies? What are the varieties of this form of fœtation? What is the diagnosis and treatment of each variety?

HONOUR EXAMINATION IN SURGERY.

Examiner—DR. O'CONNELL RAYE.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe the operation known as Gastrostomy giving minute details step by step of the methods which you would adopt in performing this operation. 200

2. What are the symptoms which would lead you to suspect the existence of a strangulated obturator hernia? How would you treat such a case? Describe the operative measures, (if any) which you might resort to. 200

N. B. Practical examination—200.

Entrance Examination.

1886.

ENGLISH TEXT.

Head Examiner—MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A.

Examiners.— MR. J. R. READ.
REV. W. MCCULLOCH.
MR. N. N. GHOSH.
BABU NILKANTHA MAJUMDAR, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain the following passages :—

(*a.*) We drag, it is true, "a lengthening chain" at each remove of our pilgrimage ; but the chain is unbroken : we can trace it back link by link, and we feel that the last still grapples us to home. 24 (4 each)

(*b.*) All these common features of English landscape evince a calm and settled security, and hereditary transmission of home-bred virtues and local attachments, that speak deeply and touchingly for the moral character of the nation.

(*c.*) Under the ministry of such a pastor, I found it impossible to get into a train of thought suitable to the time and place : so having, like many other feeble Christians, compromised with my conscience, by laying the sin of my own delinquency at another person's threshold, I occupied myself by making observations on my neighbours.

(*d.*) It was evident that he was one of those thorough church-and-king men, who connect the idea of devotion and loyalty ; who consider the Deity, somehow or other, of the Government party, and religion "a very excellent sort of thing, that ought to be countenanced and kept up."

(*e.*) The boasted imitation of nature, in modern gardening, had sprung up with modern republican notions, but did not suit a monarchical government ; it smacked of the levelling system.

(*f.*) The usual services of the choir were managed tolerably well, the vocal parts generally lagging a little behind the instrumental, and some loitering fiddler now and then making up for lost time by travelling over a passage with prodigious celerity, and clearing more bars than the keenest fox-hunter to be in at the death.

2. Parse the words in italics in the following sentences :— 8 (1 each.)

(*a.*) The preparations *making* on every side.

(*b.*) My *very* dog has forgotten me.

(*c.*) His beard had grown a *foot long*.

(*d.*) *Go* there at what hour you may—

(*e*) The rain always made a point of *setting* in.

(*f.*) A *little longer* and even these faint records will be obliterated.

3. Explain the allusions in the italicised expressions in :—

(*a.*) A *black-letter* bargain. 14

(*b.*) A fellow was haranguing vehemently about rights of citizens . *Bunker's Hill—heroes of seventy-six*—and other words which were a perfect *Babylonish jargon* to the bewildered Van Winkle. (1 each.)

(*c*) As fruitful of voluminous dissertations and disputes as *the shield of Achilles* or *the far-famed Portland Vase.*

(*d.*) The sound of *the Waits.*

(*e.*) "May they *with old Duke Humphrey dine.*

"Or else may *Squire Ketch catch* 'em."

(*f.*) My father, however, from early years, *took honest Peacham for his text-book*, instead of *Chesterfield.*

(*g.*) *The Knights of the Round Table* . the *long-sought sangreal.*

(*h*) *The night-mare with her whole nine fold.*

4 Turn into indirect narration :—

"Hush, Rip," cried she, "hush, you little fool; the old man won't hurt you." 7

"What is your name, my good woman?" asked he.

"Judith Gardenier."

"And your father's name?"

"Ah, poor man, Rip Van Winkle was his name, but it's twenty years since he went away from home with his gun, and never has been heard of since—his dog came home without him; but whether he shot himself, or was carried away by the Indians, nobody can tell. I was then but a little girl."

"Where's your mother?"

"Oh, she too had died but a short time since; she broke a blood-vessel in a fit of passion."

5. Give in simple language the meaning of the following passages, turning each metaphor into a simile :—

(*a.*) One of the least pleasing effects of modern refinements is the havoc it has made among the hearty old holiday customs. It has completely taken off the sharp touchings and spirited reliefs of these embellishments of life, and has worn down society into a more smooth and polished, but certainly less characteristic surface. 20 (4 each.)

(*b.*) Well may posterity be grateful to his memory, for he has left it an inheritance, not of empty names and sounding actions, but whole treasures of wisdom, bright gems of thought, and golden veins of language.

(*c.*) Wit, after all, is a mighty, tart, pungent ingredient, and much too acid for some stomachs; but honest good humour is the oil and wine of a merry meeting, and there is no jovial companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small, and the laughter abundant.

(*d.*) Had not Shakspeare's mind taken a literary bias, he might have as daringly transcended all civil as he has all dramatic laws.

(*e.*) Under the wizard influence of Shakspeare.....I had surveyed the landscape through the prism of poetry, which tinged every object with the hues of the rainbow.

6. Give the meaning of the following expressions :—*a home thrust, a literary pilgrim, to hazard a small pleasantry, to stand by for a squall, Heaven bless the mark ! an evident eye to the picturesque.* 12 (2 each.)

7. State briefly what you know of :—The unfortunate Major André, Maid Marian, the Lord of Misrule, Justice Shallow, the steel-clad hero of La Mancha. 5 (1 each,)

8. Give in your own words the substance of the story of "The Widow and her Son." 10

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Head Examiner—MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A.

Examiners—MR. W. YOUNG. ,, A. H. PIRIE. ,, R. CARTER. ,, H. M. PERCIVAL, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Why would it be difficult to construct a long sentence in English solely out of words of classical derivation ? 3

2. (*a.*) Give the plural forms of :—volcano, piano, cuckoo, life, fife, gas, lieutenant-governor, cloth. 12 (½ each.)

(*b.*) Give the possessive case of :—Prince of Wales, brothers, brethren, empress.

(*c.*) Give diminutives formed from :—man, goose, dear, lad, lance.

(*d.*) Give adverbs formed from :—mighty, need, single, one, careful, true.

3. Distinguish between the meanings of the prefixes in each of the following pairs of words : 5

impute } undress } dethrone } forego } antimacassar }
improper } unlike } declaim } forebode } anticipate }

4. Form sentences to show the difference in meaning or usage between :—*whole* and *the whole ; a people, the people,* and *people ; to say* and *to tell ; since, from,* and *for* (in expressions of *time*). 10

5. Give in simple prose the meaning of :

(*a.*) See the wretch that long has tost 4
On the thorny bed of pain,
At length repair his vigour lost
And breathe and walk again :
The meanest flowret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening Paradise.

(*b.*) For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn, 3
Or busy housewife ply her evening care:
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

6. Write out the following sentences, supplying the proper prepositions:— 8 (1 each.)

(*a.*) True politeness consists —— considering others' feelings.

(*b.*) The furniture consisted —— chairs and tables only.

(*c.*) You should be consistent —— your statements.

(*d.*) Your practice is not consistent —— your professions.

(*e.*) The accident which resulted —— the man's carelessness is likely to result —— his death.

(*f*) Confide —— me and I will try to help you.

(*g.*) The management of the affair was confided —— me.

7. Explain—

(*a.*) He allowed himself to be governed by the odious delusion that the interests of a State can be advanced and ought to be pursued by means which an ordinary man of decent character would scorn to employ for any object in private life. 6

(*b.*) It is fairly to be said for Wellington that the proportions of his personal greatness seem to grow rather than to dwindle as he and his events are removed from us by time. 6

8. Analyse—

(*a.*) I will give you no more money till I see how you use what you have. 2

(*b.*) So closely connected with these men was Howard that a rumour soon gained ground that he was not the real author of the plays that were exhibited under his name, but that young noblemen composed what they had not the courage to own. 4

9. Rewrite the following sentences, substituting in (*a*) words or expressions of Teutonic origin, and in (*b*) words or expressions of classical origin for the words in italics, the sense being preserved:

(*a.*) The Jews are so *disseminated* through all the *commercial* nations of the *universe* that they are become the *instruments* by which the *most distant countries mutually converse.* 4

(*b.*) He had *run through* a large fortune, though he had not yet *come of age*, and he was then in great *wretchedness.* He did not know *where to turn* for help. On *thinking over* his *former behaviour* he *could not but acknowledge* that his *downfall* was *owing* to his own *thoughtlessness.* 6

10. Form sentences to illustrate the various uses of the infinitive mood. 8

11. (*a.*) Write a short letter, with date and direction, to a friend in another school, asking for information regarding the books used in the entrance class in his school. 6

(*b.*) Describe any out-door game that you have seen or taken part in. 12

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Head Examiner—Rev. J. P Ashton, M. A.

Examiners— { Mr. J. S. Slater.
,, A. Macdonell, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Divide $\frac{1\frac{3}{5} \div 1\frac{3}{4}}{1\frac{1}{5} \div 1\frac{1}{5}} \div \frac{1\frac{6}{7} \div 1\frac{7}{8}}{1\frac{5}{9} \div 1\frac{9}{10}}$ by $\frac{\frac{1}{7} \div \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{11} \div \frac{1}{13}} \div \frac{\frac{1}{17} \div \frac{1}{18}}{\frac{1}{19} \div \frac{1}{20}}$. 5

2. Simplify $\frac{3\ 125}{2\ 16}$ of $\frac{\cdot 2\dot{4}}{125} \div \frac{2\cdot\dot{2}}{1\cdot 5}$ of $\frac{187\ 5}{3\ 42}$. 4

3 Reduce £1 11*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to the fraction of £7. 18*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* 4

What fraction of £10 must be added to £16. 10*s.* 3*d.* to make it £20? 4

4 What decimal of 9 maunds 20 seers is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 maunds 5 seers? 4

Reduce $5\frac{1}{2}$ square yards to the decimal of an acre. 4

5. Find the value, by practice, of 2 tons 15 cwt. 35 lbs. at £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton. 4

6. What sum of money at 4 per cent. simple interest will secure the same income as Rs. 25475 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.? 5

7 If a rupee is equivalent to 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, what is the price of a sovereign in rupees? If, after buying 250 sovereigns at this price, I sell them again when the rupee is equivalent to 1*s.* 6*d.*, how much shall I gain or lose by the transaction? 1 5

8. Simplify $\dfrac{\dfrac{1}{m-n} - \dfrac{1}{m-s}}{\dfrac{1}{(m-n)^2} - \dfrac{1}{(m-s)^2}}$ and 6

$$\left\{\frac{x}{1-\frac{1}{x}} - x - \frac{1}{1-x}\right\} \div \left\{\frac{x}{1+\frac{1}{x}} + x - \frac{1}{1+x}\right\}$$

9. Find the Least Common Multiple of 6

$9x^4 - 28x^2 + 3$, $27x^4 - 12x^2 + 1$, $27x^4 + 6x^2 - 1$, and $x^4 - 6x^2 + 9$

10. Extract the square root of 4

$$\frac{(a^2+b^2)^2}{a^4+b^4-2a^2b^2} + 4\frac{a}{a+b} \times \frac{b}{a-b}.$$

11. Solve the following equations :—

(*a.*) $\dfrac{a-x^2}{bx} - \dfrac{b-x}{c} = \dfrac{c-x}{b} - \dfrac{b-x^2}{cx}$; 4

(*b.*) $\cdot 011x + \dfrac{\cdot 001x - \cdot 125}{\cdot 6} = \dfrac{5-x}{\cdot 03} - \cdot 145$; 4

(*c.*) $x - y - z = -15$;
$y + x + 2z = 40$;
$4z - 5x - 6y = -150$; 4

(*d.*) $16\left(\frac{a-x}{a+x}\right)^3 = \frac{a+x}{a-x}$. 4

12. A bankrupt paid only 17*s.* 6*d.* in the pound to his creditors, and then gave four-fifths of what he still owed to the lawyers. This left him £20 for his current expenses. What was the amount of his debt? 4

13. At what time are the hands of a watch together between 5 and 6 o'clock? 4

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Head Examiner—Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A.

Examiners—
- Babu Bipinbihari Gupta, M. A.
- ,, Sibchandra Gui, M. A.
- ,, Haridas Gargari, M. A.
- ,, Ramnath Chatterjee, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define *angle, circle, acute-angled triangle, chord, sector,* and *plane surface.* 3

2. If a quadrilateral has two opposite sides equal and parallel, it is a parallelogram. 7

3. The square described on the difference of two straight lines together with twice the rectangle contained by the two lines is equal to the sum of the squares described on them. 7

4. (*a.*) If two circles touch internally, the centre of the interior circle lies in that radius of the exterior circle which passes through the point of contact. 7

(*b.*) Also, show that any chord of the exterior circle drawn from the point of contact is bisected by the interior circle, if that circle passes through the centre of the exterior circle. 6

5. With the aid of an isosceles triangle such that each of the angles at its base is seven times the angle at the vertex, to inscribe a regular quindecagon in a given circle. Give the geometrical proof. 6

6. If the middle points of the three sides of a triangle be joined to the opposite angles by three straight lines, prove that the sum of those three lines is less than the sum of the three sides. 6

7. What is the angle in a quadrant of a circle, and why? 6

8. Two equal circles intersect in A and B. Let CD and EF be chords of the circles each equal to the chord AB and so placed on opposite sides of AB that all the three chords meet in H. Then AH bisects the angle CHE. 6

9. The diagonals of a rhombus are 72 and 96. find its area and the lengths of its sides. 6

10 What will be the size of the map of a district which contains 676 square miles to a scale of 4 miles to the inch? 4

11 Find the area of a sector of a circle with radius 35 feet, the angle of the sector being 15°. 6

12. Draw a rough sketch of the field ABC and calculate its area. 2.8

	⊙ A	
0	850	
8	630	
	500	0
	350	10
	⊙ C	
turn	to the	left
	⊙ C	
0	680	
7	300	
	⊙ B	
turn	to the	left
	⊙ B	
	510	0
	460	20
	100	15
Begin at	⊙ A	and go S. W.

LATIN.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. R. TEPPER, B. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1 Translate:— 30

Pulchrum est bene facere reipublicæ, etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est. Vel pace vel bello clarum *fieri* licet; et qui fecere, et qui facta aliorum scripsere multi laudantur. Ac mihi quidem, tametsi haudquaquam par gloria *sequatur* scriptorem et auctorem rerum, tamen in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere; primum quod facta dictis sunt *exæquanda*; dehinc quia plerique, quæ delicta *reprehenderis* malevolentia et invidia dicta putant; ubi de magna virtute et gloria bonorum memores, quæ sibi quisque facilia *factu* putat, æquo animo accipit, supra ea, veluti ficta pro falsis ducit.

1 Parse the words underlined.

2. Decline in full par, quisque.

3 The infinitive is often used as a noun. Are there any instances of this usage in the above passage?

(2) Dum ea Romæ geruntur, Catilina ex omni copia, quam et ipse adduxerat et Manlius habuerat duas legiones instituit, cohortes pro numero militum complet: deinde, ut quisque

voluntarius aut ex sociis in castrâ venerat, æqualiter distribuerat, ac *brevi spatio* legiones numero hominum expleverat, quum *initio* non amplius *duobus millibus* habuisset. Sed ex omni copia circiter pars quarta erat militaribus armis instructa; ceteri ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas, alii præacutas sudes portabant. Sed postquam Antonius cum exercitu adventabat, Catilina per montes iter facere, modo ad urbem, modo in Galliam versus castra movere; hostibus occasionem pugnandi non dare; sperabat prope diem magnas copias sese habiturum, si *Romæ* socii incepta patravissent.

Give the chief uses of the Ablative case. Comment on initio —brevi spatio—duobus millibus.

Explain the case of Romæ. Express in Latin, "He was born at Carthage and died at Athens."

II. Write the following passage in Oratio Recta:—

(Ad hæc Q. Marcius.) Si quid ab senatu petere vellent, ab armis discedant, Romam supplices proficiscantur; ea mansuetudine atque misericordiâ senatum populumque Romanum semper fuisse, ut nemo unquam ab eo frustra auxilium petiverit. 10

In Oratio Obliqua:—

Vel imperatore vel milite me utimini: neque animus neque corpus a vobis aberit. Hæc ipsa, ut spero, vobiscum una consul agam, nisi forte animus fallit et vos servire magis quam imperare parati estis.

III. How did Cæsar propose to deal with those implicated in the conspiracy? 7

IV. Who were the Allobroges? How did they become involved in the designs of Catiline?

V. Explain—tribunicia potestas, tabulæ novæ—Mithridaticum bellum—Sullani coloni—quæstor pro prætore—inquilinus civis—duæ Hispaniæ.

VI. Render in Latin:— 14

(1.) He left the city on the 20th of April.

(2.) He warned me to be on my guard against Julius, and to provide for my own safety.

(3.) Catiline had contracted heavy debts.

In English:—

Nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter altitudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret, Desilite, inquit, commilitones nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere; ego certe meum reipublicæ atque imperatori officium præstitero. 12

LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner—Mr. W. R. Macdonald M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Decline in full *facies, Aeneas, jugerum.* Give the nominative singular of *furem, veteri, murmura, genu viribus, kalendas, judicum;* the genitive plural of *ver, vir, rete, grex, avis, pecus, nix;* and the genitive singular of *caro, dos, mus, vellus, locus, palus, civis.*

2. State to what positive forms (if any) the following belong: *ultimus, imus, major, summus, primus, optime, maxime.* Distinguish between *primus dixit* and *primum dixit.* When is *magis* used to form the comparative? 4

3. Is there any difference between the inflection of quis (*interrogative*) and quis (*indefinite*)? Give the correlatives of *qualis, tot, is, quo.* Translate, He was such as I see you to be. 4½

Distinguish *quisque quisquam quisquis unusquisque.*

4. Give the perfect tense and supine (if any) of: cado, cædo, cedo, rapio, disco, vivo, scindo, meto, uro, vello, edo. 7½

Give instances of *frequentative, desiderative,* and *inchoative* verbs.

Give the second singular of all the indicative tenses of *loquor;* and of all the subjunctive tenses of *fio.*

Write out the imperative, infinitive, and participles of *ire.*

5 (*a.*) What constructions are usually found after: *licet, parco, celo, plenus, misereor, similis, carus.* Explain and give examples of Cognate Accusative, Ablative Absolute, hypothetical sentences with the indicative, Ethic dative, Accusative of space. 8½

(*b.*) Explain the following constructions: ad imam quercum: senectus est natura loquacior; paucis contentus: ars puerorum educandorum difficilis est: ne transieris Iberum.

6. (*a.*) Translate into Latin:— 9½

1. On the 3rd of May he was staying at Capua, a city in Campania.

2. It is the duty of good children to obey their parents.

3. Being asked his opinion, he declared the king's army was near the river.

4. Cicero sent a messenger to his brother Atticus to say that he was well.

5. I persuaded him to go with me to Rome.

(*b.*) Translate into Oratio Obliqua:

Imperator, milites hortatus, "Instate," inquit, "Cur "nunc moramur? Num hostis morabitur? Ne dubitate de "vestra virtute aut de mea vigilantia. Si ignavus fuissem, "vos deseruissem."

SANSCRIT.

Head Examiner—BABU NILMANI MUKERJI, M. A.

Examiners—BABU GOPALCHANDRA GUPTA.
BABU GOLAPCHANDRA SARKAR, M. A.
BABU KAILASCHANDRA DATTA, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. अन्यान् परिवदन् साधुर्यथा हि परितप्यते । 25
तथा परिवदन्नन्यांकुष्टो भवति दुर्जनः ॥

अभिवाद्य यथा वृद्धान् सन्तो गच्छन्ति निर्वृतिम्।
एवं सज्जनमाक्रुश्य मूर्खो भवति निर्वृतः॥
अतोऽन्यतरं लोके किञ्चिदन्यन्न विद्यते।
यच्च दुर्ज्जनमित्याह दुर्ज्जनः सज्जनं स्वयम्॥
सत्यधर्म्मच्युतात् पुंसः क्रुद्दाशीविषादिव।
अनास्तिकोऽप्युद्विजते जनः किं पुनरास्तिकः॥
स्वयमुक्त्वा च वै पुत्रं सदृशं यो न मन्यते।
तस्य देवाः श्रियं घ्नन्ति न च लोकानुपाश्नुते॥

(*a*) Give the substance of the above in your own words in Sanskrit.

(*b*) In what voice is परितप्यते in the first line, and why?

(*c*) What part of speech is आस्य in the fifth line and how is it derived?

(*d*) Turn the last two lines into the passive form.

2. स मुहूर्त्तात् गते तस्मिन् देवलोकं मुनिस्तदा। 30
जगाम तमसातीरं क्रौञ्चारुतविदूरतः॥
तस्मात्तु मिथुनादेकं पुमांसं पापनिश्चयः।
जघान वैरनिलयो निषादस्तस्य पश्यतः॥
तं शोणितपरीताङ्गं चेष्टमानं महीतले।
भार्य्या तु निहतं दृष्ट्वा चक्राव करुणां गिरम्॥
तथाविधं द्विजं दृष्ट्वा निषादेन निपातितम्।
ऋषेर्धर्म्मात्मनस्तस्य कारुण्यं समपद्यत॥
ततः करुणवेदित्वादधर्म्मोऽयमिति द्विजः।
निशाम्य रुदतीं क्रौञ्चीमिदं वचनमब्रवीत्॥
"मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः"।

(*a*) Turn the above extract into simple prose

(*b*) Parse मुहूर्त्तात् in the first line, अविदूरतः in the second, and पश्यतः in the fourth.

(*c*) Where is the तमसा (Tons) and what does the name signify?

(*d*) Derive जाह्नवी, narrating as briefly as you can the story connected with the word.

(*e*) Is there any difference between करुणा and कारुण्य?

(*f*) Derive द्विज and give its several meanings.

3. Translate the following into English :— 9

अवलोक्य चाहमचिन्तयम्, अहो प्रभावस्तपसाम्! इयमस्य शान्तापि मूर्त्तिरुत्तप्तकनकोज्ज्वाला सौदामनीव चक्षुषः प्रतिहन्ति तेजांसि। एवंविधानां पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि किं पुनर्दर्शनानि। धन्यमिदमाश्रमपदम्, अयमधिपतिर्यत्र। धन्याः खल्वमी मुनयः, यमहर्निशमेनं पुण्या कथाः शृण्वन्तः पर्य्युपासते।

सिंहः प्रसेनमवधीत् सिंहो जाम्बवता हतः। 7

सुकुमारक! मा रोदीस्तव ह्येष स्यमन्तकः॥

(*a*) What is स्यमन्तक? Is any popular belief connected with the story of स्यमन्तक?

(*b*) Decline पश्यत in the nominative and instrumental cases in all the genders.

(*c*) Give the first person singular of रुद् in (लट्) the present tense; substitute a verb of the first preterite (लङ्) for अवधीः

5. Translate the following into Sanskrit :— 9

'We cannot see God, but He sees all that we do, and takes care of us. He is kind to all who love and fear Him. We should adore God for all the things that we have. We should not lie, or steal, or do any thing else that He hates. How good is God to us!'

BENGALI.

Head Examiner—BABU NILMANI MUKERJEA, M. A.

Examiner—BABU GAURISANKAR GHOSHAL.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain the following extracts as concisely as you can :— 25

(*a.*) "আমরা সহ্যপর্ব্বতনিবাসী। আমরা মহাতপা ভগবান্ পরশুরাম কর্ত্তৃক প্রতিষ্ঠাপিত, আমরা পরম-যোগী মহাদেবের সেবক। সহ্য আমাদিগের অবস্থান,

তপস্যা আমাদিগের কর্ম্ম, যোগ আমাদিগের অবলম্ব। সহ্য, তপস্যা, এবং যোগাভ্যাস তিনই এক পদার্থ। তিনেই ক্লেশ স্বীকারকরা বুঝায়। আমরা ক্লেশস্বীকারে ভীত হইতে পারি না। সহ্যবাসী হইয়া চঞ্চল হইব না; তপশ্চারী হইয়া বিলাসকামী হইব না; যোগাবলম্বী হইয়া যোগভ্রষ্ট হইব না।

(b.) "হে মাতঃ!—হে ভগবতি! এই অধঃপতিত দশায় কূর্ম্মধর্ম্ম অবলম্বনই আমাদিগের পক্ষে বিধেয় করিয়াছ—অতএব যথাসাধ্য উহার উপদেশ প্রদান করিলাম। কিন্তু প্রার্থনা এই, যেন এই কূর্ম্মপৃষ্ঠ হইতে পদদলিত আশীবিষের ন্যায় বীরতার উদ্রেক হয় এবং তাহার শিরোদেশে সংস্থাপিত পৃথিবী ধর্ম্মশাসন বহনপূর্ব্বক তোমার সঞ্জীবনী মূর্ত্তি চিরকাল হৃদয়েধারণ করিয়া থাকে।"

(c.) অতএব, কাব্যবৈচিত্র্যের, তিনটি কারণ—জাতীয়তা, সাময়িকতা, এবং স্বাতন্ত্র্য। যদি চারি জন কবি কর্তৃক গীত কৃষ্ণ চরিত্রের প্রভেদ পাওয়া যায়, তবে সে প্রভেদের কারণ তিন প্রকারই হইবার সম্ভাবনা।

(d.) অভব্যকে কেহই আদর করে না। হাজার গুণ থাকিলেও অভব্য ব্যক্তি লোকের নিকট নিন্দনীয় হয়। ভব্যতার যেরূপ শৈলী লোকসমাজে পরিগৃহীত আছে, ব্যবহারের সময় তাহা সর্ব্বতোভাবে অনুসরণ করা কর্ত্তব্য, নতুবা কখনই লোকানুরাগ লাভ করিতে পারা যায় না। অসাধারণ অবদানদ্বারা প্রশংসা লাভ করা সকলের কৃতিসাধ্য নহে এবং উহার অবসরও সর্ব্বদা উপস্থিত হয় না; কিন্তু অভিবাদন, শিরঃকম্প, হস্তস্পর্শ, সপ্রণয় আমন্ত্রণ ও অনাময়জিজ্ঞাসা দ্বারা লোকের চিত্ত আবর্জন করা অতি সহজ ও সকলেরই সাধ্যায়ত্ত।

2. অনাথের নাথ তুমি পতিতপাবন।
দয়া করি মস্তকেতে দেহ শ্রীচরণ।।

চিরদিন আমি দাস চরণে তোমার।
শাপেতে রাক্ষসকুলে জনম আমার॥
মহীতলে ভ্রমিতে হযেছে তিন জন্ম।
আসুরিক বুদ্ধে নাহি জানি ধর্ম্মাধর্ম্ম॥
অপরাধ ক্ষমা কর গোলকের পতি।
অনাদি পুরুষ তুমি আপনাবিস্মৃতি॥

(*a*) Explain the allusions contained in the fourth and fifth lines, and also in the eighth line. 8

(*b*) Expound the *samása* in অনাথ, পতিতপাবন, চিরদিন, অনাদি, and অপনাবিস্মৃতি 5

3. কান্দে যাজ্ঞসেনী, তিতিল অবনী,
নয়নের নীরধাবে।
চতুর্দ্দিকে যত, কোরব উন্মত্ত,
নানা উপহাস করে॥
হেনই সময, অন্ধেব আলয়,
নানা অমঙ্গল দেখি।
মহাঘোর ধ্বনি, বায়স শকুনি,
ডাকযে পেচক পাখী॥

(*a*) In the above lines point out such expressions as are used only in poetry, and state their prosaic equivalents. 6

(*b*) What are the essential requisites of a perfect rhyme? Do the rhymes in the above verses fulfil the conditions of a perfect rhyme? 6

4. Turn the following into prosaic order, substituting easy synonyms for the underlined words:— 8

আনন্দে জয় জয়, পূজেন হরিহয়,
একমনে পূজে ভূতনাথে।
দোখণ্ড বাজে জোড়া, মৃদঙ্গ শংখ পড়া,
শতেক পুত্র লযে সাথে।
দিবস নিশামান, রাগিণী সরস গান,
রুদ্রের অদ্বয় মহিমা।
নারদ বীণাপাণী, গাযেন দ্বিজমণি,
শঙ্কর গুণের গরিমা॥

শঙ্করে প্রেম দীঠে, বসান হৈম পীঠে,
পাখালেন শিবের চরণ।
বসনে পদ মুছি, নিছনী করিল শচী,
বসন অমূল্য রতন॥

5. Translate the following passage into English :— 10.

রাজা সিসষ্ট্রিস যেমন অমায়িক ও মহানুভাব, মিটফিস নামে তাঁহার একজন কর্ম্মকর্ত্তা তেমনই দুরাচার ও স্বার্থপর। ঐ ব্যক্তির প্রতি রাজা আমাদিগের বিষয় সবিশেষ অনুসন্ধান করিবার ভার প্রদান করিলেন। মিটফিস কূট প্রশ্ন দ্বারা আমাদিগের চিত্তবিভ্রম জন্মাইয়া দিবার চেষ্টা পাইতে লাগিলেন এবং মেণ্টরের উত্তর শ্রবণে তাঁহাকে আমা অপেক্ষা বুদ্ধিমান বিবেচনা করিয়া তাঁহার উপর অতিশয় বিরক্ত হইয়া উঠিলেন।

6. Explain and analyse the undermentioned phrases into their component parts :— 12

বেদবেদাঙ্গপারগ, পাঞ্চভৌতিক, আকস্মিক, অবিমৃষ্যকারী, সুবর্ণোপমশস্যোৎপাদক, অষ্টসিদ্ধি, সাষ্টাঙ্গপ্রণিপাত, সমাধিমন্দির, যৎপরোনাস্তি, সাযুজ্য, উরস্ত্রাণ, and সাম্রাজ্য.

ARABIC.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAIR, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :— 10

فبينما نحن في هذا الكلام و اذا بالحصان قد طلع من البحر
و صرخ صرخة عظيمة ثم جاء الى القرس و اراد اخذها معه
فلم يقدر و رقصت و صاحت عليه فاخذ الرجل السايس سيفا
بيده و درقة و طلع من باب تلك القاعة و هو يصيح على
رفقته يقول اطلعوا الى الحصان و يضرب بالسيف على الدرقة
فجاء جماعة بالرماح صارخين فجفل منهم الحصان و راح الى

حال سبيله و نزل فى البحر مثل الجاموس و عاب تحت الماء
فعند ذلك جلس الرجل قليلا و اذا هو باصحابه قد جاؤه ومع
كل واحد فرس يقودها فنظروني عنده فسالوني عن امري
فاخبرتهم بما حكيته له و قربوا مني و مدوا السماط و اكلوا
و عزموا علي فاكلت •

2. Write out the first three lines of the preceding passage, with the vowel-points. 6

3. (*a*) Parse, according to Arabic Grammar, the words اكلوا - اراد and مدوا, mentioning the باب and مادة, and give the corresponding form of each in باب تفعيل, writing every word with the vowel-points. 8

(*b*) State the اعراب (case) of صرخة and صارخين, and explain the formation of the latter. 3

(*c*) Give the derivation of the word جاموس. 2

4. Inflect the مضارع معروف of قوم in باب افعال, through all the numbers, genders and persons, with the vowel-points. 5

5. Elucidate the following passages, explaining the allusions :—

(*a*) و قال (ابن الملك) للملك دستور عن اذنك ان اطلق البخور واتلو العزيمة و اسجن العارض هنا حتى لايعود اليها ابدا 3

(*b*) قومي هم قتلوا أميم اخي • فاذا رميت يصيبني سهمي 3

6. Translate into Arabic, with the vowel-points :— 14

She went at the time of the setting of the sun.

The Qází of the town came to see my sick brother.

There was a merchant who married his daughter, a beautiful girl of thirteen years of age, to a blacksmith.

The learned men of this town cannot answer my questions.

The king called his sons before him and asked them what they wanted.

Translate into English :— 10

• اعتبر يا ايها المغرور بالعمر المديد •
• انا شداد بن عاد صاحب الحصن العميد •
• صاحب القدرة و القوة و البأس الشديد •
• كان اهل الأرض طوعي خوف قهري ووعيدي •

* و ملكت الشرق و الغرب بسلطان شديد *
* فدعانا للهدى من جاء بالامر الرشيد *
* فعصيناه و نادينا الا هل من محيد *

8. (*a*) State what you know of Shaddad and Ad. 3

(*b*) Explain the اعراب of خوف above, and parse نادينا stating its مادة, باب and مصدر. 3*

9. Form the plurals of the following words, writing both the singulars and the plurals with the vowel-points :— 4

حوت - مدينة - اسود - غلام - صادقة - صادق - يد - جناح

10. Enumerate the افعال ناقصة, and explain their government, with an example of each. 6

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAIR, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :— 10

ابراهيم ابن سليمان ابن عبدالملك گويد - كه درانوقت كه نوبت خلافت از بني امية به بني العباس انتقال يافت و بني العباس بني امية را ميكرفتند و ميكشتند - من بيرون كوفة بر بام سرائي كه بصحرا مشرف بود نشسته بودم - ديدم كه علمهاي سياه از كوفه بيرون آمد در خاطر من چنين افتاد كه آن جماعه بطلب من مي آيند - از بام فرود آمدم و بكوفة درآمدم هيچكس را نمي شناختم كه پيش وے پنهان شوم بدر سراي بزرگ رسيدم در آمدم ديدم كه مردي خوبصورت سواره استاده است و جمعي از غلامان و خادمان گرد او بر آمده در پيش او آمدم - سلام كردم گفت تو كيستي و حاجت تو چيست ؟ گفتم مردي ام گريخته و از خصم ترسيده - بمنزل تو پناه آورده ام *

2 (*a*) Who was ابراهيم بن سليمان بن عبدالملك and what was the date of the event referred to? State briefly what you know of the بني امية and the بني العباس. 6

(*b*) What is the reason of the difference between the orthography of سرائي (in بام سرائي) and of سراى (in سراى بزرگ)? What parts of speech are سوارة and گريختة according to Persian Grammar? 3

(*c*) Write the words مشرف - خلافت and حاجت with the vowel-points. 3

(*d*) Parse according to Persian Grammar ميگرفتم and نشستة بودم and نمي شداختم, and give the مضارع of each. 4

3 Inflect the نفي مستقبل معروف of فرستادن. 4

4. Translate into Persian:— 13

And then he thought of his wife and children. In ruining himself he had ruined them. God had made him the head of a family, and entrusted him with the care of the souls and bodies of its members; but he had betrayed his trust And as his children were, so would their children be. He had sown the seeds of an ever spreading jungle of iniquity What account was he to render before the great Tribunal? He wept with anguish at the thought of his misused life and wasted opportunities, and vowed that henceforward he would devote himself to the reformation of his household.

5. Explain fully the following passages.—

2 (*a*) انتقام در گناه عدل است و تجاوز از آن فضل •

3 (*b*) تو گفتی که غربال هزار چشمهٔ فلك قرافهای کافوري شبدم
میریخت و آسیای باد سپهر از فضلهٔ برف آرد مي بیخت •

4 (*c*) • اگر بدست فتد توتیای چشم بصیرت •
• بپوش چشـــم تمـــا ز توتیای بصارت •
• اگر بدیدهٔ معنی جمال دوست به بیني •
• نظر بدیدهٔ صورت بیفگنـــي ز حقارت •

6 Translate into English, adding explanatory notes, so as to render the meaning of each line clear:— 10

در طرف شام یکی پیر بود • چون پري از خلق طرف گیر بود
پیرهن خود رگیـــا بافته • خشت زدي روزي اران یافته

تیغ زنان چون سپر انداختند • در لحد آن خشت سپر ساختند
هر که جز آن حشت نقاش نبود • گرچه کند گنه کرد عذابش نبود
پیر یکے روز درین کار و بار • کار فزا گشت در افزود کار
آمد از آنجا که قضا ساز کرد • خوب جوانی سخن آغاز کرد
کین چه زبونی و چه افگندگیست • کار گل این پیشهٔ خربندگیست

7 (*a*) Account for the form گیا. Is there any restriction as to its use? 3

(*b*) Parse بافی and state for what other purpose this form is used. 2

8. Elucidate the following verses, explaining the allusions :—

(*a*) 3
• چون شادمانی وغم دنیا مقیم نیست •
• فرعون کامران بهٔ و ایوب مبتلا •

(*b*) 5
ور بتمکین ابن عفانے • ور دہ نیروی ابن خطابے
ور بنعمت شریك قارونے • ور بقوت عدیل سہرابے

9. Give equivalent terms used in Persian Grammar for the following, with an example of each :— 5
Passive, Transitive, Feminine, Irregular, Perfect Tense, Subject, and Predicate.

URDU.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAIR, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :—

باغ حیات بخش

یہہ باغ خدا کي قدرت کا نمونہ هی اُسکے دیکھنے سے دلکو 10
فرحت تازہ اور جان کو نشاط بے اندازہ حاصل هوتي هی اسکے
دیکھنے سے نقشہ بہشت فرین کا آنکھون کے سامنے پھر جاتاهی
هر درخت اسکا رشك قامت یار اور هرگل اسکا غیرت گل رخسار
اسکي سمن کے آگے بداگوش یار خجل اور اُسکي بنفشہ کے

سامنے زلف خوبان منفعل اس باغ کے بیچوں بیچ میں ایک حوض کلان ہی اور حوض کی چاروں طرف سنگ سرخ کی نہریں چھ گز کے عرض سے بہتی ہیں اور ہر نہر میں تیس تیس فوارے چاندی کے چھوٹتے تھے اور روش میں نہر ہی کا پانی آتا ہی اور گلہای مطرا اور درختان دلکش کی تازگی کا باعث ہوتا ہی *

2. (a) Your text-book has نہریں بہتی ہی and تیس تیس 2
فوارہ ; can you justify these expressions ?

(b) Parse پھر جاتا ہی and چھو تھے تھے. 2

(c) Derive منفعل and مطرا, and explain the formation of 4
the words دلکش and روش.

3. (a) How is the plural of substantives formed in Urdu ? 6
State the rules clearly, and show by examples the different terminations that the plurals take in the different cases.

(b) Decline the nouns لڑکا - سپاہی and عورت. 5

4 Translate into English :— 12

* وہ دین حجازی کا بیباک بیڑا *
* نشان جسکا اقصائے عالم میں پہنچا *
* مزاحم ہوا کوئی خطرہ نہ جسکا *
* نہ عمان میں ٹھہکا نہ قلزم میں جھجکا *
* کئے پی سپر جسنے ساتوں سمندر *
* وہ ڈوبا دھانے میں گنگا کے آکر *
* اگر کان دھر کر سنیں اہل عبرت *
* تو سیلون سے تا بہ کشمیر و تبت *
* زمین روکھہ بن پھول پھل ریت پربت *
* یہہ فریاد سب کررہے ہیں بہ حسرت *
* کہ کل فخر تھا جنسے ہندوستان کو *
* ہوئے آج سب ننگ ہندوستان وو *

* حکـــومت نے تمـــے کیـــا گر کنارہ *
* تو اسمین تھـــا کچھـــہ تمـــارا اجارہ *
* زمانہ کي گردش سے ہی کسکو چارہ *
* کبھي یہان ہی بہمن کبھي یہان ہی دارا *
* نہیـــن بادشاهي کچھـــہ آخر خدائي *
* جو ہی آج اپنـــي تو کل ہی پرائي *

5. (*a*) What are عمان and قلزم, where are they situated and what are they called in English Geography? 3

(*b*) Who were بہمن and دارا? State briefly what you know of them. 3

6. Elucidate the following passages, explaining the allusions :—

(*a*) 4
* وہ سنجـــار کا اور کوفہ کا میدان *
* فراهم هوئے جسمین مساح دوران *
* کرہ کي مساحت کے پهیلائے ساامان *
* هوئي جزو سے قدر کل کي نمایان *

(*b*) 2
* وہ بیت تکے سیکڑے لکهنے کا هی محتاج *
* خوبي مین خط اب جسکا بهاز خط بتان هن *

(*c*) 2 درختونکے ڈالے هین یا دودهہ کے بهرے هوئے پیالے هین آبشار هی - یا آئینہ پشت بدوار هی *

(*d*) 2 پر جسوقت هتهیائي پر آوے شیر خشمناک کي کیا تاب کہ اُسکے منهہ چڑهنیکے ایك چنگهاڑ مین زهرہ آب هوجاے *

7 Explain fully the use of the particles کا - کے and کی, with examples. 4

8 Re-write the following passages, correcting any errors.—

(*a*) 1 مین بیچارہ غریب تجهہ دولتمندون کي صحبت سے کیا کام *

(*b*) 1 همکو چاهئے کہ وهان جاؤن *

(*c*) 2 اوسنے بہت سا روٹي کهایا *

میں نے اپنا دوست کو گھر میں لیگیا ۔

2 (d) هرچند کہ کوئي وقت میں خدا کا رحمت سے اور زمانہ کا

4 (e) موافکت سے نا امید نہ هوا چاهئے پر کوشش چهوز فقط توکل پر اعتماد کرنے عکل سے بعید هی کیونکے خدا هاتهہ پاؤن اور تمام اسباب دئے هیں کہ آدمي محنت کریں ۔

3 9 Explain the meaning of the words صحبت کار - مستطیل فلاکت - رصد - زقوم.

6 10. State what you know of کوہ صفا - حرب داحس - حسین ابن سینا - بیت حمر.

HINDI.

Examiner—PANDIT RAMAMISRA SASTRI.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

13 1. Translate into English :—

(a) सुरसरि मिलै सुपावन जैसे ।
पैस अनीसहि अम्बर तैसे ॥
शंभु सहज समरथ भगवाना ।
एहिं विवाह सबविधि कल्याना ॥
दुराराध्य पै अहहि महेसू ।
आशुतोष पुनि किये कलेसू ॥
जो तप करै कुमारी तुम्हारी ।
भाविउ मेट सकैं त्रिपुरारी ॥
यद्यपि बर अनेक जगमाहीं ।
एहिं कहिं शिव तजि दूसर नाहीं ॥
बरदायक प्रणतारतिभंजन ।
कृपासिन्धु सेवक मनरंजन ॥
इच्छित फल बिनु शिव आराधे ।
लहइ न कोटि योग जप साधे ॥

(*b.*) Explain fully the meaning of the word त्रिपुरारि ?

Analyse this compound, and state to what class of compound words it belongs. 4

(*c.*) Explain the epithet प्रणतारतिभंजन ? 3

Analyse this compound.

(*d.*) Parse समरथ दूहिं पै तजि ? 3

(*e.*) What parts of speech are कुमारी and तुम्हारी ? 3

2. Give the meanings of, अदिति, अनुपम, अनुमोदन, अनवद्य, अविद्या, दुराराध, 4

3. State the roots of आतप, आहार, उपासना, भक्ति, प्रपत्ति. 5

4. Render the following into the current language. 8

(*a*) हौं एक दिन में रह्यो। तहां यह देख्यो जु एक हड बाघ पानी में न्हाय कुरु. हाथ में लै मारग में आय बैठ्यो। इतेक में एक बटोही ब्राह्मन आय कढ्यो। वा नें जब पंथमें नाहर बैठ्यो देख्यो तब भय खाय वहां ही ठिठक्यो। याहि भयातुर देखि सिंह बोल्यो अहो देवता हौं जो गैल में बैठ्यो हौं सो पुन्य करनिके हेतु। जब मो पास सोना को कंकना है, सो श्रीठाकुरार्पन देतु हौं। तूलै। यह सुनि, वानें अपने जीमें, विचार कियो कि आज तो, मेरी भाग जाग्यो दीस तु है। पर ऐसे सन्देह में जैबो जोग नाहीं क्यों कि बुरे तें भली वस्तु लं पाइये, पै आगे दुःख होय है॥

(*b.*) What moral would you deduce from this Story ? 4

(*c.*) Give the meanings of छतव्र, छतव्रा, छपण, छपाण, कुटीर, कोटर, कोदण्ड, मधुप, माण्डलिक छतछत्य, 5

5. Translate into English— 15

(*a*) उर धरि उमा प्रानपति चरना।
जाय बिपिन लागीं तप करना॥
अति सुकुमारी न तन तप जोगू।
पतिपद सुमिर तजेउ सब भोगू॥

नित नव चरन उपज अनुरागा ।
बिसरी देह तपहिं मन लागा ॥
संवत सहस मूल फल खाये ।
शाक खाय सतवर्ष गंवाये ॥
कुछ दिन भोजन वारि बतासा ।
किये कठिन कुछ दिन उपवासा ॥
बेलपात महिपरे सुखाई ।
तीनसहस संवत सो खाई ॥
पुनि परिहरेउ सुखानेउ पर्ना ।
उमा नाम तब भयेउ अपर्ना ॥
देखि उमहि तपखीन सरीरा ।
ब्रह्मगिरा भइ गगन गम्भीरा ॥

(*b.*) Why was पार्वती called उमा ? 2

(*c.*) What is the meaning of उ and मा ? 2

(*d.*) What parts of speech are उर, धरि, सुमिर, गंवाये, and खाये ? 2

6 Translate the following lines into pure Hindi. 7

To think in solitude, to read and to hear, to inquire and answer inquiries, and to talk in public is the business of a scholar.

He wanders about the world without pomp or terror, and is neither known nor valued but by men like himself.

Name the Governor who robbed the people, that I may declare his crimes to the emperor.

URIYA.

Examiner—BABU RAMPRASNNA MUKERJEE.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. ଏଉପେ ବୃଦ୍ଧ କପିମାନେ ଅଛି ସ୍ତତି । 14
କରନ୍ତେ ତାହା ଶୁଣି ଶ୍ରବଣେ ମାଲତି ॥

କମ୍ପାଇଲେ ଲାଙ୍ଗୁଳ ଚରଣ ଦୁଇଙ୍କି ।
ଉପରେ ନିନ୍ଦା କରି ସେ ପ୍ରେତ ପତିକ ॥
ଦେଖି ପର୍ବ ଶର୍ବରୀଶକୁ ସାଗର ।
ଜଳକୁଳ ବଢ଼ଳା ପରାୟେ ତାହାଙ୍କର ॥
ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କର ପରାୟେ ମୁହାତେଜ ରାଜି ।
ବଢ଼ନ୍ତେ ସବୁଙ୍କର ନୟନ ହେଲା ବୁଜି ॥
ପ୍ରଳୟକାଳ ଅଗ୍ନି ପରାୟେ ବଦନ ।
ଦିଶିଲା ତହିଁ ହାଇ ମାଇଲେ ଘନଘନ ॥
ନିଜତନୁ ଦେଶରେ ତନୁଚ୍ଛହମାନେ ।
ଉଲୁସିଜରି ଭୟ ରଖାଇଲେ ମନେ ॥
ସେହିକାଳେ କପିମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ।
କହିଲେ ହନୁମାନ ବଚନ ସଧୀରେ ॥
ତୁମ୍ଭେମାନେ କହିବା ପରାୟେ ଜଳନିଧି ।
ଲଙ୍ଘି କରି ଯିବି ମୁ ଏକଥା ଅବଧି ॥
ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ଠାବ କରି କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ।
ବାହୁଡ଼ି ଆସିବି ହେ କହୁଅଛି ମୁହିଁ ॥

a. Render the above into prose order.

b. In what case is ସାଗର in the 5th line? What is meant by ପର୍ବଶର୍ବରୀଶକୁ ?

c. Point out the nominative to ରଖାଇଲେ

d. Explain ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ଠାବ କରି । In what case are ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ and ଠାବ ?

e. Who was ମାରୁତି ? And why was he so called?

2. ଏଉପେ ରାବଣର ବାଣୀକି ବଇଦେହୀ । 16
ଶୁଣି ତା ନ ବିଚାରି ଅରଣ୍ଟିଲେ କହି ॥
ଯେ ଉପେ ପୁଣ୍ୟକୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଲୋକକୁ ଅପକୀର୍ତ୍ତି ।
ଦେଉଥିଲେ ତହିଁକି ନ ଦିଏ ସେ ଶ୍ରୁତି ॥

ସେହି ଋପେ ନ ଶୁଣି କୋଇଲେ ରାବଣ ।
ଶୁଣିତ ଥିବୁ ଖରଦୂଷଣ ମରଣ ।।
ସେ ହେତୁରୁ ନ ପାରିବି ବୋଲି ମୁହିଁ ।
ବଇରକୁ ବିଚାରି ଆଣିଲୁ ଚୋରାଇ ।।
ତାଙ୍କୁ ତ ନୟନରେ ଦେଖି ନାହୁଁ ତୁହି ।
ଦେଖିଥିଲେ ଭେଟି ଥାନ୍ତୁଟି ପ୍ରେତସାଇଁ ।।
ବ୍ୟାଘ୍ର ଦୁହିଙ୍କର ଆଗରେ କୁକ୍‌କୁର ।
ପରାୟେ ସିନା ରହିଥାନ୍ତୁରେ ଅସୁର ।।
ବୃତ୍ରାସୁର ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କ ବେନି ଭୁଜେ ନାଶ ।
ଗଲାପରି ନାଶ ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ।।
ଯେତେ ସୈନ୍ୟ ରଖିଅଛୁ ଲଙ୍କାପୁରେ ।
ସେ ସୈନ୍ୟେ ନାଶ ଯିବେ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ-ରାମଶରେ ।।
ଯେ ଋପେ ଅଳ୍ପ ଜଳ ଦେଖିଲେ ଆଦିତ୍ୟ ।
ପକାଇ କର ଜାଲ କରନ୍ତି ତାକୁ ହତ ।।
କୁବେରଙ୍କ ଗିରିରେ ବରୁଣଙ୍କ ପୁରେ ।
ଲୁଚିବୁ ଯେବେ ଯାଇ ପରାଣ ଭୟରେ ।।
ତେମନ୍ତ ହେଲେ ହେଲେ ଦ୍ରୁମଙ୍କୁ ବଜ୍ରପରି ।
ପକାଇବେ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ସାୟକେ ତୋତେ ମାରି ।।

a. Explain the purport of the 1st 4 lines.

b. In what case is ରାବଣ in the 5th line? How is ରାବଣ formed?

Translate into English the last 18 lines from ସେହି ଋପେନ ଶୁଣି to ସାୟକେ ତୋତେ ମାରି ।

d. Write the allusion in ବୃତ୍ରାସୁର ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କ ବେନିଭୁଜେ ନାଶ.

Explain the *Somasa* in ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ-ରାମ ଶରେ ।

3 କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମହିମାର ଇୟତ୍ତା କରି ପାରେ 20
ନାହିଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆପଣ ଅଖିଳ ଜଗତର ଇୟତ୍ତା କରି

ଅଛନ୍ତି ;—ଆପଣ ଅତି ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମରୂପ ହୋଇ ମଧ୍ୟଏହି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପରିଦୃଶ୍ୟମାନ ପ୍ରକାଣ୍ଡ ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣ୍ଡର ଆଦିକାରଣ ;—ଏହି ବିନଶ୍ୱର ନିଖିଳ ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ଭବଦୀୟମହିୟସୀ ଶକ୍ତି ପ୍ରଭାବରେ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଅଛି, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆପଣ ସ୍ୱୟଂ ଜନ୍ମମରଣାଦି ବିହୀନ ।—ଜନ୍ମଜରାମରଣାଦି ପରିବର୍ଜିତ ହୋଇ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ମୀନ କୂର୍ମାଦିରୂପରେ ଜନ୍ମ ପରିଗ୍ରହ କରି ଅଛନ୍ତି ; ନିଶ୍ଚେଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦୁର୍ଜୟ ଦାନବଗଣଙ୍କୁ ପରାଜୟ କରି ଅଛନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ଜାଗରୁକ ହୋଇ ମଧ୍ୟ ଯୋଗନିଦ୍ରା ଅନୁଭବ କରନ୍ତି।

a. Explain the above.

b. Explain the formation of the words ଇୟତ୍ତା, ମହିମା and ଜାଗରୁକ ।

c. What is meant by ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ? And why is it so called ?

d. What is the masculine form of ମହିୟସୀ ?

e. What do you know about ମୀନକୂର୍ମାଦିରୂପରେ ଜନ୍ମ ପରିଗ୍ରହ କରି ଅଛନ୍ତି ?

f. Name and expound the *Somasa* in ଜନ୍ମଜରାମରଣାଦି ପରିବର୍ଜିତ ।

4. ଆମ୍ଭେ ଜାଣୁ ସୀତା କୌଣସି ଦୋଷରେ ଦୂଷିତ ନୁହନ୍ତି ; 12
କିନ୍ତୁ ଦୁର୍ନିବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲୋକାପବାଦ ଆମ୍ଭର ନିତାନ୍ତ ଅସହ୍ୟ । ଲୋକେ କି କରି ନ ପାରନ୍ତି, ଦେଖ ସେମାନେ ପୃଥିବୀର ଶ୍ରୟାକୁ ନିଷ୍କଳଙ୍କ ଶଶଧରଠାରେ କଳଙ୍କରୂପରେ ଆରୋପ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି । ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ତ୍ୟାଗ କଲେ ଦୁର୍ଦାନ୍ତ ଦଶାନନକୁ ସବଂଶରେ ବିନାଶ କରିବାର ପରିଶ୍ରମ ବିଫଳ ହେବ ନାହିଁ, ଯେହେତୁରୁ କେବଳ ବୈରନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନ ନିମନ୍ତେ କରିଅଛୁଁ, ସର୍ପକୁ ପାଦାହତ କଲେ ସେହି ସର୍ପ ଯେ ଅପରାଧିକୁ ଦଂଶନ କରେ ସେ କି ରୁଧିର ପାନ କରିବା ଆଶୟରେ ନା ବୈରନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ?

a. Render the above into English.

b. Parse କଲ୍ଙ୍କ ଉପରେ. What is nominative to କଲେ ?

c. What is referred to by ଯୋକାପବାଦ ?

d. What is the derivation of ସର୍ପ?

5. ଗ୍ରୋଣସ ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମନ୍ଦ ସମୟରେ ଜନ୍ମ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି- 18
ଥିଲେ । ସେହି ସମୟରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ସମାଜ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ଦଣ୍ଡନୀତ ବିଷୟକ ବିଷମ ବିସଂବାଦଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବସଙ୍କୁଳ ଥିଲା । ମନୁଷ୍ୟମାତ୍ରଙ୍କେ ଧର୍ମ ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତ କଲହରେ ଉନ୍ମତ୍ତ ; ଏବଂ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ପକ୍ଷର ଔଦ୍ଧତ୍ୟ ଓ କଲହପ୍ରିୟତାଦ୍ୱାରା ସୌଜନ୍ୟ, ଦୟା ଓ ଦାକ୍ଷିଣ୍ୟ ଏକାନ୍ତ ବିଲୁପ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଥିଲା । ଗ୍ରୋଣସ ଆର୍ମଣୀୟ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟିକ ଓ ସଦ୍ଭାନ୍ତ ପକ୍ଷୀୟ ଥିଲେ । ସେ ଆପଣାର ବ୍ୟବସାୟିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟୋପଲକ୍ଷରେ ଅଳ ସହର ଏମନ୍ତ ବିବାଦ ବାଗୁରାରେ ପଡିଲେ ଯେ ତାହାଠାରୁ ମୁକ୍ତି ହେବା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଦୁଃସହ । ତାହାଙ୍କର ଭୁଲ୍ଲ-ମତାବଲମ୍ବୀ ପୁଙ୍ଗସହାୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣକେଲଟ ଅଇଦ୍ରୋହାଇଯୋଶରେ ଧର୍ମୀ-ପ୍ରକରଣରେ ମାତ ହେଲେ, ସେ ଆପଣାର ଲେଖନୀ ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟପଦ୍ୟଦ୍ୱାରା ତାହାଙ୍କର ଯଥୋଚିତ ସହାୟତା କଲେ ।

a. Translate into English from ଗ୍ରୋଣସ ଆର୍ମଣୀୟ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟିକ to ସହାୟତା କଲେ ।

b. Give the meanings of ଦଣ୍ଡନୀତ, ବସ-ବାଦ, ବସଙ୍କୁଳ, ସୌଜନ୍ୟ and ଦାକ୍ଷିଣ୍ୟ. How are the last two words formed ?

c. What kind of verb is ମାତ ହେଲେ ? what is nominative to it ?

d. Explain the meaning of ସଦ୍ଭାନ୍ତ.

BURMESE.

Prose and Poetry.

Examiner—Rev. G. D'Cruz.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English the following :—

ဘုရားလောင်းမင်းကြီးအား၊ အလွှန်နှစ်သက် 10
ခြင်းဝီတိဖြစ်တော်မူ၍၊ ထက်ဝယ်ဖွံ့ဖွေနေတော်
မူရာမှ၊ ရန်ခါရန်ခါထကြွတော်မူသဖြင့်၊ မြောက်
လေသာပြတင်းကို၊ ဖွင့်လှစ်ပြီးလှုင်၊ ပြတင်းဝ၌ရ
ပ်လျက်၊ မြောက်ဟိမဝန္တာသို့၊ ရည်လျော်မျှော်ကြ
ညံကာ၊ လက်အုပ်ချီ၍၊ အရှင်ပစ္စေကဗုဒ္ဓာတို့ကိုရှိ
ခိုးလျက်၊ ယခင်ဆိုခဲ့ပြီးသည်၊ အရှင်ပစ္စေကဗုဒ္ဓာ
တို့၏၊ ဂုဏ်ကိုထူတ်ဖော်၍၊ ဥဒါန်းမြွက်ဆိုကြည်
ညှိမြတ်လေး၊ အဝေးကပူဇော်တော်မူခြင်းကိုလ
ည်း၊ ပြုတော်မူ၏။

(*b.*) ကိုယ်နှင့်တံရာဘိုသာကြီကောင်း၏၊ မတံ 5
ရာကိုကြီလျှင်ပျက်စီးခြင်းသို့ရောက်တတ်၏။

(*c.*) ဥစ္စာရှိလျက်မသုံးစွဲရက်သဲ့၊ စိုးရိမ်ကြောင့် 5
ကြရသည်ထက်၊ မရှိခွဲလျှင်သာ၍ကောင်း၏။

(*d*) စကားမစပ်မနေ့တနေ့ကိုမ္ဆေါင်မင်းနှင့်ကျွန်ုပ် 5
ရိုလ်ဖြူရွာသို့သွားရာလမ်းမှုလတ်တွင်တွေ့သော

သူသည်မောင်မင်းနှင့်အမျိုးတော်သည်မဟုတ်လ
ား။

စာအုပ်များကိုပစ်စလက်ခတ်မထားနှင့်၊

2. (*a.*) Give the synonyms in Burmese of the word *to cut*. 5

(*b.*) Explain the force of the verbal affixes ဖွယ်။ ရာ။ 5
မိ။ ဦး။

(*c.*) What is the difference between ပေးသည် and 5
ပေးထားသည်။

3 (*a.*) Write out the following in prose order in Burmese :—

ပညာမျက်စိ၊ မြင်မရှိ၍၊ မသိတရား၊ အယူမှား 10
လျက်၊ စိုးပွါးမမျှော်၊ ကျိုးမပေါ်သား၊ သူတော်မကု
တ်၊ ယုတ်သည်စရိုက်၊ လူသူရိုက်ကို၊ မကြိုက်မချ
စ်၊ ရုန်သူစစ်သို့၊ မနှစ်သက်ဘဲ၊ ဝေးစွာရှဲ၍၊ အမြဲ
ခွာရှင်းဘဲကြည်မင်း။

(*b.*) Explain how the above verses rhyme with each 10
other.

(*c.*) What noun do မသိတရား and အယူမှား 10
လျက် qualify? Point out the objective case governed by the verb ခွာရှင်းဘဲကြည်။

4. Explain the origin of the proverb :—

ပုဏ္ဏားနွားထဖက်သွားရှိ၍၊ နွားတဖက်တော 10
င်းသည်ကို၊ ဆက်မှားလေသည်။

ARMENIAN.

Examiner—MR. T. MALCOLM.

1. Give the meaning of the following words: 10

Մուրճ . բրիչ . ստորոտ . յոխորտ , աղխ , երիր ,
գուճք . աւար . անգծելի , գուշակ . Նախճիր . դժգոհ .
գետ , եղր , Թափուր :

2 Decline— 6

Մուրճ , բրիչ .

3. Conjugate— 4

Եղծեմ

4 Parse— 15

Յորժամ տեսին երկու քանչիւր բանակք զիրեարս ՚ի հեռուստ , վաղվաղակի ճակատ յօրինեալ . յանդիման իղեն միմեանց ՚ի դաշտին . որկոչիւր երևել ։ և փութային աղգայինք զաղգայինս կոտորել :

5. Correct the following sentence 10

Հետ մեռանել արքայկայ ոչ ևս եղ կայսեր Թագաւոր յանհոց ՚ի քաժին անոտ , այլ կամս յոյն . և կայսյց գաղաւանի ապառապետ զօռաց և որաջնորդ մեծամեծ յանհոց եղեալ ՚ի քաժին անդ:

6 Give a short account of the King Tiridates (Տրդատ) in the Armenian language. 10

7 Give the meaning of the following sentences. 10

Խորհուրդ ՚իմէջ առնու

Առանց ընդ բանս ինչ ածելոյ .

Աղճատել զանուն ուրուք .

Ափիբերան առնել .

8 Translate into English— 15

Եւ եղև 'ի վաղիւ անդր 'ի ծագել առաւօտու իբրև ճառագայթք արեգականն հանդէպ զօրաց մերոց սփռեցին . յոսկիապատ զինուց նոցա , և 'ի պղնձապատ վահանացն նշոյլք ցոլացեալ ընդդէմ զօրացն պարսից՝ զահրատ նոցա ահաբեկ առնէին ։ Բայց վտանգ ևս կայր մերոցն . զի արևուն հանդիպակայութիւն խոտորեալ զաչս նոցա ոչ թոյլ տայր հայիլ և տեսանել համարձակ։

Այնինչ ժամէր գրգռութեն մարտի երանելին Ներսէս՝ որէր 'ի բանակին հայոց , ելեալ 'ի կատար լերինն նպատոյ՝ ամբարձ զձեռս իւր յերկինս , և եկաց յաղօթս առ տէր բազկատարած հայցմամբ խնդրելով 'ի նմանէ հայիլ 'ի խաչակիր գրօշակ իւրոյ ժողովրդեանն , և վանել զթշնամիս առաջի երեսաց նոցա ։ Եւ 'ի սկսանիլ սորին յաղօթս՝ սկիզբն եղև և մարտին ։

FRENCH.

Examiner—Rev. Father E. Lafont, SJ., C. I. E.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English.

"La nature, dit Colomb, y est si prodigue que la propriété n'y a pas créé le sentiment de l' avarice ou de la cupidité. Ces hommes paraissent vivre dans un âge d' or, heureux et tranquilles au milieu de Jardins ouverts et sans bornes, qui ne sont ni entourés de fossés ni divisés par des palissades ni defendus par des murs Ils agissent loyalement l'un envers l'autre, sans lois, sans livres, sans Juges Ils regardent comme un méchant homme celui qui prend plaisir en faire mal à un autre Cette horreur des bons contre les méchants paraît être toute leur législation" 20

2 Give the second person plural of the present indicative of *dire* and *contredire*. 5

3. What differences exist between *où* with accent and *ou* without it? 6

4. Give the feminine of *heureux, tranquille, loyal naïf.* 5

5. Give the meanings of the words *équipage, tour, propriété.* 5

6. *Bien qu'il ne cherchât:* what tense is *cherchât* and why? 5

7. Translate into French:

So in our days, no longer under the form of conquests, but under the form of intellectual, commercial and pacific communication between all the continents and all the nations of the world, it is science which becomes the universal conqueror to the profit and glory of all. 15

8. Colomb seul doutait, mais "il aimait trop à croire pour "contredire seul le désre de ses équipages. Bien qu' il ne "cherchât sa terre à lui qu' à l' Ouest, il laissa gouverner au "Sud, pendant toute la nuit." 20

Translate this passage first and then give it for subject, instead of Colomb, any *plural*, such as *Colomb et ses officiers* and alter the *French* text accordingly.

FRENCH.

Examiner—Rev. Father E. Lafont, SJ., C. I. E.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

2nd Paper.

1. Give the plural of: *fils, bal, cheval, genou, arc-en-ciel, ciel, sourd-muet, passe-partout.* 5

2. Give the feminine of: *favori, long, blanc, frais, complet, las, berger, serviteur, persécuteur, prince.* 5

3. What is the gender of: *Aigle, amour, foudre.* 5

4. Give the future tense of: *Aller, venir, savoir;* the present Indicative of: *Boire, faire, mouvoir.* 5

5. Translate into French: Eighty men; eighty-nine trees; seventy-five apples. 5

6. When is the past participle variable, when invariable; give the rules and an example of each. 10

7. Translate:

Your mother sold her garden. I have seen the whole house. We have fewer pears than you. The gentleman who is speaking My shoes are new. Our children are better than yours, they are the best of all. 5

TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

Examiners— COL. H. S. JARRETT.
BABU GAURISANKAR GHOSHAL.
BABU BRAJANATH DE.
BABU KALIPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Translate *into your own* vernacular:

I have been a selfish being all my life, in practice, though not in principle. As a child I was taught what was right; but I was not taught to correct my temper. I was given good principles, but left to follow them in pride and conceit. Unfortunately an only son, for many years an only child, I was spoilt by my parents, who though good themselves (my father particularly all that was benevolent and amiable), allowed, encouraged, almost taught me to be selfish and overbearing—to care for none beyond my own family circle, to think meanly of all the rest of the world, to *wish* at least to think meanly of their sense and worth compared with my own. Such I was, from eight to eight-and-twenty; and such I might have been but for you. What do I not owe you! You taught me a lesson, hard indeed at first, but most advantageous. By you I was properly humbled. I came to you without a doubt of my reception. You showed me how insufficient were all my pretensions to please one who was worthy of being pleased. What will you think of my vanity? 20

(*a.*) My manners must have been in fault, but not intentionally, I assure you. I never meant to deceive you, but my spirits often lead me wrong.

(*b.*) I was obliged to confess one thing which for a time, and not unjustly, offended him. I could not allow myself to conceal that your brother had been in town three months last winter—that I had known it, and purposely kept it from him. He was angry, but he has heartily forgiven me now.

Subject for original composition in the vernacular of the *student.*

The habit of obedience, and its effect in the formation of character. 20

N. B —Great attention must be paid to neatness and clearness of handwriting, which will be taken into consideration in assigning marks.

HISTORY.

Head Examiner—Rev. J. Hector, M. A.

Examiners—Mr. C. A. Andrews.
Mr. J. C. Bose.
Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari.
Babu Debendrabijay Basu.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What were feudal tenures? When were they finally abolished? How were the English people affected by the system after the Norman Invasion? 7

2. State what you know about the following: *The Right of Investiture, The Cabal, The Levellers, Queen Anne's Bounty, Pride's Purge, The Pilgrimage of Grace.* 7

3. Give the reasons for passing a *Statute of Allegiance* in each of the following reigns; *a.* William the Conqueror; *b.* Henry VII.; *c.* James I. 6

4. Give an account of the following treaties, with dates: Wedmore, Dover, Bretigny, Utrecht, Treaties of Paris, Partition Treaties; *b.* What was the *Grand Alliance?* 7

5. Narrate briefly the circumstances which led to the Hundred Years' War; and (*b*) the Civil Wars in the time of Charles I. 6

(*c.*) Why was England drawn into the War of the Austrian Succession?

(*d*) State briefly what you know of the following personages: Stephen Langton, Simon of Montfort, Lord Somers, Edmund Spenser, John Pym, Lord Falkland, Perkin Warbeck, Jack Cade.

6. Describe the character, and briefly sketch the career of the sixth emperor of the Mughal line. 5

7. Give a brief account of the Bahmani kingdom, and name the kingdoms that were formed out of its fragments. What contributed to the downfall of that kingdom? With what Hindoo kingdom had it to struggle? 5

8. State briefly what led to the first and second Maratha wars, and to the wars with Mysore. 5

9. What was the leading principle of Lord Wellesley's policy? Mention the chief events of the rule of Lord Cornwallis. 6

10. What reforms were brought about by Lord W Bentinck? What decisive battles were fought in the plains of Paniput? 6

GEOGRAPHY.

Head Examiner—REV. J. HECTOR, M. A.

Examiners—REV. K. S MACDONALD.
MR. P. MUKERJIE.
BABU GIRIJABHUSHAN MUKERJEA.
BABU KRISHNABIHARI SEN.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Trace the boundaries of Asia; why is the western boundary not so well defined? Give the divisions of Asia as indicated by its physical aspects. Contrast its south-east and south-west portions. What line divides its peoples into two great races? What areas in Asia lie below sea-level? 6

2. Name the principal feudatory States of India. Indicate the political divisions of British territory in India, giving their capitals. What country is included politically though not geographically in British India? What country is included geographically though not politically? (*b.*) Draw an outline of India showing its chief river basins. (*c.*) Trace the course of the Indus, Nerbudda, Godavari, Brahmaputra. 8

3. What is the southernmost point of Asia? Draw a map of the Trans-gangetic Peninsula, naming the British possessions included therein. Mention the open ports on the Chinese coast. 6

4. Describe the central portion of Asia Minor. How is Armenia divided? Where are the following places: Smyrna, Erzeroum, Damascus, Busserah, Bokhara, Astrabad, Herat? 5

5. Name and briefly describe the countries included in the Scandinavian Peninsula. What is the extent of Germany? Describe the natural features of each of its divisions. Trace the course of its two most famous rivers. 6

6. Why are the following towns noted, and where are they situated: Oporto, Granada, Lyons, Lisbon, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Amsterdam, Portsmouth, Bath, Durham, Canterbury, Salamanca? 7

7. How are the tides accounted for, and when are they highest? How is the bore produced? What is the difference at Calcutta between the highest and lowest tides? (*b*) Explain the formation and trace the course of the Gulf Stream. How does it influence climate? 5

8. How are the course and character of a river determined? Refer for illustration to Asia. Account for the regular rise and fall of the Indus and the Mahanuddy. Explain the formation of Deltas. 6

9. Describe the formation of a fresh water lake and a salt water lake. Does a lake of one kind ever change into a lake of the other kind? Give two examples of each kind. 5

10. Distinguish between Monsoons and the other regular winds. On what does the change of the Monsoons depend? How are the anti-monsoons produced? Which of these winds produce rainfall, and in what localities? 6

First Examination in Arts.

1886.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. At what date and under what circumstances is the *Lay of Lake Regillus* supposed by Macaulay to have been produced? What indications of a Greek influence are discernible in it? Give instances of archaic diction in the *Lays*, and quote passages from them which throw light on Macaulay's own political views. Account for the disappearance of the old Roman ballad-poetry, and trace the probable process by which it was transformed into history. 2 2 3 1 2

2. Explain, noticing all allusions:—

(*a.*) "And see," he cried, "the welcome, 1½
Fair guests, that waits you here!
What noble Lucumo comes next
To taste our Roman cheer?"

(*b.*) Those trees in whose dim shadow 1½
The ghastly priest doth reign,
The priest who slew the slayer,
And shall himself be slain.

(*c.*) Right well did such a couch befit 1½
A Consular of Rome.

(*d.*) The furies of thy brother. 1

(*e.*) Safe comes the ship to haven, 1
Through billows and through gales,
If once the great Twin Brethren
Sit shining on the sails.

Describe as far as you can in Macaulay's words the vision seen by Sextus. 3

3 Explain by a clear paraphrase:— 1½

(*a.*) By this the lazy gossips of the port,
Abhorrent of a calculation crost,
Began to chafe as at a personal wrong.

(*b.*) Nor save for pity was it hard to take
The helpless life so wild that it was tame
There in a seaward-gazing mountain-gorge
They built, and thatched with leaves of palm, a hut,
Half hut, half native cavern. So the three,

Set in this Eden of all-plenteousness,
Dwelt with eternal summer, ill-content.

(c.) But evermore 2½
His fancy fled before the lazy wind
Returning, till beneath a clouded moon
He like a lover down thro' all his blood
Drew in the dewy meadowy morning-breath
Of England, blown across her ghostly wall.

Illustrate from any other English poet the ideas contained in the first two lines of (*b.*) and (*c.*) respectively. 2

4. Give the meaning of:—

(*a.*) The Biscay roughly ridging eastward; the summer world; many a fair sea-circle; to save the offence of charitable; withered holt or tilth; a front of timber-crost antiquity; creasy arms. 3½

(*b.*) In what connection do the similes of *The village Girl at the Spring, the Working-bee*, and *the Life-boat*, occur? Show the appropriateness of each. 4½

(*c.*) Contrast the style of the *Lays* with that of *Enoch Arden*, and discuss the suitability of each to the subject matter dealt with. 4

5. (*a.*) Explain, noticing any peculiarities in the construction or use of the words:—

"What sit we then projecting peace and war? 7
War hath determined us, and foil'd with loss
Irreparable; terms of peace yet none
Vouchsaf'd or sought; for what peace will be given
To us enslav'd, but custody severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment
Inflicted? And what peace can we return,
But to our power hostility, and hate,
Untam'd reluctance, and revenge, though slow,
Yet ever plotting how the conqueror least
May reap his conquest, and may least rejoice
In doing what we most in suffering feel?
Nor will occasion want"

(*b.*) Express in simple prose and in *indirect* narration:— 4

"What strength, what art, can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict senteries and stations thick
Of angels watching round? Here he had need
All circumspection, and we no loss
Choice in our suffrage; for, on whom we send,
The weight of all, and our last hope, relies."

6. With what different objects is Satan compared in *Paradise Lost, Book II.*? Enumerate the various employments in which the Evil Angels engage on his departure from Hell. 3 2½

Illustrate by a diagram Milton's conception of the divisions of Infinite Space. What does Milton say in his Preface as to the use of blank verse? Quote his description of *Belial*. 1½ 1½ 2

7. Explain with reference to the context:—

(*a.*) Recumbent at her ease ere long, 1½
And lulled by her own humdrum song,
She left the cares of life behind,
And slept as she would sleep her last.

(*b.*) But well thou play'dst the housewife's part 1½
And all thy threads with magic art
Have wound themselves about this heart,
My Mary!

(*c*) By expectation every day beguiled, 1½
Dupe of *to-morrow* even from a child.

Give the precise meaning of *Debonair, copse, The Colubriad, Calender, ambrosial, puny, uncouth, buxom, outrageous, empyreal.* 2½

8. Write down in your own words the substance of Cowper's *Boadicea.* 6

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—MR. J. MANN, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give the leading thoughts of the Essay on Party-Spirit. 4

2. Give the substance of Helps' description of the perfect man of business Illustrate the remark that "the essential qualities for a man of business are of a moral nature." What does he say of Bacon's writings in connexion with the education of the man of business? 6

3. (A.) Explain the following passages — 11

(*a.*) Hope, an architect above rules, can build, in reverse, a pyramid upon a point.

(*b.*) Contemplation and action ought ever to be united, a conjunction like that of the two highest planets Saturn and Jupiter.

(*c*) It is with advice as with taxation, we can bear very little of either if it comes to us in the direct way.

(*d.*) Our prejudices imprison us, and, like madmen, we take our jailers for a guard of honour.

(*e.*) Imagination, if it be subject to reason, is its "slave of the lamp."

(*f.*) Courts of reason recognise no difference of persons.

(B) Explain the allusions in the following:

(*a*) The ring of Eastern story which reminded the wearer, by its change of colour, of his want of shame.

(*b.*) The Austrian monarchy would not have been restored, if it had fixed its limit of age in military commanders to eighty years.

(*c*) I believe in the virtues of Lord Dundonald's discovery.

4. (a.) "The history of Herodotus is a great prose epic. . . . . We find in it the same unity of design as in Homer's "great epic." (b.) "Herodotus is the representative writer of "a class who stand midway between poetical annalists like "Homer and critical historians like Thucydides." Explain these statements, and set forth clearly the characteristic qualities of Herodotus as a writer of history. State and illustrate the Greek doctrine of Nemesis. 6

5. Explain carefully the following passages: 8

(a.) He added that his own fortune had been that of the foot-pan, thus anticipating the adage of Burns—

The rank is but the guinea-stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

(b.) Shakespeare may have had it in mind, when he makes his Hamlet moralize over Yorick's skull—"Now get you to my "lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to "this favour she must come."

(c.) The repentant sons of these savage children of the night calling themselves English, French, Germans, and so forth, are now endeavouring to atone for their fathers' delinquencies by painfully diving after the relics of lost civilization, and preserving whatever they can find with religious veneration.

(d.) This is the earliest specimen we have of the wisdom which afterwards so often clothed itself in the language of the "Court Fool."

(e.) The Zeus of Phidias, the Aphrodite of Praxiteles, were not moulded by the hand of Faith.

6. (A.) Explain the allusions in the following: 7

(a.) Such is the venerable antiquity of the story of Cinderella.

(b.) In two of the tragedies of Sophocles, the "Œdipus at Colonos" and the "Antigone," are passages plainly adapted from Herodotus.

(c.) The coincidence with the death of our Henry IV. in the Jerusalem Chamber is very curious.

(d.) In this they made as fatal a mistake as Shakespeare's Brutus and Cassius did when they allowed Mark Antony to speak at Cæsar's funeral.

(B.) Explain also: (1) The Marseillaise of republican Athens. (2) the *crême de la crême* of equine aristocracy, (3) Median Vespers, (4) Abaris's arrow, (5) the Rosetta stone, (6) the hero of the meal-bin.

7. Apply to the "Vicar of Wakefield" Mr. Burchell's remark that "the reputation of books is raised, not by their freedom from defects but the greatness of their beauties." Point out some of its defects, and state carefully the features of the story which make up its enduring charm. Indicate its place in the history of the English novel. 5

8. (A.) Explain the following passages: 9

(a.) They kept up the Christmas carol, sent true-love-knots on Valentine morning, ate pancakes on Shrovetide, showed their wit on the first of April, and religiously cracked nuts on Michaelmas Eve.

(*b.*) A suit of mourning has transformed my coquette to a prude, and a new set of ribands has given her younger sister more than natural vivacity.

(*c.*) Instead of finishing George's shirts, we now had them new-modelling their old gauzes, or flourishing upon catgut.

(*d.*) Our honest neighbour's goose and dumplings were fine, and the lamb's-wool, even in the opinion of my wife who was a connoisseur, was excellent.

(B.) Give the meaning of the following: (1) fling a quatre, (2) hot-cockles, (3) the Whistonian controversy, (4) a candidate for Tyburn, (5) the cruelty of Barbara Allen.

9. Name the authors and indicate the character of the following works: Leviathan; The Tale of a Tub; The Fable of the Bees; Noctes Ambrosianæ; Adonais; Hyperion. 4

10. Choose *one* of the following subjects for an original composition: 15

(*a.*) Travel as a part of education.

(*b.*) The function of the newspaper.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA AND PLANE GEOMETRY.

Examiner—MR. M. MOWAT, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. The income of a company would justify a dividend of 4 per cent. if there were no preference shares. But as Rs 2,000,000 of the stock consists of such shares which are guaranteed 5 per cent per annum, the dividend for the ordinary shares is 3½ per cent. Find the whole stock. 4

2. Express— 4

$$\frac{m\,(m-1)\,(m-2)\,(m-3)}{n\,(n-1)\,(n-2)\,(n-3)}$$

as a fraction with a rational denominator when

$$m = \sqrt{-3} + 1,\ n = \sqrt{-2} + 1.$$

Find the value of—

$$x^4 + 4x^{3n} + 6x^2 + 4x + 9 \text{ when } x = \sqrt{-2} - 1.$$

3. Solve the equations:— 8

(1.) $3x + 2\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 6} = x^2 + 6.$

(2.) $\begin{cases} x^2 + xy = (a-b)^2. \\ xy + y^2 = 4ab. \end{cases}$

(3). $\left.\begin{cases} x^5 - y^5 = 31 \\ xy = 2. \end{cases}\right\}$ Find five values of x only.

4 The roots of $x^2 - px + q$ are α, β; form the equation whose roots are $\frac{2}{\alpha}, \frac{2}{\beta}$ and prove 5

$$(1.)\ p = \alpha + \beta. \quad (2.)\ \frac{1}{\alpha^3} + \frac{1}{\beta^3} = \frac{p^3}{q^3} - \frac{3p}{q^2}$$

5. Find the nth term in each of the following series, and the sum of (2) to infinity. 5

$$(1.)\ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n+1}{n} + \frac{2n+1}{n} + \&c.$$

$$(2.)\ \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} + \&c.$$

$$(3)\ 4 + 4\frac{2}{7} + 4\frac{8}{13} + 5 + \&c.$$

6. Find by multiplication or otherwise the cube of 4

$$1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1.4}{3.6}x^2 + \frac{1.4.7}{3.6.9}x^3 + \&c.$$

as far as x^3 in its simplest form, and then show by the Binomial theorem that the $(n+1)^{\text{th}}$ term is

$$\frac{1.4.7 \ldots\ldots (3n-2)}{3.6.9 \ldots\ldots 3n} . x^n.$$

7. Find $\frac{1}{7}$ correct to two places of decimals. 3

8. Prove that the sum of the squares on two sides of a triangle is double the sum of the squares on half the base, and on the line joining the vertex to the middle point of the base Hence prove that the sum of the squares on the sides of a parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares on the diagonals. 5

9. Prove that if straight lines are drawn bisecting two angles of a regular polygon, the point in which the bisectors intersect is equidistant from all the vertices of the polygon and from all the sides. Prove that the angle of a regular polygon inscribed in a circle is equal to that of a regular polygon of the same number of sides described about it. 4

10. Define equality of ratios, and prove that ratios that are equal to the same ratio are equal to one another. 4

11. Prove that the areas of similar rectilineal figures are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. Hence shew that the area of a regular hexagon described about a circle has to that of the regular hexagon inscribed in it a ratio equal to 4 to 3. 7

12. ABCD is a parallelogram, P any point within it; prove that the difference of the areas of the triangles APD and APB is equal to the area of the triangle APC. 6

CONIC SECTIONS, TRIGONOMETRY, AND LOGARITHMS.

Examiner—MR. J. H. GILLILAND, B. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. In the parabola the subtangent (NT) of any point P is twice the abscissa (NA). 5

From the focus (F) of a parabola, FY is drawn perpendicular to the tangent at P. Show that 2FY = PG, where the normal at P meets the axis in G.

2. Prove that a diameter of a parabola bisects all chords parallel to the tangent at its extremity. 7

The diameter PV meets the directrix in T, and meets QFQ′ the focal chord parallel to the tangent at P, in V. Show that

$$PT = PV = \frac{1}{2} QV.$$

3. The tangents to an ellipse from an external point P make equal angles with the focal distances of P and subtend equal angles at either focus. 7

From any point P on an ellipse tangents are drawn to an inner ellipse having the same foci. Show that these tangents are equally inclined to the tangent at P to the outer ellipse.

4. The tangent and normal to an ellipse at the point P meet the minor axis in t and g respectively and PN, Pn are drawn from P perpendicular to the major and minor axes. Show that 7

(i) $Cn \cdot Ct = CB^2$,

and (ii) the ratio $Pg : PG$ = constant,

where the normal meets the major axis in G.

5. If the ordinate (to the diameter CP) and the tangent at the point Q on an ellipse meet the diameter in V, T respectively, prove that $CV \cdot CT = CP^2$. 4

6. Prove the identities; 7

(i) $2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} = \sin \frac{A+B}{2} - \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$,

(ii) $\cot \phi - 2 \cot 2\phi = \tan \phi$,

(iii) $\frac{1 - \tan^2 (45° - x)}{1 + \tan^2 (45° - x)} = \sin 2x$;

7. Define $\tan^{-1} a$. Prove that 5

$$\tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \frac{x-y}{1+xy}.$$

Show that

$$\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-7}{25}\right) = 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}.$$

8. In any triangle ABC prove that— 6

$$\text{I.} \ldots \text{Cos}\ \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}.$$

$$\text{II.} \ldots \text{Tan}\ A = \frac{a \sin C}{b - a \cos C}.$$

$$\text{III.} \ldots 1 - \tan\frac{A}{2} \cdot \tan\frac{B}{2} = \frac{2c}{a+b+c}.$$

9 The sides of a triangle ABC are $a = 43$, $b = 50$, $c = 57$. 7
Find the angle B, given

$$\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$$
$$\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$$
$$\text{L tan } 28^\circ\ 59' = 9 \cdot 7434540$$
$$\text{L tan } 29^\circ = 9 \cdot 7437520$$

Give an illustration of the Theory of Proportional Parts from this example

10. Find an expression for the radius (r) of the inscribed circle of a triangle ABC. 6

Find the sides of a triangle ABC, given $a : b : c = 3 : 4 : 5$. and area of ABC = 24 square feet.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—MR. C. W. R. TEPPER, B. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate.—

(1.) De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum, 30
Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta noverca,
Bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et hædos.
Verum id quod multo tute ipse fatebere majus
Insanire libet quoniam tibi pocula ponam
Fagina, cælatum divini opus Alcimedontis:
Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
Diffusos hederâ vestit pallente corymbos.
In medio duo signa Conon et—quis fuit alter—
Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem
Tempora, quæ messor, quæ curvus arator haberet?
Necdum illis labra admovi sed condita servo.

(2.) Namque canebat uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque animæque marisque fuissent
Et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis
Omnia et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis.
Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto
Cœperit et rerum paulatim sumere formas.
Jamque novum terræ stupeant lucescere solem
Altius, atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres,
Incipiant silvæ cum primum surgere, cumque
Rara per ignaros errent animalia montes.

Comment on ignaros.

(3.) Est in secessu longo locus; insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos;
Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes geminique minantur
In cœlum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Æquora tuta silent; tum silvis scæna coruscis
Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrâ.
Fronte sub adversâ scopulis pendentibus antrum,
Intus aquæ dulces vivoque sedilia saxo
Nympharum domus, hic fessas non vincula naves
Ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morsu.

(4.) Coram, quem quæritis, adsum
Troïus Æneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
O sola infandos Trojæ miserata labores,
Quæ nos reliquias Danaum, terræque marisque
Omnibus exhaustos jam casibus, omnium egenos
Urbe domo socias, grates persolvere dignas
Non opis est nostræ, Dido, nec quicquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniæ, magnum quæ sparsâ per orbem.

2. Translate, with notes on the construction:—

(1.) Pastorem, Tityre, pingues 9
Pascere oportet oves, deductum dicere carmen.
(2.) Sed tu desine plura puer: successimus antro.
(3.) Quam Juno fertur terram magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo.
(4.) Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ.
(5.) Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.
(6.) Urbem, quam statuo vestra est.

3. What are the allusions in

(1) Teque adeo decus hoc ævi, te consule inibit. 7½
(2) Alter erit tum Tiphys.
(3.) Ascræo seni.
(4) Agenoris urbem.
(5) Rhesi tentoria.

4 Where were Mantua, Hybla, Mycenæ, Alba Longa, Agrippe? for what are they famous? 5

5. Give some account of Pygmalion, Acestes, Teucer, Ilione, Harpalyce, Antenor, Linus. 3½

6. Translate into English:—

Hoc, quodcunque vides, hospes qua maxima Roma est 5
Ante Phrygem Æneam collis et herba fuit.
Atque ubi navali stant sacra palatia Phœbo
Evandri profugæ procubuere boves.
Fictilibus crevere deis hæc aurea templa
Nec fuit opprobrio facta sine arte casa.
Tarpeiusque pater nudâ de rupe tonabat
Et Tiberis nostris advena bubus erat.
Quo gradibus domus ista Remi se sustulit olim
Unus erat fratrum maxima regna focus.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. W. R. Macdonald, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate:—

(*a.*) Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias atque ab eis artibus, quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiæ nam ibi natus est *loco* nobili celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis affluenti celeriter antecellere omnibus ingeni gloria *condidicit*. . . . . Hac tanta celebritate famæ cum esset jam absentibus notus Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas alter cum res gestas, tum etiam studium atque auris adhibere posset. Statim Luculli cum prætextatus etiam tum Archias esset eum domum suam receperunt. 11

(*b.*) Quare conservate, judices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate, ingenio autem tanto, quantum id convenit existimari quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitum esse videatis, causa vero ejus modi, quæ beneficio legis, auctoritate municipi, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur.

(*c.*) Quid? Cum ceteri non modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas *inrepserint*, hic, qui no utitur quidem *illis* in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, ejicietur? Census nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quæstore fuisse in Asia, primis, Julio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam.

(1.) Parse the italicised words:
Comment on, *hac tanta, auris, prætextatus, causa ejus modi.*

(2.) Explain the allusions in (*b*). What was the Lex Papia?

(3.) Give briefly an account of Archias.

2. (*a.*) Annotate the following: 10

(1.) hæc novi judicii nova forma.

(2.) reliquit annum suum.

(3.) cur igitur eos manu misit.

(4.) divisa sententia est.

(5.) itaque illud Cassianum, *cui bono fuerit*, in his personis valeat.

(6.) reus enim Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius quoad vixit.

(*b.*) Distinguish between the terms *lex, jus, fas, rogatio, privilegium*: give the technical meaning of ambitus, sodalitium, judices, quæstio, colonia, municipium, contio.

3. Translate :— 13

(*a*.) Et adspexit me illis quidem oculis, quibus tum solebat quum omnibus omnia minabatur : *movet me quippe lumen curiæ* Quid ? tu me tibi iratum, Sexte, putas, cujus tu inimicissimum multo crudelius etiam punitus es quam erat humanitatis meæ postulare ? Tu P. Clodii cruentum cadaver ejecisti domo, tu in publicum abiecisti, *tu spoliotum imaginibus exequiis* pompa laudatione, infelicissimis lignis *semiustilatum*, nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. Qua re etsi nefarie fecisti, tamen, quoniam in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, laudare non possum, irasci certe non debeo.

(*b*.) Quid ? quæ postea sunt in eum congesta, quæ quemvis etiam mediocrium delictorum conscientia perculissent, ut sustinuit—immo vero ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit—quæ neque maximo animo nocens, neque innocens nisi fortissimus vir neglegere potuisset. Nullum in urbe vicum, nullum angiportum esse dicebant, in quo non Miloni conducta esset domus ; plena omnia *malleolorum* ad urbis incendia comparatorum.

(*c*.) Confiteretur si fecisset, et magno animo et libenter, se fecisse libertatis omnium causa quod esset ei non confitendum modo verum etiam prædicandum Etenim si id non negat ex quo nihil petit nisi ut ignoscatur, dubitaret id fateri ex quo etiam præmia laudis essent petenda ? nisi vero gratius putat esse vobis, sui se capitis quam vestri defensorem fuisse ; quum præsertim in ea confessione, si grati esse velletis, honores adsequeretur amplissimos.

(1.) Write explanatory notes on the words and phrases in italics.

(2.) Parse *præmia laudis essent petenda*. Give instances of the various uses of the participle in *dus*. Distinguish carefully between the uses of the Latin imperfect and perfect subjunctive

(3.) Give the derivation of :—*auspicia, sollicita, contio, bellum, usurpare, sollemnis*

4. What arguments does Cicero use to secure the acquittal of Milo ? Answer fully. 5

5. Translate :—

Nemo unquam mihi, Scipio, persuadebit aut multos præstantes viros quos enumerare non est necesse, tanta esse conatos, quæ ad posteritatis memoriam pertinerent, nisi animo cernerent, posteritatem ad se pertinere. An censes (ut de me ipso aliquid more senum glorier) me tantos labores diurnos nocturnosque domi militiæque susceturum fuisse, si iisdem finibus gloriam meam, quibus vitam essem terminaturus ? Nonne melius multo fuisset, otiosam ætatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere ? 7

6. Translate into Latin :—

(1.) During the Peloponnesian war, a Spartan was sent to Tissaphernes, the Persian satrap, to endeavour to prevail on him to prefer the alliance of the Lacedæmonians to that of the Athenians He expressed himself in the fewest possible words ; and on hearing the eloquence of the Athenian ambassadors, he 14

drew two lines, the one straight and the other crooked, and said to the satrap, "Choose"

(2) Scipio, having landed his troops in Africa, gave them some days' rest, and then marched towards the city of Utica.

SANSKRIT POETRY.

Examiner—PANDIT RÁMGATI NYÁYARATNA.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain *fully*, in *Sanskrit*, the following stanzas:— 11

(a) एषा त्वया पेशलमध्ययाऽपि
घटाम्बुसंवर्द्धितबालचूता ।
आनन्दयत्युन्मुखकृष्णसारा
दृष्टा चिरात् पञ्चवटी मनोमे ॥

(b) हविर्भुजामेधवतां चतुर्णां
मध्ये ललाटन्तपसप्तसप्तिः ।
असौ तपस्यत्यपरस्तपस्वी
नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दान्तः ॥

(c) न चावदद्भर्त्तुरवर्णमार्य्या
निराकरिष्णोर्वृजिनादृतेऽपि ।
आत्मानमेव स्थिरदुःखभाजं
पुनः-पुनर्दुष्कृतिनं निनिन्द ॥

(d) स विभुर्विबुधांशेषु प्रतिपन्नात्ममूर्त्तिषु ।
त्रिदशीभूतपौराणां स्वर्गान्तरमकल्पयत् ॥

2 अथ तस्य विशाम्पत्युरन्ते काम्यस्य कर्म्मणः ।
पुरुषः प्रबभूवाग्नेः विस्मयेन सहर्त्विजाम् ॥

(a) What is the antecedent of तस्य? 1

(b) Give the meanings of विशांपत्यु, काम्यस्य and कर्म्मणः here? What is the force of the epithet काम्यस्य? 4

(c) Parse अग्नेः and show the meanings of the विभक्ति in अग्नेः. 3

(d) What are the nominative forms, singular, of विशां and ऋत्विजां? 3

3. उन्मुखः सपदि लक्ष्मणाग्रजो
बाणमाश्रयमुखात् समुद्धरन् ।
रक्षसां बलमपश्यदम्बरे
गृध्रपक्षपवनेरितध्वजम् ॥

(*a*) What are the meaning and force of the last line? 3
(*b*) Explain the *samásas* in the stanza. 3

(*c*) Give the feminine forms of उन्मुखः, लक्ष्मणाग्रजः and समुद्धरन्. 3

(*d*) Decline the base of रक्षसां in the nominative and instrumental cases. 2

4. रक्षसा मृगरूपेण वञ्चयित्वा स राघवौ ।
जहार सीतां पक्षीन्द्रप्रयासक्षणविघ्नितः ॥

(*a*) Explain, in *Sanskrit*, the allusions in the stanza. 4
(*b*) Convert it into the passive form. 3

(*c*) What change will be necessary in वञ्चयित्वा if the particle प्र be prefixed to the root वञ्चि. 1

(*d*) Conjugate the root of जहार in लट् or की, and लुङ् or टी, in the third person singular, passive voice.

(*e*) Write a grammatical note on पक्षीन्द्रप्रयासक्षणविघ्नितः. 2

5. Translate the following into *Sanskrit* :—

(*a*) True friendship, like gold in the fire, loses nothing good by being tried. 15
(*b*) Nothing betrays greater meanness and ignorance than disrespect to the aged.
(*c*) Those who amuse themselves with imaginary prospects, may expect disappointment.
(*d*) If we wish our affairs to be conducted properly, we must attend to them ourselves, and not by proxy.
(*e*) As we know not what evils may befall ourselves, it is very unbecoming to mock others.

SANSKRIT PROSE.

Examiner—BABU HARAPRASÁD SASTRÍ, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. इहागता वा राजभिरभिधीयमाना न पराचीनतामाचरेत् ।
पितृपक्षपातौ खल्वाप्यः ।

सत्त्ववतामाद्यगणीः सर्व्वातिशय्याश्रयः क्व भवान् क्व वैक्लव्यम्।
चित्तिरियं नवेति लक्षणाख्यातचक्रवर्त्तिपदस्य पुनरुक्तमिव.

(*a*) Explain in English. 7

(*b*) Derive the word पराचीनता in the first passage. 1

(*c*) Give the root of the word अभिधीयमानो in the same passage. What is the meaning of the root? What change has the meaning of the root undergone by the addition of the prefix अभि? 2

(*d*) Why is क्व used twice in the second passage? 1

(*e*) Why is the word सत्त्ववतां put in the षष्ठी विभक्तिः? 1

(*f*) Conjugate the root from which the word अतिशय is derived in लङ् and लिट् in the third person. 3

2. केचिद्धौतकाषायाः कापिलं मतम् अधिजगिरे गिरिषु।
क्व पुनः प्राप्नुयाम तादृशान् महापुरुषनिर्म्माणपरमाणून् परमेष्ठी।
प्रजाः परिरक्ष्यमाणमिति दोर्भ्यां दोर्दण्डार्गलितदिङ्मुखस्यानवाद् इव।
निगडक्षतानाद्यापल्लजातमिति नूननतरवयसि निगडक्षोदेन्द्रियस्य निरवकाशैव मे वाणी।

(*a*) Explain in English. 6

(*b*) Turn the first passage into the passive voice. 2

(*c*) Derive the words तादृश, निर्म्माण, प्रजा, and काषाय. 3

(*d*) What is the meaning of the word प्रजा in the third passage? What other meaning does it bear? 2

(*e*) Give the Sanskrit equivalent of निरवकाशैव. 1

3. Give the purport of the following in your own words in Sanskrit: 3

अभिनन्दति हि लोकान्तरापि कुलीनता देशकालानुरूपम्।

4. Translate into English:— 10

अपिच जीवन्नोम् अपि मां नरपतिसरस्तावधीरणमलीपातकिनौ न स्पृक्ष्यति पुत्र! पुन्नराज्यसुखानि।
अतिक्षोभलः पतिक्षोभ्यकुलाद्वयक्षेत्रेभ्यनादक्षादनक्षः।
तथाहि लोलायमानसकलकुलाचलचक्रवाला पत्यासार्द्धं गन्तुका मेव प्रथममपलत् धरित्री।
अन्यस्मिन्नपि तावत् स्वामिनि दुर्लभीभवति भवन्त्यसवो म्रियमाणा

ह्रीहेतवो लोके किमुतामृतमयेऽनुजीविनां निर्व्याजबान्धवेऽवन्ध्य प्रसादेसुगृहीतनाम्नि तावे ।

कज्जलमय इव बहुदिवससमुपचितबहलमलपटलमलिनिततनु-रभिमुखमाजगाम शिखिपिच्छलाञ्छनो नग्नाटकः ।

5. हृदयेन पितृस्नेहाहितमदिम्ना च तत्तदुपेक्षमाणः तुरङ्गमस्कन्धबद्ध-लक्ष्यं चक्षुरविचलं दधानः समवसितहसितसङ्कथस्तूष्णीम्भूतेन भूपाललोकेनानुगम्यमानो बहुयोजनसंपिण्डितमध्वानम् एकेन एवाह्ना समलङ्घयत् ।

(*a*) Give in your own words, in Sanskrit, the meanings of the expressions underlined in the preceding passage 4

(*b*) Why is the word अह्ना put in the तृतीया विभक्ति 1

6. (*a*) Explain the allusions in the following :— 5

एवंविधेन पित्रा ते भरतभगीरथनाभागनिभेन नरेन्द्रवृन्दारकेण गृहीतः पाणिः ।

न च शक्नोमि दग्धस्य भर्त्तुरार्य्यपुत्रविरहिता रतिरिव निरर्थकान् प्रलापान् कर्त्तुम् ।

(*b*) Who is the speaker of these passages, and to whom are they addressed ? 1

7. Construct three simple sentences in Sanskrit, using in the first a word in भावे सप्तमी, in the second a word in यवर्थं or ल्यब्लोपे पञ्चमी, and in the third any one of the following words : —न्तरेण, आरात् and प्रति 7

ARABIC.

Examiner—COL. H. S. JARRETT.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1 Translate into English :— 12½

واستشعر الحلم فى كل الامور ولا • تبدر ببادرة الا الى رحل

و ان بليت بشخص لا خلاق له • فكن كانك لم تسمع ولم يقل

ولا تمار سفيها فى محاورة • ولا حليم لكي تنجو من الزلل

ثم المزاح فدعه ما استطعت ولا • تكن عبوسا ودار الناس عن كمل

ولا يغـــرك من تبدو بشاشته * منه اليك فان السم في العسل
و ان اردت نجاحا او بلوغ منى * فاكتم امورك وعن خانك منتعل
و ابكر بكور غراب في شدا نمر * في باس ليث كمي في دهائعل
بجود حاتم في اقدام عنترة * في حلم احنف في علم الامام على
وهن وعزوبا عد واقترب وابل * والخل وجدوانتقم واصفح وصل وصل
بالعلو ولا جهل ولا صرف * ولا توان ولاسخط ولا مدل
وكن اشد من الصخر الاصم لدى الباسا * و اسير في الآفاق مثل
حلو المذاقة مرا لينا شرسا * صعبا ذلولا عظيم المكر والحيل
مهذبا لوذعيا طيبا فكهـــا * غشمشما غير هياب ولا وكل
صافي الود الملمن اصفى مودة * حقا واحقد للاعداء من جمل
لا يطمئن الى مافيه منقصة * عليه الا الامرما علـــى دخل
ولا يقيم بارض طاب مسكنها * حتى يقد اديم السهل والجبل
ولا بصيخ الى داع الى طمع * ولا ينيخ بقاع نازح العلـــل

2. Point the words لا خلاق له and give their meaning. 12½
Account for the case-ending of خلاق.

(a.) Parse تمار, place its diacritical points fully and show if the suppression of any occurs and why.

(b.) Write out the verses that are underlined with their diacritial points.

(c.) Give the third person singular perfect (ماضي) of all the verbs in the line beginning—وهن وعز and the imperative *feminine*.

(d.) Scan the line لايطمئن to its close in دخل. Is there any peculiarity to be noted in the reading of the words لا صرما and does this affect the scansion? How do you name the metre?

(e.) Explain the lines ending in جمل and علل.

3 Translate into English— 10

لا يجزع الحر من المصائب * كـــلاه ولا يخضع للذ- وائب
فالحر للعب الذليل يحمل * و الصبر عند النائبات اجمل
لكـــل شيء مدة و تنقضـ * ـي وما غلب الايام الا من رضي

قد صدق القائل فى الكلام • ليس النهى بعظم العظـــام
لا خير في جسامة الجسام • بل هي في العقول و الافهام
فالخيـــل للحـــرب وللجمال • و الابل للمحل و للـــرحال
لا تحتقـــر قط صغيرا محتقر • فربمـــا اسالت النفس الابر
لا تحرج الخصم ففي احراجه • جميع مانكره من لجاجه
الا تطلب الغائب باللجاج • و كن اذا كويت ذا انضاج
فعاجز من ترك الموجودا • طماعة و طالب المفقودا
و فتش الامور عن اسرارها • كم نكبة جاء تك من اظهارها
لزمت للجهل قبح الظاهر • و مانظرت حسن السرائر
ليس يصير البدر فى سناه • ان الضرير قط لايراه
كم حكمة ضجت بها محافل • مليحة و انت عنها غافل

4. Write out the lines beginning لاتحتقر and ending ذا انضاج 10
—in prose order changing the construction as far as you can from the imperative to the passive form and pointing the words.

(*a*). What conjugation is يضير ? What other of its conjugations (باب) are in use ?

(*b*). Derive نوائب and نائبات. How are these two plurals named in Arabic ?

(*c*). Write out the perfect tense active of كويت.

5. Translate into Arabic—*pointing the words.* 15
An accurate knowledge of the customs and manners of a nation, depends principally upon an acquaintance with its colloquial languages ; and in no country, perhaps, is this knowledge more essential or a more desirable object of attainment than in Hindustan, the inhabitants of which differ so widely in religion, laws, customs and prejudices. When the conquerors and rulers of a country are unacquainted with the current speech of their subjects, the natural consequences must inevitably be, injustice on the one part, and disaffection on the other.

N. B.—Neat writing is required and diacritical points must be placed in all written Arabic.

ARABIC.

Examiner—Col H. S. Jarrett.

The numbers in the margin indicate full marks.

القوى صنف من الملائكة خلقها الله تعالى لتدبير الابدان 7½
وقوام منافع اعضائها من الافعال والادراكات فتشبه افعالها افعال
صناع البلاد و سكانها فان حال البدن مع الروح و هذه القوي
تشبه مدينة عامرة بالآتها مانوسة بسكانها مفتوحة الاسواق مسلوكة
لطرقات مشتغلة الصناع • و حاله عند النوم و هدو الحواس
و سكون الحركات يشبه حال المدينة بالليل اذا علقت ابو ابها
و طعطلت صناعها و نام اهلها و منهم من قال ان البدن كبيت
منقش بنقوش غريبة و صور عجيبة و الوان مختلفة والقوي تلك
النقوش و الصور و النقش كالسوراج الذي يدار في اطراف البيت
و بسبب وصول ضوئه الى اجزاء البيت يري في سقفه و حيطانه
وفرشه عجائب تبهر فيها بل في كل زاوية من زواياها مثل الحس
و العقل و الفهم والقوي الظاهرة والباطنة و الجمال وغيرها فاذا
فارق النفس بطلت هذه المعاني كلها كما ان البيت عند انطفاء
السراج لايرى لتلك الصور و النقوش اثر و عجائب القوى خارجة
عن الفهم لكن احببت ان اذكر بعض ما ادركه اذكياء النفوس
من الحكماء من العجائب المودوعة في الدواع الاربعة من القوي •

1. Translate the above passage into English.
2. Point accurately the following words of the extract : 7½

القوي - فتشبه - صناع البلاد - الصور - تبهر - سراج - يدار - هذ والحواس

(*a*) What part of speech is تعالي ? Show its verbal form and its original and derivative meanings. What does إلى أى شى أتعالى mean ?

(*b*) What is the difference between the همزة الوصل and the همزة القطع ?

(*c.*) From what conjugations (ب) of their verbs are the following participles formed? Describe the process.

مفتوحة - مانوسة - مشغلة - محتلفة - مسلوكة - مردوعة

(*d.*) Give the singulars of صورَ - ملائكة - قوي - حيتان.

3. Translate into English—

فلما سمع الطبيب هذا السباب * التهب غضبا وقال في الجواب 10
اخسأ ايها المنجم الجاهل * ولتبك على عقلك الثواكل * الم
تدر انك اكذب الناس * و الحداس الذي يوسوس في صدور الناس *
و انك ابين كذبا من الفجر الاول * واغلظ حسا من عين الاحول *
و اخلف في الوعد من عرقوب * واشهر بالكذب من اولاد يعقوب *
و اخس طبعا من ضبع و صبه * واقص قدرا من قيراط و حبة *
و كفى بك دما خبر كذب المنجمون و رب الكعبه * وما اشبهك
بمسيلمة الكذاب * وما اكثر غلطك في الحساب خطأك اكثر من
صوابك * و انك اجل من ثوابك * تتقرب باكاديب الاحكام
النجومية رجما بالغيب الى الامراء و السلاطين * و قد فسر
الشياطين بالمنجمين بالرواية المعتبرة عن بعض الفضلاء
الاساطين * في قوله تعالى ولقد زينا السماء الدنيا بمصابيح
و جعلناها رجوما للشياطين * وهب ان علم التحكيم * معجزة
باصرة لنبي كريم الا انه لايحصل كثيرة * و لاينتج يسيرة *
فالموجود منه غير نافع * والنافع غير موجود بلا مدافع *
و صاحبه لاينفك عن افلاس و ادبار * لما يلزمه من تعمد
الكذب في الاخبار * فتعسا لزيجك و رصدك * و بعد العددك
و عددك واقا لحسبانك و حسابك * و نعسا لتقويمك
و اسطرلابك *

(*a.*) Parse اخسا Is the expression classical? If so give 15
your authority.

(*b.* May the verb in لتبك be used with a preposition governing the object?

(*c.*) What are the references to عوقوب and اولاد يعقوب ?

(*d.*) Who was مسيلمه الكذاب ? Relate the manner of his death and give its date.

(*e.*) In the expression جما بالغيب what is the English equivalent of غيب ? In the Koran you have لا رجعنك, what does it signify ? Translate literally the sentence in which بالغيب رجعا occurs. Compare it with رجوعا الشياطين.

(*f.*) Point the word هب in علم وهب ان Parse it. Inflect it through the rest of its persons in the same tense.

(*g.*) Derive تفا in the last line. What part of speech is it ?

(*h.*) Is the word اسطرلاب pure Arabic ? What is its origin ? Give the English synonym and its meaning.

4. Translate into English—

فتعسا لجالينوسك و سقراطك و تبا لا سفلينوسك و بقراطك • 5
و افا تصخيصك و تدبيرك

State what you know of the individuals mentioned and be careful in the accurate rendering of the names.

5. Translate into Arabic. Give all vowel-points.

Susa is rendered remarkable by the immensity of wealth 15
hoarded up in it by the Persian kings and which fell into the hands of Alexander, when, twenty days after taking Babylon, he took possession of that city. This wealth was the produce of the exactions imposed for several centuries upon the common people from whose sweat and poverty immense revenues were raised. The Persian monarchs fancied they had amassed them for their children but in one hour they fell into the hands of a foreign king who was able to make use of them, for Alexander applied them to no other purpose than the rewarding of courage and merit.

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAIR, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :— 6

• بهار آمد كه از گلبن همي بانگ هزار آيد
• بهر ساعت خروش مرغ زار از مرغزار آيد
• تو گوئي ارغنون بستند بر هر شاخ و هر برگي •

* ز نس بانگ قدرو و صلصل و دراج و سار آید *
* بجوشد معزجان چون بوی گل از بوستان خیزد *
* بپرد مرغ دل چون بانگ مرغ از شاخسار آید *
* خروش عندلیب و صوت سار و دالهٔ قمری *
* گهی از گل گهی از سروبن گاه از چنار آید *
* توگفتی ساحت دستان بهشت عدن را ماند *
* ز نس غلمان و حور آنجا قطار اندر قطار آید *
* یکی بر کف نهد لاله که ترکیب قدح دارد *
* یکی بر گل کند تحسین که زو بوی نگار آید *
یکی با دلبر سادهٔ بصحن بوستان گردد *
* یکی با ساغر دادهٔ بطرف جویبار آید *

2. (*a*) Explain the derivation and the formation of the words شاخسار — دلبر — حور and جویبار. 3

(*b*) Scan the first بیت, and name the metre. 4

(*c*) Show, by writing with the vowel-points, how you read the word بپرد, and mention five words more having the same peculiarity in pronunciation 2

3. Explain and show by examples the various meanings that the particles فرا — بر or فرو and فرود or فرود produce when prefixed to verbs. 3

4. Elucidate the following lines, explaining the allusions —

(*a*) 3 باز موسی را نگر زاغاز عهد * دایه فرعونش شد وتابوت مهد
عنکبوتی را نه حکمت دام داد * صدر عالم را درو ارام داد

(*b*) 2 شرح این نی زدید مردم بپرس * از قل اللـه ثم ذرهم پرس

(*c*) 4 * شکل مجسطي تمام کشیدهٔ اندر بصر *
* جداول زیچهـا نگاشتـه در نظـر *
* نسبت قطر و محیط صورت قوس و وتر *
* زاویه و جیب و ظل جملـه دداند ز بر *
* وین همه ناعلم او یکبست از صد هزار *

5. Translate into Persian :— 10

The Nizan was discharged from the office of the viceroy of the Deccan to make room for Husain Ali, one of the Syuds, who was sent thither to remove him from the court. Instructions were, at the same time, given to Daood Khan to offer him the most strenuous but covert opposition, and the reversion of the appointment was held out to him as the reward of success. But Daood Khan was too daring and impetuous for any subterfuge, and he determined to bring the dispute to an immediate issue. He accordingly met Husain Ali with his own veteran force, and attacked him with such fury as to scatter his forces like a flock of sheep. But in the moment of victory a cannon-ball struck him dead, and the fortune of the day was changed.

6. Translate into English, and explain clearly in Urdu, Persian, or English, the following lines :—

3 (a) اسم ذات اولا همین ها نود * لام تعریف و اختصاص فزود
چون شد اشباع کردهٔ فتحهٔ لام * دا الف شد حروف آسم تمام

2 (b) کنی انچه دا نامهٔ در معارک * کنی انچه دا خامهٔ در محارب
نه ترکان توران کنند از عوالی * نه گردان ایران کنند ازقوانص

6 (c) * ای بلیس خلق سوز فتنه جو *
* ترچیم بیدار کردی راست گو *
* زانکه حجت بر نیاید دا منی *
* هین غرض را در میان نه ی فنی *
* گفت هر مردی که باشد بد گمان *
* نشنود او راست را دا صد گمان *
* هر درونی کو خیـــال اندیش شـد *
* چو دلیل ارای خیالش بیش شد *
* چو سخن در وی رود علت شود *
* تیغ غازی دزد را الت شود *

4 (d) * گفت قاضی خبز زین زندان برو *
* سوی خانه مرده ریگ خویش شو *
* گفت خان ومان من احسان تست *
* همچو کافر جنتم زندان تست *

* گو ز زندانم برانی تو . بود *
* خود بمیرم من ز درویشی و کد *

7. (*a*) What peculiarity is there in the pronunciation of چو (in چو دلیل اری), and in the construction of سوی خانه مرده ریك? Explain this, and state in whose writings these peculi- arities are mostly found. 2

(*b*) Explain and name the forms عوالي - چیم - غازي - اختصاص - and منظر, writing them with the vowel-points. 2

8. Give particulars of the life of Maulana Jaláluddín Rúmí. 3

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABUL KHAÎR, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English, as literally as you can :— 7

خجسته رای زبان بر کشاد که ای شهریار کامگار اینها گروهی اندبسیار منفعت و اندك مضرت بحکم نظافت و لطافت که لازم ذات ایشانست شرف الهام الهي که نکتهٔ - و اوحی ربك الی النحل - بیان ان میکند دریافته اند و بفیض عنایت پادشاهی فرمان - ان اتخذي من الجبال بیوتا - را کمر امتثال بر میان جان بسته - ایشان را پادشاهي ست که او را یعسوب خوانند بجثهٔ ازینها بزگترست و مجموع ایشان بشکوه و مهابت او سر بر خط متابعت نهاده اند - و او بر تخت مربع که از موم ترتیب یافته قرار گرفته است - و وزیر و حاجب و دربان و پاسبان و چاوش و نائب بر کار کرده -

2. (*a*) What is the force of the را before کمر امتثال? In what other meanings is this particle used? State with examples. 2

(*b*) Write down the following words with the vowel-points, name the *bábs* with which they correspond, state their صیغه and give their roots :— 4

منفعت - امتثال - مهابت - متابعت and مربع

(c) What is the nominative to the verb دریافته اند, and what its object? 2

3. Explain fully the following lines, with the allusions :—

(a) * چو حکمت ست یمانی بقول شاه عرب * 3
* اگر بنور سهیلی عیان شود چه عجب *

(b) * کو فصل بهاری که زمی کام بر ارم * 2
* چون شاخ گل از خرقهٔ خود جام برارم *

(c) انهار بهشت اگر چهار است * خلدیست که نهر او هزار است 2

(d) * بهفت قلم عنایت نیکو نوشتی * 2

4. State briefly, in Persian, the history of the book انوار سهیلی - from its earliest origin. 5

5. Translate into English :—

کشتی پیاده شده اول بکشتی جنگی اهنی بخاری مسمی بکوهایی رفته بالا و پائین انرا گشتیم - بعدر ده عرادهٔ توپ جنگی بزرگ داشت - ملاحان مشق کردند چند تیر از توپهای بزرگ بالا را انداختند - بعد پائین امده بقایق کوچک بخاری نشسته بقلعهٔ قسطنطین رفتیم - یابهای داستیان و قلعه از سنگ است قریب بیست عرادهٔ توپ بزرگ در دو باستیان بود که هر توپی چهارصد و بیست خروار وزن داشت و هفتاد من وزن هر گلولهٔ توپی بود - توپها کارپروس است از عقب پرمی شود گلوله را با عراده اورده با اسباب جوانمال بلند کرده توی توپ میگذارند - اما هر توپی پر کردنش پنجدقیقه طول دارد سنگر و برج دیگریست مسمی بقلعهٔ صچیکوف دیگر قلعه الکسندر اما کوچك هستند - ازدور هم یکهٔ برج زیادی پیدا بود * 9

6. Explain the following passages :— 6

(a) این بناها از اباد و خراب همه‌را کترین است *

(b) کلیسای بسیار مقبولیست - عباد نگاه در پائین است ازین بالا پنجره و چشم انداز بپائین دارد *

(c) بعد سوارها جلوما اسپ دازي کرده تفنگها و طپانچها خالی
مبکردند چند نفري هم سحت زمین خوردند *

(d) بخاریهای این عمارت بر خلاف بخاریهای معمول ایران است
یعنی در گوشهای اطاق قدری از دیوار را بطوری خروجی ازکاشی
سفید جلو اورده اند که اتش را از عقب می افروزند *

7. Give English equivalents of the words سر باز خانها - 4
- خلورفتن - سر کردگی - خلصه جات - تلمبه چی - علام گردش
خود داری - اسکله, and Persian equivalents, as used in the Court language of Teheran, for *chandelier, arsenal, illumination, railway-carriage, waterfall, custom-house, bottle of soda-water, receiving a guest.*

8. Compare the style and language of the Diary with those of the Anwar-i-Suhaili, and enumerate the distinctive features of the former, with examples. 6

9. Explain the force of the final letter in each of the following words:—خوراك - افرینش - حسرتا - زبانه - پسره - سوارة - کشتی - دختر و. 3

10. Distinguish between قطعه - غزل - قصیده and مثنوي, and explain the terms تخلص - تشبیب - طلع and مقطع. 3

PALI POETRY.

Examiner—PROF. E. FORCHHAMMER.

N. B.—The figures in the margin indicate full marks

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*) Abhivādanasīlissa, niccaṁ vaddhāpacāyino
Cattāro dhammā vaḍḍhanti: āyu, vaṇṇo, sukhaṁ, balaṁ. 15

(*b*) Yo ca vassasataṁ jīve dussīlo asamāhito
Ekāhaṁ jīvitaṁ seyyo sīlavantāssa jhāyino

(*c*) Yo sahassaṁ sahassena saṅgāme manuse jine
Ekañ ca jeyyam attānaṁ, sa ve saṅgamajuttamo

(*d*) Santi pakkhā apatanā, santi pādā avañcana
mātāpitā ca nikkhantā, jātaveda paṭikkamā ti.

(*e*) Rudaṁ manuññaṁ rucirā ca pitthi
veḷuriyavaṇṇūpanibhā ca gīvā
vyāmamattāni ca pekkhuṇāni
naccena te dhītaraṁ no dadāmīti

2. Parse the following gathā— 4
Sammodamāna gacchanti jīvaṁ ādāya pakkhino
Yada te vivadissanti tadā ehinti me vasaṁ ti.

3. Relate, in English, the story to which the above gāthā relates. 2

4. Analyse, and give the meaning of the compounds contained in the verse: 3

Hiriottappasampannā sukkadhammasamāhitā
Santo sappurisā loke devadhammā ti vuccare ti.

5. Explain the Sandhi in 4

pan'amhîti āha
sādhū "ti
imañ ñeva
yadivâraññe
yavad eva
puññam me katan ti
ath' assa etad ahosi
tam pan' eta*m*
sv-āya*m*

6 Point out, in the following instances, the grammatical inaccuracies, justified however, by the requirements of the metre— 3

(*a*) adhicitte ca āyogo; eta*m* buddhāna sāsana*m*.
(*b*) yadā ca paccatī pāpa*m*, bālo dukkha*m* nigacchati.
(*c*) rama*n*iyāni araññāni, yattha na ramatī jano.
(*d*) dandha*m* hi karoto puññam pāpasmim ramatī mano.

7 What is the difference in the meaning of pāpo, pāpa*m*, pāpako; puñño and puññam; bhadro and bhadra*m*. 2

8. Transpose into Pāli prose: 4

Vānijo va bhaya*m* magga*m* appasattho, mahaddhano, visa*m* jīvitukāmo va, papāni parivajjaye.
Pā*n*imhi ce vano nâssa, hareyya pā*n*inā visa*m*
nâbbana*m* visa*m* anveti; n'atthi pāpa*m* akubbato.

9. Define mahaddhano, jīvitukāmo, appasattho, nâbbana*m*, akubbato, parivajjaye, akataññu. 2

10. Give the optative III person singular and the future III person singular of the verbs: ga*n*hati, bhavati, dadāti, jānāti, labhati, pāpuna*t*i, titthati. 3

11. Explain meaning of the technical terms: suññato, animitto, vimokho and give the etymology of vimokho, sambodhiangesu and sammadakkhate. 3

12. Translate into Pāli— 15

(*a*) The odour of sandalwood and the jasmine is the finest (unsurpassed).
(*b*) Bodhisat thought: If this foolish merchant with his five hundred carts goes with me, it will be difficult to obtain wood and water for the men, and grass for the oxen; he must go either before or after me.
(*c*) All (beings) fear misery, to all life is dear; do not injure or kill them.
(*d*) As a rock is not shaken by the wind, so a wise man is not touched by either praise or blame.
(*e*) Do not follow wicked friends, follow only virtuous men, who point out to you your faults.

PALI PROSE.

Examiner—PROF. E. FORCHHAMMER.

N. B.—The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English, and add explanatory notes where necessary:

Mātāpitaro pi kho me maraṇabhayabhītā maṃ ekekaṃ pahāya attānaṃ parittāyantā palātā, idāni me aññaṃ paṭisaraṇaṃ n'atthi, attāno'mhi asaraṇo, kiṃ nu kho ajja mayā kātuṃ vaṭṭatīti. "Ath' assa etad ahosi:" imasmiṃ loke sīlaguṇo nāma atthi, saccaguṇo nāma atthi, atīte pāramiyo pūretvā bodhitale nisīditvā abhisambuddhā sīlasamādhipaññāvimuttivimuttiñāṇānadassanasampannā saccānuddayakāruññakhantisamannāgatā sabbasatteṣu samapavattamettabhāvanā sabbaññū—Buddhā nāma atthi, tehi ca paṭividdhā dhammaguṇā nāma atthi, mayhaṃ câpi ekaṃ saccaṃ atthi, saṃvijjamāno eko sabhāvadhammo paññāyati, tasmā atīte Buddhe c'eva tehi paṭividdhaguṇe ca āvajjitvā mayi vijjamānaṃ saccasabhāvadhammaṃ gahetvā saccakiriyaṃ katvā aggiṃ paṭikkamāpetvā ajja mayā attano c'eva sesasakuṇānañ ca sotthibhavaṃ kātuṃ vaṭṭatīti. 15

2. Analyse the compounds samapavattamettabhāvanā, maraṇabhayabhītā, parittāyantā, paṭividdhaguṇe, sesasakuṇānaṃ, and the two sāmasas in the above text, beginning with sīla and saccā. 3

3. Explain, in English, the nature of a saccakiriyaṃ. 1

4. How many formations of the aorist are distinguished in Pāli? adduce an example of each. 2

5. Explain the Sandhi of dasah'upagataṃ; kiñcāpi jīvanty elaka; icc evaṃ; kattabbo' posathe; cûbhayaṃ; maccāna jīvitaṃ; taññeva. 2

6. Give the various uses of the accusative case in Pāli and illustrate by examples. 2

7. Upon what principle are the Pāli declensions arranged into two divisions? 2

8. Give the declension of *bho*, in the singular and plural. 3

9. For which cases may *me* and *no*, *te* and *vo* be substituted in the declension of the personal pronoun? 2

10. Give the rules for the formation of the reduplicated verb. 2

11. How many participles are distinguished in Pāli? give examples for each. 2

12. Give a few instances of the instrumental and ablative cases acquiring an adverbial use. 2

13. What are the broad distinctions between *dvandva*, a *tappurisa*, a *kammadhāraya*, and a *digu* compound? 1

14. Parse the following sentence: Taṃ pana saraṃ Vessavaṇassa santikā ekena dakarakkhasena laddhaṃ hoti, Vessavaṇo ca taṃ āha: ṭhapetvā devadhammarājānanake ye aññe imaṃ saraṃ otaranti te khāditum labhasi, anotiṇṇe na labhasîti. 3

15. Derive dakarakkhasena, laddham, devadhammajānanake, anotinne. 2

16. Translate into Pāli:— 12

(*a*) Evil befals the wicked who offends a virtuous and innocent man.

(*b*) Bodhisat exhorted them, saying: meditate upon the cardinal virtues, and entertain kindly feeling alike towards your traducers, the king and the elephant, which will be brought here to crush you to death.

(*c*) A large ship, laden with valuable goods, has to-day arrived in the port; let us secure the cargo by paying an earnest-money to the merchant.

(*d*) This region is annually devastated by jungle fires; many deer and birds thereby lose their lives.

17. Translate into English and parse the following sentence:

Tadā eko vattakaluddako tesam (vattakānam) upari jalam khipitvā parīyantesu maddanto sabbe ekato katvā pacchim pūretvā gharam gantvā te vikkinitvā tena mūlena jīvikam kappeti. 4

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Examiner—Mr. E. F. Mondy, F. C. S.

General Ideas and Heat.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

N. B.—For those questions in which sketches are required, full marks will not be awarded unless the sketches are given with the answers. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. State and give sketches illustrating, what is meant by the *parallelogram of forces* and the *composition* and *resolution of forces*. 6

A river is flowing at the rate of 30 feet a minute; show by a sketch the direction a boat, capable of being rowed at the rate of 120 feet per minute, must take so as to reach a point directly opposite that from which it started.

2. Describe and give sketches of the different kinds of levers, and give some applications of each. 5

Describe the *common balance* and the *steelyard*, and state the conditions the former has to satisfy.

3. State the characteristic properties of liquids, and mention what you know regarding the pressures of fluids (1) including, (2) neglecting, their own weights. Sketch and explain the action of "Barker's Mill." 4

4. State the laws regarding the equilibrium of liquids, and note some useful applications of the same. 7

Given two vertical tubes, A and B, communicating at the bottom, and two liquids, C and D, whose densities are 1·25 and

0·8 respectively. C is now poured into A, then D into B, giving a depth of 1 foot of D above their common surface. What will be the corresponding height of C in A?

5. Name the different kinds of pumps in use, and give sketches showing their action. To which is an air-chamber applied, and what is its action and use? 5

6. State the general effects of heat upon bodies, and discuss the relation of heat to the different states of matter. 4

7. Define the co-efficient of expansion of bodies. Distinguish between *absolute* and *apparent* expansion, and state to which class of bodies these terms apply. Describe the object, action, and construction of the compensation pendulum. 6

8. Distinguish between *saturated* and *non-saturated* vapours, and give the laws regarding the tension of the former. Define *evaporation* and *ebullition*, and state the effect of atmospheric pressure on both. 6

9. Explain the production of cold by evaporation, and mention some useful applications of this property. Explain the cooling effect of the Punkah. 7

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Examiner—Rev. E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.

Light and Electricity.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Five equal candles burn in a cluster at one end of a rod, and two similar candles at the other end. How and on what principles would you place a sheet of paper on the rod so as to have equal illumination on both sides? 3

2. A square plane mirror is hung exactly in the centre of one of the walls of a cubic room; an observer with his eye exactly in the centre of the room is just able to see the whole of the opposite wall reflected in the mirror. What is the size of the mirror, and by what construction do you find it? 3

3. Show by a diagram the manner in which a stick appears bent when plunged obliquely in water. Explain the appearance. 4 5

4. What do you understand by *principal focus, secondary axis, conjugate foci, real* and *virtual images* in spherical mirrors?

5. What colours would appear black in a room in which the sun's light is admitted only through a red glass? 3

6. What are the conditions required for the formation of a rainbow? 4

7. Describe the compound microscope, and explain its action. 6

8. State the general laws of distribution of static electricity on conductors. Describe the distribution on a hollow tin tube open at both ends. How is it modified by the approach of your hand at one end? 5

9. Explain how a condenser such as a Leyden jar is charged, and in how many ways can it be discharged? 5

10. What is a lightning conductor; in what way does it act; and how would you extemporise one for a detached building? 4

11 Describe fully any form of constant battery such as Grove's, Daniell's, or Bunsen's. 2

12. Describe exactly how you would obtain (*a*) a current of frictional electricity, (*b*) one of voltaic electricity, (*c*) one of thermo-electricity, (*d*) one of induced electricity. 4

13 Explain the action of an ordinary galvanometer. 2

BOTANY, I.

Examiner—DR. D. PRAIN.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. By what characters may plants be distinguished from animals? 5

2. Define a root: stating the purposes which roots may fulfil in the existence of plants. 8

3 What is a stamen? Give a full account of the parts of a typical stamen, and mention the distinctive features of the stamens of Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, and Gramineæ. 8

4. Give the names, scientific or English, of any two plants, grown as food-plants in Bengal, belonging to the orders Leguminosæ or Gramineæ. Give a brief account of any one of these plants. 8

5. Describe the inflorescence in the natural order Arvideæ. 8

6 What are the meanings of the following terms:—rhizome, tuber, tendril, glume? Mention plants belonging to the natural order prescribed for study which illustrate your remarks. 8

7 How does the sap circulate in a plant? 5

BOTANY, II.

Examiner—DR. D. PRAIN.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. By what characters may monocotyledons be distinguished from dicotyledons? 5

2. Define a leaf; stating what purposes a leaf fulfils, and how these are provided for in leafless plants. 9

3 What is an ovule? Describe fully a typical ovule and state the distinctive features of the ovules in the order Leguminosæ and Cucurbitaceæ. 8

4 Describe the fruits met with in the orders Malvaceæ and Urticaceæ. 10

5. What is meant by imparipinnate; imbricate; exserted; pendulous? Mention the organs to which these terms are applied and give examples. 8

6. What are the effects of light on the growth of a plant, and what results are produced when light is excluded? 10

HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. M. PROTHERO, B. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe the Athenian constitution as established by Solon. Contrast it with the Spartan constitution of Lycurgus, and point out in what respects it was modified by the reforms of Cleisthenes and Pericles. 7

2. What was the Confederacy of Delos? Show how the terms of its constitution led to the eventual establishment of the hegemony of Athens. 5

3. Where are the following places, and for what are they celebrated? Ægospotami, Mycale, Arbela, Delphi, the Metaurus, Veii, Capua, Tarentum, Syracuse, Thapsus. 5

4. Trace the course of events which resulted in the foundation of Macedonian supremacy in Greece. 5

5. Relate the history of the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues. 4

6. Distinguish the constitution and functions and compare the history of Comitia Curiata, Comitia Centuriata, and Comitia Tributa. 4

7. Sketch the history of the struggle for political equality between the Patricians and Plebeians. 7

8. Describe the events of the second Punic war from Hannibal's departure from Spain to the battle of Zama. 5

9. What was an Agrarian Law? On what occasions in Roman History was such a measure proposed? Describe the state of things rendering it advisable. 4

10. Enumerate the reforms of Sulla. 4

LOGIC.

Examiner—REV. W. SMITH, M. A.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What are the theories of the Nominalists, Realists, and Conceptualists, and which of them seems to be the true opinion? 6

2. Give Hobbes' definition of a name or term. What are syncategorematic words, general and abstract terms? Distinguish negative and privative terms. 4

3. State and illustrate the general law which connects the quantity of extension and the quantity of intension. What 5

other names have been used by logicians to express this distinction of extension and intension?

4. Explain what Leibnitz meant by "clear knowledge," "distinct knowledge," and "symbolic knowledge." 6

5. Name the four kinds of categorical propositions recognised by logicians; give their symbols, and state the quantity of the subject and predicate in each. 3

6. Explain what is meant by *conversion per accidens*, *simple conversion* and *conversion by negation*. What two rules must be observed to secure valid conversion? 5

7. What are the rules of correct logical division and definition? Give an example of a cross division. 6

8. State the eight rules of the Syllogism, and name the rule violated in the following examples:— 6

(*a*.) This country is distressed; consequently the Government is tyrannical.

(*b*.) All quadrupeds are animals; a bird is not a quadruped; therefore a bird is not an animal.

(*c*.) What is related in the Talmud is unworthy of credit; miraculous stories are related in the Talmud; therefore miraculous stories are unworthy of credit.

9. What is meant by the Figure of Syllogisms? Give the mnemonic verses for the nineteen valid moods. Explain what is indicated by the word "Disamis." Reduce to a syllogism in the first figure "All wits are dreaded; all wits are admired; some who are admired are dreaded." 8

10. State the nature of the following fallacies and refer them to their proper classes: (*a*) undistributed middle: (*b*) illicit process of major; (*c*) petitio principii; (*d*) ignoratio elenchi; (*e*) fallacia accidentis. 5

11. What is the rule for testing the validity of hypothetical syllogisms? Show that the hypothetical and categorical syllogisms are not different in nature. 3

12. Examine the following, and, where invalid, point out the rule of the *categorical* syllogism that is broken: 1. If rain has fallen the ground is wet; but the ground is not wet; therefore rain has not fallen. 2. If the ground is wet rain has fallen; but rain has fallen; therefore the ground is wet. 3. If this student has fever he is unfit to attend the examination; but he is unfit to attend; therefore he has fever. 3

B. A. Examination,

1886.

ENGLISH.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M. A.

FIRST PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe briefly those scenes or speeches in *Richard the Second* which are not founded on any known historical facts What were the more important acts of misgovernment which made Richard detested by the people as distinguished from the nobles? 5 3

2. To what political purpose is *Richard the Second* supposed to have been put in Elizabeth's reign? What circumstance in *Richard the Second* has a parallel in another of Shakespeare's historical plays? Compare the character of the two kings concerned in reference to the presumption of guilt. 2 2 3

3. State the different kinds of internal evidence which help to fix the period of Shakespeare's dramatic life in which *Macbeth* was written; and compare the structure of its metre with that of *Richard the Second*. How far may *Macbeth* be considered as among Shakespeare's historical plays? 4 4 2

4 Should you describe Lady Macbeth as courageous? What is known as to the character of the real Macbeth? What reasons do you suppose led Malcolm to vilify himself to Macduff? 2 2 2

5. Account for the incongruities to be found in *As You Like It*. What characters did Shakespeare add to those he found in the story from which he derived the plot? 4 1

6. Explain, without paraphrasing, the following passages:—

(*a.*) The service and the loyalty I owe, 5
In doing pays itself. Your highness' part
Is to receive our duties; and our duties
Are to your throne and state, children and servants,
Which do but what they should, by doing everything
Safe toward your love and honour.

(*b.*) Let your remembrance apply to Banquo; 4
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue;
Unsafe the while, that we
Must lave our honours in these flattering streams,
And make our faces vizards to our hearts,
Disguising what they are.

(*e.*) He is come to open 5
The purple testament of bleeding war;
But ere the crown he looks for live in peace,
Ten thousand bloody crowns of mothers' sons
Shall ill become the flower of England's face,
Change the complexion of her maid-pale peace
To scarlet indignation, and bedew
Her pastures' grass with faithful English blood.

(*d.*) Thou art not for the fashion of these times, 2
When none will sweat but for promotion,
And having that, do choke their service up
Even with the having.

(*e.*) *Jaq.* You are full of pretty answers. Have you not 3
been acquainted with goldsmiths' wives, and
conned them out of rings?

Orl. Not so; but I answer you right painted cloth,
from which you have studied your questions.

Jaq. You have a nimble wit: I think 'twas made of
Atalanta's heels.

(*f.*) Farewell, Monsieur Traveller: look you lisp and wear 2
strange suits, disable all the benefits of your own
country, be out of love with your nativity, and al-
most chide God for making you that countenance
you are, or I will scarce think you have swam in a
gondola.

Illustrate this last passage from Bacon's advice to those 2
who have travelled, and refer to a passage in *King John*, in
which the affectations of travellers are laughed at.

7. What do you understand by an Epic poem? Mention 1
objections which, with reference to the character of such a 2
poem, have been made against Milton's choice of subject.

8. What are the aims which Milton sets before him in the 3
tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Books of *Paradise Lost?* Give 3
some account of the physical presentation of Satan. In what 1
form was the poem originally conceived? And how does it 4
probably differ from what it would have been if the original
scheme had been carried out *at the time of its conception?*

9. Give the purport, or, if you can, the words of Eve's 4
soliloquy on being banished from Eden.

10. In the following passage explain the italicized portions 6
only:—

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse,
Upon *the Cronian sea*, together drive
Mountains of ice that stop *the imagined way*
Beyond *Petsora* eastward to *the rich*
Cathaian coast. The *aggregated soil*
Death with his mace petrifick, cold and dry
As with a trident, smote; and fix'd as firm
As *Delos, floating once*; the rest his look
Bound with *Gorgonian rigour* not to move;
And with *Asphaltick slime, broad as the gate*,

Deep to the roots of Hell the *gather'd beach*
They fasten'd, &c.

11. In what sense may Tennyson be described as an imitative poet? Mention the kinds of poetry in which he specially excels. Give a brief account of the objects and character of the Order of the Round Table. 2 2 3

12. Annotate, where necessary, the following passages:—

(*a.*) Sequel of guerdon could not alter me
To fairer. 2 3

(*b.*) A land of streams! some, like a downward smoke,
Slow dropping veils of thinnest lawn, did go.

(*c.*) The dim red morn had died, her journey done,
And with dead lips smiled at the twilight plain. 2

(*d.*) Shot like a streamer of the northern morn
Seen where the moving isles of winter shock
By night. 2

(*e.*) A bridal dawn of thunder peals. 1

ENGLISH.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hewlett, M. A.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. When and in what sense was the term *Essay* first applied to literary compositions? 2

How far did Bacon adhere to its original meaning? 2

Point out those characteristics of his Essays which account for their abiding popularity. 3

Show in what *Essays* he utilised his experience at court, in politics, and in law. 5

Give an abstract of his *Essays* on *Great Place* and *Studies*. 3

2. Comment upon the following passages, state whence they are respectively taken, and add notes on their peculiarities of grammar and idiom:

(*a.*) Men create oppositions which are not, and put them into new terms so fixed; as whereas the meaning ought to govern the term, the term in effect governeth the meaning. 3

(*b.*) For the motions of the greatest persons in a Government ought to be as the motions of the planets under *primum mobile* (according to the old opinion), which is, that every of them is carried swiftly by the highest motion, and softly in their own motion. 3

(*c.*) It may be, Plato's great year, if the world last so long, would have some effect, not in renewing the state of like individuals (for that is the fume of those that conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below, than indeed they have), but in gross. 3

3. Point out and account for differences between the moral tone of Bacon's *Essays* and that of Helps' *Companions of my Solitude.* 5

Compare Bacon's and Helps' respective methods of treating *Travel.* 4

4. Show, by facts, how far the different phases of Landor's character mentioned in the following extract influenced his career through life:— 6

"But there had been evil godmothers beside the cradle as well as good, and in the composition of this powerful nature pride, anger, and precipitancy had been too largely mixed to the prejudice of a noble intellect and tender heart, and to the disturbance of all his relations with his fellow-men."

Describe his life and literary labours at Fiesole. 4

Show, by references to his works, in what respects Emerson's sentiment concerning him is true, "He has an English appetite for action and heroes." 3

5. Analyse the style of Landor's verse and prose, and illustrate the different constituents into which you separate it in each case, with copious allusions to his writings. 5

Discuss the justice of this self-estimate of his, "I claim no place in the world of letters, I am alone, and will be alone, as long as I live, and after." 4

Give the substance of the following dialogues: (*a*) Scipio, Polybius, and Panætius on the fall of Carthage; (*b*) Diogenes and Plato on philosophy and on style; (*c*) Boccacio and Petrarca on the duty of criticism. 6

6. What does Landor say respecting (*a*) Milton's character, (*b*) Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, (*c*) Poetry and History? 6

Elucidate each of the following passages, explaining the allusions, and giving the general purport of the context:—

(*a.*) "There is yet room," he cried, "and there is strength enough yet, both in the element and in me." 3

(*b.*) Bravely done! I will envy no more a Sidney or a Raleigh. 3

(*c.*) Why, the robes of the Metropolitan, him at Upsal, are not worth three ducats, between Jew and Livornese. 3

(*d.*) It is but of late that we control, recal, and appal; we do not yet rol. Will any one tell me who put such a lazy beast to our munition-train, and spelt on the front of the carriage *am*munition? 4

7. Sketch the influence of nature, art, and politics on the reflections of Helps in *Companions of my Solitude.* 4

Describe the interlocutors of his dialogues. 3

Write a summary of (*a*) his dialogue on rulers and statesmanship, (*b*) his chapter on the art of coming to an end. 4

8. Explain the allusions in the following passages, state where they are respectivly to be found, and briefly indicate the context of each of them:—

(*a.*) And it occurred to me that the written history of the world was very like the prints of this fresco. 2

(*b.*) Eternally, that fable is true, of a choice being given to men on their entrance into life 2

(c.) But the child's words, "Will you plant it in my garden?" remained upon my mind. That is what I have been always thinking, I exclaimed; and it is what I will begin by saying. 3

(d.) "Ah! Davy," said Johnson to Garrick, after going over his new house, and looking at the fine things there, "these are the things that make a death-bed terrible." 2

ENGLISH.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

First Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Exemplify from *Richard the Second* Coleridge's remark that there is in Richard "a constant overflow of emotions, "from a total incapability of controlling them, and thence a "waste of that energy which should have been reserved for ac-"tions, in the passion and effort of mere resolves and mena-'ces." 8

2. Various interpretations have been given of the opening scene of the play; discuss these. 5

3. State in what way the character of the language in *Macbeth* is in special harmony with the character of the action. On what grounds has the genuineness of the Porter's speech been questioned? How may the objections be met? 4 2 3

4. It has been urged that the witches in *Macbeth* are not true witches, but more nearly resemble Norns: discuss the question, and point out reasons for which Shakespeare would be more likely to wish to represent witches than Norns. 8

5. "In a purely historical drama, the history makes the "plot; in a mixed it directs the plot; in such tragedies as *King* "*Lear* and *Macbeth* it subserves the plot:" illustrate this statement. 4

6. Compare Rosalind in *As You Like It* with Beatrice in *Much Ado About Nothing*. What is meant by Shakespeare's irony? 3 2

7. Explain the following passages:

(a.) Your spirits shine through you. Within this hour at most
I will advise you where to plant yourselves,
Acquaint you with the perfect spy o' the time,
The moment on 't; for 't must be done to-night,
And something from the palace; always thought
That I require a clearness. 4

(b *Macduff.* Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldiership. 4
Siward. The time approaches
That will with due decision make us know

What we shall say we have and what we owe.
Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate,
But certain issue strokes must arbitrate:
Towards which advance the war.

(*c.*) To fear the foe, since fear oppresseth strength, 5
Gives in your weakness strength unto your foe,
And so your follies fight against yourself.
Fear and be slain; no worse can come to fight:
And fight and die is death destroying death;
And fearing dying pays death servile breath.

(*d*). Why who cries out on pride 3
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea,
Till that the wearer's very means do ebb?

(*e.*) *Touch.* I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, honest Ovid, was among the Goths.

Jaq. [Aside] O knowledge ill-inhabited, worse than Jove in a thatched house.

Touch. When a man's verses cannot be understood, nor a 4
man's good wit seconded with the froward child understanding, it strikes a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room.

8. Enumerate, with their sub-divisions, the different tests 6
by which, according to Dowden, the chronology of Shakespeare's plays may be approximately determined.

9. Show in what way the varying character of the periods 6
through which Milton lived is reflected in the characteristics of *Paradise Lost*.

10. Give a list of the more important of Milton's prose 4
writings, stating with regard to each the objects Milton had in 3
view. Trace through his works his changes of religious opini- 3
on; and show from a consideration of his doctrine as seen in *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained* that he was not a Calvinist. 2
Give, as briefly as you can, Stopford Brooke's analysis of the *development* of Eve's character.

11. Explain the italicised portion of the following lines:— 5

He ended, and the Arch-Angel soon drew nigh,
Not in his shape celestial, but as man
Clad to meet man; over his *lucid arms*
A *military vest* of purple flow'd,
Livelier than Melibœan or the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old
In time of truce: Iris had dipped the woof;
His *starry helm* unbuckled *show'd him prime*
In manhood, &c.

12. Illustrate Tennyson's conception of the influence of Law 4
upon the progress of the human race.

13. Explain:—

(*a.*) So that my vigour, wedded to thy blood,
Shall strike within thy pulses, like a God,
To push thee forward thro' a life of shocks,

Dangers, and deeds, until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,
Commeasure perfect freedom.

(b.) All these sharp fancies, by down-lapsing thought, 4
Stream'd onward, lost their edges and did creep,
Roll'd on each other, rounded, smooth'd and brought
Into the gulfs of sleep.

ENGLISH.

Examiner—REV. J. HEWLETT, M. A.

SECOND HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give an account of the state of the law in England that led More to write his *Utopia.* 2

When and where, and in what language, did this book originally appear? 1

Sketch the design and the characters of its dialogue. 2

After what model was it composed? 1

What similar works have appeared since? 1

Describe the geography, the government, the arts, and the religion of *Utopia.* 4

2. Write the following extracts in modern English, shew their peculiarities of grammar and idiom, and give the full import of their context:—

(a.) Firſt there is a great numbre of gentlemen, which can not be content to liue idle themſelfes, lyke dorres, of yat whiche other haue laboured for: their tenauntes I meane, whom they polle and shaue to the quicke by reiſyng their rentes. 2

(b.) This ſtatute they ſaye was made to the entente, that the prince and Trainbores might not eaſily'e conſpire together to oppreſſe the people by tyrannie and to chaunge the ſtate of the weal publik. 2

(c.) Loke mother, how great a lubbor doth yet were peerles and precious ſtoones as though he were a litel child ſtil. 2

3. When did Bacon publish the different editions of his *Essays* which appeared in his lifetime? 1

Trace in his *Essays* the influence exercised upon his mind by (1) The Reformation, (2) the Italian school of political philosophy. 4

Shew in what respects his *Essays* on *Love*, *Seeming Wise*, *Friendship*, and *Ambition* may be regarded as transcripts of his character and experience. 6

Give the train of thought by which he expands the following remarks in his *Essays*: (a) Truth in civil business, (b) Remedies for sedition, (c) Superstition in avoiding superstition, (d) Gardens for all months of the year. 4

Explain the allusions in the following passages, and shew their places in the arguments of the *Essays* of which they respectively form parts :—

(*a.*) Yet even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many hearse-like airs as carols. 2

(*b.*) The poets feign that when Plutus (which is riches) is sent from Jupiter, he limps, and goes slowly, but when he is sent from Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot. 2

4. Give the substance of Landor's sentiments respecting (*a.*) The genius of Greece, (*b.*) Virgil's Dido, (*c.*) The province of history, (*d.*) Milton's sense of harmony. 6

Elucidate the following extracts, explaining their allusions, and giving a summary of the dialogues from which they are respectively taken :—

(*a.*) "Because the city is in ruins, and the laws still live," said he. "At the first order of the conqueror or the elders, I surrender my spear." 2

(*b.*) "Ah!" said he, looking reverentially at her majesty, "the star of Berenice shone above him and what evil influence could that star not quell. What malignancy could it not annihilate!" 2

Hereupon he touched the earth with his brow until the queen said—

"Sir Walter, lift me up those laurels."

(*c.*) We cut down *barracks* to a single *barrack*; but we leave the stocks in good repair. We are among *ambitions*, and among *peoples*, until Sternhold and Hopkins call us into a quieter place, and we hear once again, 3

"All people that on earth do dwell." Shall we never have done with "*rule and exception*," "*ever and anon*," "*many a time and oft?*"

5. Sketch the life of Landor at Llanthony, at Florence, and at Bath. 3

Give an account of his friendship with Southey, the Hares, the Brownings, and Forster. 3

Criticise his views of the poetry of Byron and of Shelley. 2

When and where did he write his *Count Julian* and his *Imaginary Conversations?* 2

Relate the obstacles encountered by him in the publication of these two works, and the manner in which he overcame them. 2

Give the judgments of some of his contemporaries upon the same works. 2

Shew that they possess those characteristics of his style which determine his place in English literature as both a poet and a prose writer. 2

6. Describe the character of *Elia*, his *relatives*, and his *friends*. 3

Show how far they are sketches from real life. 2

Point out and illustrate with numerous examples what appear to you to be the main features and special charm of Lamb's style in the *Essays of Elia*. 4

Give a summary of the following *Essays* :—

(*a.*) The two races of men. 2

(*b.*) Dream-children : a reverie. 2

7. Comment upon the following passages, explaining all the difficulties and allusions, and completing in your own words the meaning from the context in each case:—

(*a.*) You were founder, I take it, of the disinterested sect of the Calenturists. 2

(*b.*) The indirect answers which Quakers are often found to return to a question put to them may be explained, I think, without the vulgar assumption that they are more given to evasion and equivocating than other persons. 3

(*c.*) By such slow degrees, concludes the manuscript, do the most useful, and seemingly the most obvious, arts make their way among mankind. 2

(*d.*) A tub of butter, contemplated by him, amounts to a Platonic idea. He understands a leg of mutton in its quiddity. 2

8. Give several specimens of the manner in which Helps in his *Companions of my Solitude* makes his reflections upon the natural scenery around him the starting points of his moral discussions. 6

Relate the story of Gretchen. 3

Give the chief arguments of the subject which occasioned its introduction. 4

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { MR. K. DEIGHTON, M. A.
REV. J. HEWLETT, M. A.

THIRD HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Trace the progress of early English literature from Cædmon to Chaucer, mentioning the leading authors and the times when they flourished, giving the names and the general purport of their chief works, and noting the changes wrought in the thought and the language by both domestic and foreign influences. 9

2. Describe the principal causes, characteristics, and masterpieces of the Elizabethan literature. 6

Compare the poets of this period with, (*a*) those of the reign of Queen Anne, (*b*) those of the beginning of the nineteenth century. 5

Give a brief account of literary criticism in England from its commencement till the present time. 5

3. What are Ablaut and Umlaut? Explain the terms Presentive and Symbolic as applied to words. Distinguish between accent and emphasis in reference to sound as an illustrative agency. What attempts have been made to introduce a system of phonetic spelling into English? 9

4. State briefly the various theories that have been put forward as to the nature and intention of Shakespeare's sonnets. What difficulties meet us in supposing them to be dedicated (*a*) to the Earl of Southampton, (*b*) to the Earl of Pembroke? 4

5. Explain—

(*a*) Mine eye hath or play'd the painter and hath stell'd 3
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart;
My body is the frame wherein 'tis held,
And perspective it is best painter's art.

(*b*) My tongue-tied muse in manners holds her still, 3
While comments of your praise richly compiled,
Reserve their character with golden quill
And precious phrase by all the muses filed.

6. Give some account of Greene's life and writings. In what respects are his works in advance of the earliest English dramas? 3

7. Explain: Cote him; glass prospective; You're early up, prny God it be the near; portace; battling; sewer; By copy all thy living lies in me; a brown toast that will clap a white waistcoat on a cup of good drink. 3

8. Write an original English essay on one of the following subjects:— 50

(*a*) The great prose writers who have marked epochs in the thought and style of English literature.

(*b*) The value of science as a factor in education.

(*c*) The liberty of the press in the present times as compared with the restrictions in Milton's time.

(*d*) The reading and the use of books.

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Thomson.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define the terms Sensation and Perception, and distinguish clearly between the mental operations to which these terms are applied. 9

2. Give an outline of Descartes' proof of the existence of a Deity. What use does he make of this doctrine in his system of Philosophy? 9

3. What does Kant mean by the *Form* and *Matter* of thought? 9

4. Enunciate the Laws of Association. How do you account for the fact that an idea will sometimes suggest another like itself, while at other times it will suggest the opposite of itself? 9

5. On what grounds have the qualities of matter been distinguished as Primary and Secondary? 9

6. Explain the proposition,—"The three conditions of thought are unity, plurality, and totality." 9

7. Mention the most important characteristics of Feeling (*a*) on the Physical side and (*b*) on the Mental side. 9

8. How may the Emotions be best classified? 9

9. If it is admitted that the ultimate motive of all our actions is the love of pleasure, how are we to account for the rise of the feeling of Sympathy? 9

10. State the Law of Self-Conservation, and trace its influence on the development of Volition. 9

11. Define the following terms:—Choice, Deliberation, Self-Determination, Moral Agency, Responsibility. 10

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

SECOND PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Point out, after Calderwood, all that is contained in the consciousness of self as a person. 5

Give the substance of his refutation of the experiential view of the self or personality. 5

2. Examine the views of J. S. Mill and Professor Bain in regard to the origin and nature of conscience, and the source of obligation. 13

3. Discuss the nature of the moral principles on which men are seen to act. State the several views that have been taken of these principles. Illustrate your statement from the history of moral philosophy. 14

4. Define will, and free will. Define disposition and habit, and distinguish between a man's nature and his character. 6

State the libertarian proof from the successive acts of attention performed in the formation of experience and character. 7

5. Show that pantheism involves the denial of free agency and responsibility, and is repugnant to the moral nature of man. 5

Point out the moral facts which intuitional moralists regard as of theistic import. 5

6. Indicate the views of the highest end of man entertained severally by the Peripatetics, the Stoics, and the Epicureans; and also the modes of life they severally prescribed. 15

7. Explain precisely what is meant by a native or innate principle; and examine the force of Locke's argument against innate moral principles. 10

8. State Samuel Clarke's theory of the moral faculty and the moral standard. 6

State briefly Bishop Butler's analysis of the moral constitution. 9

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Thomson.

First Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Give a short acconnt of the nervous system in man, and mention the theories that have been proposed to explain the relation of brain to thought. In what way is the study of the nervous system calculated to throw light on mental operations? 9

2. State fully and criticise the theory that our notion of Extension is the product of muscular sensations differing in intensity and duration. 9

3. Define Imagination, and trace its influence in Ethics and Religion. 9

4. Give the definitions and classifications of the Emotions proposed by (*a*) Mansel, and (*b*) Bain. 9

5. Show that Conception, Judgment and Reasoning are all acts of comparison. 9

6. Explain and support the proposition: "The source of beauty is not to be sought in any single quality, but in a circle of effects." 9

7. Show that our trains of thought may be influenced and regulated by the will. 9

8. Write a note on Bacon's Idola. 9

9. Leibnitz held that between the succession of ideas and the motions of the monad there subsists a predetermined harmony. What is the meaning of this proposition, and for what purpose did Leibnitz employ it? 9

10. Give a sketch of Cousin's Eclecticism. 9

11. Point out the relation of Hume's Scepticism to Locke's Idealism. How did Reid and Kant respectively seek to refute Hume? 10

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

Second Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Sketch the moral system of Jeremy Bentham. Point out its shortcomings and inconsistencies. 9

Show that it is only by an abnormal exercise of the faculties that pleasure can be made the end of action. 6

2. Prove that "utilitarianism meets its severest test in the attempt to distinguish between the desirable, which is the optional; and the dutiful, which is the imperative." 10

3. "No reason can be given why the general happiness is desirable, except that every person desires his own happiness." Point out the fallacy involved in this statement; and prove that J. S. Mill's moral postulate does not afford any basis for a benevolent hedonism such as he proposes. 13

4. Describe the earliest attempt to exhibit the moral nature of man as a constitution. 6

Prove from Butler's analysis of the moral constitution, that man is made for society no less than for his own preservation and well-being. 6

5. Sketch briefly the moral system of Aristotle. 7

Consider how far his eudæmonism is corrected by his definition of happiness. 6

6. State the moral doctrine of Spinoza, and consider its consistency with the rest of his teaching. 7

Discuss the possibility of founding morals on pantheistic principles. 7

7. Examine Kant's construction of religion on the basis of the postulates of the practical reason. 10

8. Explain the theory that moral principles are insensibly formed in the progress of tribes and peoples. 6

Sketch the ethical views of Herbert Spencer. 7

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiners— { MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A
MR. A. THOMSON.

THIRD HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

1. Show that the traditive nature of the theistic conception does not exclude personal conviction. Show that reverence is due to the general reason revealed in history. 5 5

2. So analyse the theistic process as to show that it is progressive and cumulative. Show that the several inferences that make it up may have operated spontaneously in the general intelligence before they were formulated by theologians. 9 6

3. Show that the principle of causality is applicable beyond the sphere of the phænomenal. 7

Prove, as against the materialists, that natural laws are the expression, not the cause, of order. Explain how it is that this fact has been so often overlooked by physicists. 8

4. State the theistic proofs of Plato, Cleanthes, St. Augustine, Boethius, and Anselm. 10

5. Give an account of the eighteenth century Deists. 4

Show that the days of Butler and Berkeley were days of superficial theological discussion. 4

What principles was Butler entitled to expect his opponents to concede to him? 4

6. Which of the theistic proofs are incidentally alluded to and accepted by Butler? 5

Indicate the weak points in his analogical argument for personal immortality. Reinforce this argument from ethics and metaphysics. 5

7. Show that the facts of daily life indicate a divine government inchoate and incomplete. 7

On what principles do we expect this government to proceed towards future completion? 3

Point out present facts analogous to a future final retribution. 5

8. Show that in religious matters necessity is at least as if it were not; and that necessitarianism is repugnant to the invariable principles of the human race. 7

Show that it is reasonable, and that it is our duty, in things temporal and things spiritual, to act on evidence far short of demonstration. 6

Pure Logic.

1. Distinguish (*a*) formal truth from (*b*) material truth, and show how far each is independent of the other. 9

2. Give a sketch of the principal improvements made in Logical Science by Aristotle. 9

3. Discuss the relation of Content and Extent in a general conception. 9

4. On what principle is the division by Dichotomy made? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this method of division? 9

5. Distinguish between Immediate and Mediate Inferences, and draw all the Immediate Inferences you can from each of the following propositions:— 10

(*a.*) He is no fool.

(*b.*) Truth is more easily extracted from error than from confusion.

(*c.*) Whatever is, is right.

6. Enunciate the axioms on which Inferences rest, and show how each of these axioms is applied. 9

7. In what sense does the Syllogism extend our knowledge? 9

8. What is meant by the thorough-going quantification of the predicate? When the predicate is thus quantified, what are the tests for valid syllogisms? 9

9. Define Paralogism and Sophism, and mention the principles from which Formal Fallacies generally arise. 9

10. What are the uses and conditions of a sound Hypothesis? How does a Hypothesis differ from a Theory? 9

11. Prove,—"A single premise, or all of them, may be false "and yet the conclusion true; but it cannot happen that the "premises are all true while the conclusion, correctly deduced, "is false." 9

B. Course. Subject III.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, MATTER AND MOTION, AND HEAT.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL, B. SC.

FIRST PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Enumerate the halogen elements, explain how each is prepared, and point out how their compounds resemble one another. 8

2. What is combustion? Distinguish between combustion and incandescence, and state what circumstances determine the temperature attained in any case of combustion. 6

3. State concisely the laws which determine the volume that is occupied by a given quantity of any gas. What volume would be occupied by the oxygen liberated from 1 kilogram of potassium chlorate if the temperature were 27° C. and the pressure 900,000 dynes per square c.m.? 10

4. Give a chemical definition of the substance called glass, and describe the process of making some well-known variety of it. 7

5. Describe two practical methods of manufacturing soda from rock salt, giving equations to illustrate the chemical changes. 8

6. What is a perfectly elastic body, and what is meant by the limits of elasticity? Define the co-efficient of elasticity for hydrostatic stresses, and show that in a gas of constant temperature, it is equal to the pressure. 9

7. Define energy, both in its kinetic and in its static or potential form. Prove that in a swinging pendulum the sum of the potential and kinetic energies is constant for every position. 10

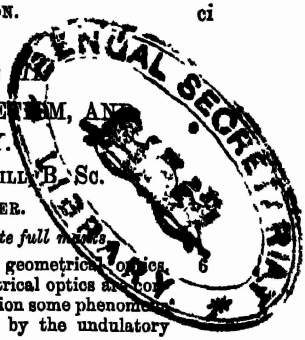
8. How has it been shown that heat is a form of energy? Define Joule's equivalent, and give its value in ergs per calorie? 7

9. Prove that in a cycle of operations the algebraic sum of the work done by the system and the energy added to it is zero. Describe Carnot's cycle for a heat engine and show that it is reversible. Also show that an engine working according to this cycle is as efficient as any heat engine can be. 8

10. Explain the principles of the dry and wet bulb hygrometer, and find a formula for reducing its readings. 10

11. Describe an experimental method of domonstrating the absorbing powers of various gases for radiant energy, and give a brief statement of the results of observations made by such means. 7

12. Find from thermo-dynamic priciples a formula for the heat rendered latent when a substance changes its state. Hence prove that the melting point of ice is lowered by increase of pressure. 10



B. Course. Subject III.

LIGHT, SOUND, MAGNETISM, AND ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL, B. Sc.

SECOND PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Distinguish between physical and geometrical optics. Show that the fundamental laws of geometrical optics are consistent with the emission theory, and mention some phenomena of physical optics which are best explained by the undulatory theory. 6

2. How has the velocity of light through water been ascertained? Show that, according to the undulatory theory, this velocity should be less than that through air. 7

3. What is the focal length of a lens? From the general formula for refraction at a spherical surface find the focal length of a glass sphere in terms of its radius, given $\mu = \frac{3}{2}$. 10

4. Describe the ordinary prism spectroscope, explaining how the purity of the spectrum is assured. How does the spectrum of a substance change as the substance gradually passes from the condition of a rarefied gas to the liquid or solid form? 9

5. How is it shown that simple musical tones are due to harmonic wave motions in the air? When such wave motions are passing through the air how does its density at any point vary with the time? 9

6. Find a theoretical relation between the length of a string and the pitch of the tone emitted by it. How is this relation applied in the violin? 8

7. How is the velocity of sound through air affected by changes of temperature, pressure, and humidity? 7

8. What is electric potential? Describe some experiment to show that a body in a region of positive potential may be negatively electrified. 6

9. Define electric capacity. Find the capacity of a condenser consisting of parallel plates or of a Leyden jar. Find also the expenditure of work necessary to charge it to a given potential. 10

10. What are the "magnetic elements" of any place on the earth's surface? Describe the usual method of determining each, and explain how each would vary if observed at intervals on a journey from the equator to the pole along the meridian of Cape Comorin. 10

11 State clearly the principles according to which electric currents are generated by the relative motion of a magnet and a conductor, and describe some machine in which these principles are applied. 9

12. Define a unit current in electro-magnetic measure, and prove the principle of the tangent galvanometer. 9

B. Course. Subject IV.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

FIRST PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What laws have been ascertained with reference to the diffusion of liquids? How can the diffusion of liquids be experimentally shown? Explain the phenomena of liquid diffusion and also of endosmosis and exosmosis. 7

2. Explain clearly how substances which are gaseous under ordinary circumstances may be liquified and solidified. What is meant by the "critical temperature of gases"? Apply your explanations to such cases as sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and if you can also to hydrogen and oxygen. 10

3. Define clearly what is meant by specific heat. Is the specific heat of a substance a fixed and constant quantity? If not, state the causes which produce alteration of specific heat. What laws govern the atomic heat of elements, and the molecular heat of compounds? 10

4. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? Compute in tons lifted through one foot the work due to the combustion of 100 pounds of charcoal, containing 5 per cent. of ash? Given that one pound of carbon in burning will raise the temperature of 8080 pounds of water from 0° to 1° C. 9

5. What is meant by the colours of thin plates or of thin films? Explain how these colours are caused, taking as your example Newton's Rings. 10

6. Explain how it is proved that sodium, iron, hydrogen, &c. are present in the sun. 8

7. How does fluorine occur in nature? How would you prepare hydrofluoric acid? Describe its properties and the uses to which it is put. 6

8. What are the methods by which ozone can be prepared? Describe its properties, and explain its precise action in oxidation. How has its constitution been demonstrated? 8

9. What compounds does phophorus form with hydrogen? How is the principal compound formed, and what are its properties? 8

10. What is the compound nitrogen forms with chlorine, how is it prepared, and what are its properties? 6

11. Give a clear explanation of Dalton's atomic theory, pointing out in what respects the theory is based on experimental facts. What modifications have been introduced since Dalton's time in this theory in order to bring it into conformity with modern theories? 10

12. Define in a few words the terms allotropy and isomerism, giving specific examples of each case taken from inorganic chemistry if you can. 8

B. Course. Subject IV.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What explanation can be given for the variation of the atomicity of an element, and give reasons in support of it. Take the following compounds and draw their graphic formulæ, explaining how the usual rules of atomicity hold in each case:—Carbon oxychloride, Sulphuric acid, Nitric acid, Sodium dehydrogen phosphate, Nitrogen dioxide, Sodium thiosulphate, and Ferric chloride. 9

2. Five grams of Hydrogen are passed over heated copper oxide. At the close of the experiment 3·17 grams of metallic copper are left. Explain clearly what changes by weight have taken place in the re-acting substances, and what precautions would have to be taken to obtain a correct quantitative result. (Cu. = 63·4). 8

3. Describe the various methods which have been used in the preparation of metallic sodium. What are the properties of the metal and its uses? By what tests can this metal be distinguished? 7

4. What is the principal compound of manganese found native? How can the metal be produced? How can sodium manganate and permanganate be prepared, and what are their properties? 8

5. What are the principal ores of silver and how is it usually obtained from its ores? 7

6. What is the constitution of the class of salts called alums? How is ordinary alum manufactured, and how is it used as a mordant? 8

7. Give the distinctive characters by which the presence of the following substances may be determined by blowpipe tests and by wet tests:—Salts of Lead, Tin, Manganese, Aluminium, and Magnesium. 10

8. A solution containing the following ingredients is given for analysis; explain minutely how you would proceed to detect the ingredients:—Cadmium chloride, Ferrous sulphate, Nickel sulphate, Copper acetate, and Zinc nitrate. 12

9. Describe, exactly and minutely, how you would prepare Nitrogen dioxide, and what tests you would employ to prove the nature of the gas. You must give such details as will show you are practically acquainted with the process you are describing. 8

10. Discuss generally the methods which are used in the separation and identification of organic substances, and contrast them with the processes of inorganic qualitative analysis. 8

11. Explain what is meant by amines and amides. Into what classes are they divided? Explain their constitution by 9

graphic formulæ. Explain how the Ethylamines are produced.

12. Describe how you would prepare and purify Ethyl iodide. 6

B. Course. Subjects III and IV.

PHYSICS.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL, B. SC.

FIRST HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Define moment of inertia. Prove that the moment of inertia of a body about any axis exceeds that about a parallel axis through the centre of mass by a quantity proportional to the square of the distance between the two axes. Prove also the principle of reversibility in the compound pendulum. 10

2. Give some examples of capillary phenomena, and explain in general terms their cause. Find a formula for the height to which a liquid ascends in a capillary tube of cylindrical bore. 7

3. Describe some method of measuring exactly the expansion of liquids by heat. Distinguish between linear and cubical expansion, and show for which kind of expansion the column of mercury in a barometer should be corrected. 6

4. Explain what is meant by the critical temperature of a gas, and describe Andrews' apparatus for determining it. 5

5. What is meant by the conduction of heat? Find a formula for the variation of temperature along a metallic bar, one end of which is maintained at a constant high temperature, and show how this may be applied to determine the conducting power of various metals. 9

6. Define equipotential surfaces and tubes of force in connexion with statical electricity. Find the amount of the force just outside an electrified surface. 7

7. How are the variations of atmospheric electricity observed, and recorded? What periodic variations of this phenomenon have been established, and what are their causes? 6

8. Describe the construction of the bifilar magnetometer and the manner of using it. 6

9. State what is known of the action of magnetism upon light, and give any explanation of it which you know to have been suggested. 5

10. Find a general formula for the strength of the current through a battery whose terminals are joined by a number of alternative conductors. Apply the formula to the case of a galvanometer with a "shunt." 8

11. How are the two statements involved in Ohm's law experimentally proved? Deduce the law from theoretical principles, if you can. 8

12. Prove Newton's formula for the velocity of sound in air, and explain the necessity for the correction introduced by 10

Laplace. Describe some easy experimental method of finding this velocity.

13. Describe the construction and use of the sextant, and prove the principle of its action. 6

14. Why is an achromatic combination of lenses never perfect? Find the formula for the usual combination employed in the object glasses of telescopes. 7

B. Course. Subjects III and IV.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

Second Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. In what sense and under what circumstances may an atom of an elementary substance be said to be equivalent to an atom of a second element. How are the "chemical equivalents" connected with our modern atomic weights? 4

105·5 parts of the chloride of a metal contain 70 parts of the metal; the specific heat of the metal is 0·0306. What is the atomic weight of the metal and the formula of the chloride. 3

2. A current of steam mixed with clorine passed through a red hot porcelain tube yields hydrochloric acid and oxygen. A mixture of oxygen and hydrochloric acid passed through a similar tube under similar circumstances yields water and chlorine. Give the theoretical explanation of these actions. 10

3. What general laws have been found to hold good between the heats of combination and the stability of the compounds formed. Explain your statements by specific examples. 8

4. You are required to collect a jar of sulphuretted hydrogen. Describe minutely how you would do it, and sketch the form of apparatus you would employ. What will take place by passing this gas through the following solutions, (*a*) acid solution of an arsenic salt, (*b*) acid solution of a potassium salt, (*c*) alkaline solution of a copper salt, (*d*) acid solution of ferric chloride, and (*e*) solution of potassium chromate acidified with sulphuric acid? 9

5. Describe the methods by which hydrogen dioxide can be prepared. What are the properties and reactions of this substance, and to what practical use is it put? 6

6. Describe in detail the modern methods of making bleaching powder. What are its properties, and explain its use in bleaching and disinfecting? Examine the theories which have been put forward as to its constitution. 7

7. How would you prepare perfectly pure iron? Describe clearly the chemical and physical properties of iron, pointing out the properties on which its industrial uses depend. Describe the manufacture of steel by Bessemer's process. 9

8. A solid substance containing the following ingredients is given for analysis. Describe the tests both with the blow-pipe 12

and by the wet method, which you would employ to detect these substances qualitatively:—mercuric chloride, copper nitrate, ferrous carbonate, calcium carbonate, and potassium chloride.

9. How can silicon be prepared, and what are its properties? State clearly how you would prepare soluble silicic acid from quartz. 6

10. Describe minutely how you would make the ultimate analysis of ethylamine. 7

11. What is meant by the paraffin series of hydrocarbons? Describe the general method of preparation and the properties of this group of bodies. Discuss the possibilities of isomerism in this series, and give the possible isomers of these hydrocarbons up to those containing six atoms of carbon. 9

12. Give the law regulating the basicity of organic acids, and state the basicity of the following acids, giving the graphic and constitutional formulæ of them:—lactic acid, oxalic acid, formic acid, carbonic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, and gallic acid. 10

B. Course. Subjects III and IV.

MATTER AND MOTION, AND PROBLEMS IN PHYSICS.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL, B. SC.

THIRD HONOUR ½ PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Distinguish between the path of a moving body and its hodograph. Show that if the path of a planet be an ellipse, and its hodograph a circle, it obeys Kepler's laws. 10

2. Define kinetic and potential energies, and show that the total amount of neither kind of energy possessed by a body can be stated absolutely. 5

3. Discuss briefly the relativity of all our knowledge of the physical world. 4

4. A steam engine, consuming coal whose calorific power is 8,000, has the boiler at a constant temperature of 107° C., and the condenser at 17° C. Its efficiency is $\frac{1}{3}$ths of that of a perfect engine. Find how many foot-pounds of work it does for every ton of coal consumed. 10

5. A telegraph wire of 1 millimetre radius is carried on posts at a height of 7 metres above the ground. Find its electric capacity per kilometre. 6

6. A sunshine recorder may be made by filling a hollow glass globe with water, and mounting it at the centre of a hemispherical wooden bowl, the surface of which gets burnt when the sun shines. If the internal diameter of the globe be 4 inches, find that of the bowl, the value of μ for water being $\frac{4}{3}$. 4

7. A glass grating, ruled with 910 lines per centimetre, gives a definite band of spectral colour when illuminated, and looked at through a telescope whose axis makes an angle of 3° with the normal to its plane. Find the wave length of the band. 6

8. The strength of each pole of a magnet being μ, and the distance between the two l, find the resultant force which they exert upon a unit particle of north magnetism placed so that the line joining it to the south pole makes an angle of 60°, and that to the north pole an angle of 90°, with the axis of the magnet. 5

B. Course. Subjects III, IV, V and VI.

DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Examiner—Mr. S. A. Hill, B. Sc.

Third Honour ½ Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Distinguish between perfect and imperfect induction, and criticise the objections to the name "induction" being applied to cases where the process is perfect. 6

2. Give some examples of the inverse application of the theory of probabilities, and show in more general terms that all inductive reasoning is an inverse application of deductive processes. 8

3. The great generalizations known as laws of nature have been discovered, not by the Baconian process of induction, but by hypothesis, deduction, and verification. Give three examples of the truth of this statement taken from astronomy or physics. 7

4. In experimental sciences where quantitative observations have to be made, it is usual to repeat the observation several times, and take the mean result as the nearest approach to the truth. State fully the assumptions which underlie this method of proceeding, and discuss their validity, pointing out certain cases in which the process is not applicable. 9

5. Give some examples of the use of formulæ of interpolation, and explain the principles upon which they are constructed. Describe also the graphic method of interpolation. 11

6. What is the object of a system of classification? Explain the advantages of a good nomenclature and terminology in any science which is mainly classificatory. State briefly the bases of classification proposed by Whewell and Mill respectively, and say which of them you consider preferable. 9

B. Course. Subject V.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What characters distinguish living from dead matter? 10
2. What essentially serves to determine the differences existing between the higher animal and higher vegetable organisms? 10
3. Why must the higher animal organisms necessarily be provided with more elaborate irritable and contractile apparatus than the higher plants? 10
4. What do you mean by local and general death in an organism? 10
5. Compare the respiratory processes in plants and animals. 10
6. What is the nature of the process of conjugation in lower organisms, and what replaces it in the case of higher ones? 10
7. What is the principal function of the red corpuscles of the blood, and what enables them to perform it? 10
8. Describe the various processes to which food materials are subjected in the alimentary canal. What is their common aim? 10
9. What are the functions of the spinal cord? 10
10. Explain the means provided to secure distinct vision of objects at varying distances. 10

B. Course. Subject V.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr. D. Prain.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain the term "branching," and state the actual relation of branch to stem. Define dichotomous branching; compare true and false dichotomy, giving examples of each. 10
2. Give an account of the structure and homology of spines and tendrils, mentioning plants which exemplify your statements. 10
3. Describe the structure of a leaf like that of the Peepul (*Ficus religiosa*): compare the structure of a phyllode, and explain its true nature. Name a phyllode-bearing plant. 10
4. What do you understand by a "natural system of classification"? Enumerate its advantages over an artificial system. State the leading features of systems that have been employed, and name their authors. 10
5. In what natural orders do the plants which yield cotton, jute, castor-oil, and rice occur? Name these plants, and state 10

what part yields the useful product. Enumerate under each the other useful articles which species of these orders, grown in India, supply.

6. Define the natural orders yielding cotton, jute, castor-oil, rice. Mention the orders to which you consider they are allied, stating the various points of agreement and difference they display. 10

7. Sketch briefly and succinctly the cycle of reproduction of a fern like the maiden-hair (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*), and note wherein it differs from that of a fungus like the mushroom (*Agaricus*). 10

8. State the physical conditions essential for the germination and growth of a plant like the common Pea (*Pisum sativum*), and compare those required by a saprophyte. Mention any Indian saprophyte. What are the effects produced when a growing plant is deprived of light? 10

9. Name three Indian plants of different natural orders which possess a milky juice. In what tissues are their juice vessels situated? How are such vessels developed, and whence is the juice derived? 10

10. Describe in botanical language the specimens A, B, and C. 10

B. Course. Subject VI.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—Mr. E. F. Mondy.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe the planetary motions of the earth, and show how they give rise to day and night, and the seasons. Show how eccentricity affects the two hemispheres. 10

2. Discuss the distribution of land and water on the earth's surface. What is meant by the contours or reliefs of land and by coast lines? Describe the varieties of the former. 12

3. Give an account of the theories held with regard to the condition of the earth's interior, briefly stating the arguments for and against them. 12

4. How do you account for the cold of high altitudes? Describe the formation of icebergs, glaciers, and moraines, and state the varieties of the last. 12

5. Name the great ocean currents, giving their localities and directions. Describe in detail the course and effects of the Gulf Stream. 14

6. Describe the nature and causes of the storms of the Bay of Bengal. How do you account for the "storm wave" accompanying such storms? 14

7. Give an account of the cause of the tides. What is a "bore" and under what circumstances is it produced? 12

8. Name and describe the different kinds of volcanoes, and discuss the causes of volcanic action. Name the principal lines of volcanic activity. 14

B. Course. Subject VI.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—Mr. E. F. Mondy.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Name the elements entering largely into the composition of the earth's crust, and briefly detail their modes of occurrence. 11

2. Define a rock, and distinguish between crystalline and fragmental rocks. Classify and state the characteristics of the following:—Gneiss, Shale, Diallage, Trass, Gabbro, Flagstone, Serpentine, and Breccia. 12

3. Discuss the geological evidences that the earth has been subjected to periods of heat and cold. Give an account of Dr. Croll's explanation of this based upon changes in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. 12

4. What is meant by stratified and unstratified deposits? Give some varieties of each and indicate their origin. 12

5. Explain the nature and origin of slaty cleavage, and distinguish between it and lamination. 12

6. Explain the nature of the plants of the coal measures, and state how they became converted into coal. 14

7. Give examples of six genera of fossil shells peculiar to fresh water formations. 12

8. Fill in the details of the sketch map given you in plan and section on the line AB. 15

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. T. C. Lewis, M. A.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Enunciate and prove the "Triangle of Forces." 11

OA, OB are two lines drawn from the point O. Two forces acting at O are represented in magnitude and direction by l. OA, m. OB respectively. Prove that their resultant is represented by $(l + m)$ OC, where C is a point in AB such that $BC \cdot CA :: l : m$.

2. Find the magnitude and line of action of the resultant of two parallel and unequal forces oppositely directed. 10

A cylindrical vessel of radius a stands on a horizontal plane, and contains water to a height h. A heavy sphere of radius $\frac{1}{6}a$ is dropped into the water and lies at the bottom of the vessel; prove that the centre of gravity of the water in the new position is $\frac{a}{6} - \frac{5}{72}\frac{a^2}{h}$ higher than in the first position.

3. Three forces in equilibrium in one plane must meet in a point or be parallel. 12

A heavy uniform rod AB has one end B in contact with a smooth horizontal plane, and rests on a smooth sphere of uniform density which is also in contact with the same plane; the end B of the rod is connected with a point on the surface of the sphere by a weightless string, the length of which is equal to the radius of the sphere. Find the ratio of the length of the rod to the radius of the sphere that there may be no pressure between the rod and the plane; and in that case determine the tension of the string and the other re-actions.

4. Find the ratio between the power and the weight in that system of pullies in which each of the strings, supposed parallel, is attached to the weight, the weights of the pullies being taken into account. 10

If the power be equal to the weight of the lowest pulley, and if each pulley weigh three times as much as the one immediately below it; prove that the weight of each pulley is equal to the tension of the string passing over it.

5. State the principle of Virtual Velocities, and illustrate its application by deducing the conditions of equilibrium of a bent lever under the action of two given forces. 7

6. Define uniform velocity, and show how to determine the relative motion of two particles each of which is moving in a given direction. 8

Two particles start from A, B, the first in the direction AB, the second at right angles to this. If their velocities be V, v, respectively, find the minimum distance between the particles, and the time that elapses before it is reached.

7. Explain the meaning of acceleration, and state how it is measured. 12

An inelastic particle falls from rest to a fixed inclined plane, and slides down the plane to a fixed point in it. Show that if the time of the journey is constant the locus of the starting point is a straight line.

8. State the Second Law of Motion, and give the reasoning which leads to the formula $P = mf$. Is the Second Law necessarily identical with this? 9

What is meant by an Absolute unit of Force? What is the British Absolute unit of Force approximately equal to?

9. Investigate the path of a projectile in vacuo. 10

Show how to project a perfectly elastic ball from the foot of one of a row of telegraph posts, so that it may graze the tops of the next two posts, striking the ground once between them.

10. What are the two principles, derived from experiment, which determine the effect of the impact when two smooth hard spheres impinge? 11

If two spheres impinge directly, determine the motion of each after impact in terms of that before impact.

Find an expression for the change of Kinetic Energy produced by the impact.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. "A particle in motion with a changing velocity has, at "any instant, a rate of motion which can be appreciated and "measured; and in a similar manner the pressure at any point "of a fluid can be conceived, and by reference to proper units, "can be made the subject of calculation." In what way? 10

2. "It is not meant that density and specific gravity are "synonymous terms." Why not? Weights W and W′ of two fluids, the specific gravities of which are σ and σ', are mixed together, and the specific gravity of the mixture is S. Find the change in volume. 7

3. Prove that the common surface of two liquids that do not mix is a horizontal plane; given a graduated Cent tube how would you compare the specific gravities of two liquids? 8

4. Define the centre of pressure of a plane area, and show that as a plane area is gradually lowered in a vertical position in water its centre of pressure approaches nearer and nearer to its centre of gravity. 12

5. Demonstrate completely the methods by which the resultant vertical and the resultant horizontal pressures of water on any surface are determined. 10

6. "Hence in graduation (of the barometer) the distances "actually measured from the zero point must be marked larger "in the ratio of $1 + \frac{k}{K} : 1$." Explain this statement. What is the zero point? How is the barometric height corrected for temperature? 10

7. Explain how you would verify Boyle's law for a series of pressures each less than one atmosphere: "The product of the "volume and pressure is proportional to the absolute tempe-"rature." Why is it? Calculate the value of this ratio [when the volume is measured in cubic inches and the pressure in inches of mercury] for 29·76 grains of dry air. You may assume that at 15° C. and under 30 inches of mercury pressure 100 cubic inches of dry air contain 31 grains. 13

8. Explain the action of the common water pump. Determine the height to which the water rises during one stroke of the piston. 10

9. A piece of wood floats in a vessel partially filled with water; the receiver of a condenser completely encloses the vessel. If air be pumped into the condenser will more or less of the wood be immersed? Give your reason. 10

10. A hollow cone filled with water is held with its axis vertical, determine the total pressure and the vertical pressure on its curved surface. 10

MATHEMATICS.

Examiners— { MR. T. C. LEWIS, M. A.
MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

FIRST HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Enunciate and prove the "Triangle of Forces." 12

Lines OA, OB, OC, &c. are drawn from a point O. Forces acting at O are represented in magnitude and direction by l.OA, m.OB. n.OC, &c. Show that their resultant is represented by $(l + m + n +$ &c.) OG, where G is the centre of inertia of masses proportional to l, m, n, &c. placed respectively at A, B, C, &c.

2. If three forces which act on a rigid body be in equilibrium, their lines of action must be in one plane and be either parallel or meet in a point. 7

AC, BC are two equal uniform rods which are jointed at C, and have rings at the ends A and B, which slide on a smooth parabolic wire, whose axis is vertical and vertex upwards; prove that in the position of equilibrium the distance of C from AB is one fourth of the latus rectum.

3. Define the *centre of parallel forces* and *centre of gravity*. 7

Find the centre of gravity of a straight rod, the density at any point varying directly as the square of the distance from one end of the rod.

4. What is friction? State the laws of friction. 12

A cylinder of radius a rests between two rough horizontal bars in the same vertical plane at a distance $2a$ apart. The axis of the cylinder is perpendicular to the vertical plane containing the bars, and its centre of gravity is at a distance μa from it, where μ is the co-efficient of friction. If the upper bar be slowly raised, prove that the cylinder will be on the point of slipping when its axis makes an angle $\tan^{-1} 2\mu$ with the horizon.

5. Prove that when a body is capable of moving with prescribed conditions under the action of gravity, it is in a position of equilibrium when the height of its centre of gravity is a maximum or a minimum. 12

Prove that if a rod of length $2a$ rests in a vertical plane on the concave side of an ellipse, semi-axes a and $2a$, with the other end against the minor axis which is vertical, any position is one of equilibrium, the surfaces being smooth.

6. Determine in rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates the equation of a curve whose equation in polar co-ordinates is 7

$$\rho^{\frac{1}{3}} \cos \frac{1}{3}\theta = a^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

7. Given the base and the ratio of the sides of a plane triangle, find the equation of the locus of the vertex. 4

Given the base and the sum of the sides, find the equation of the locus of the vertex, and prove that the product of the perpendiculars dropped from the extremities of the base on any tangent to this locus is constant. 6

8. Find the condition that the circles denoted by 4

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \text{ and}$$
$$x^2 + y^2 + 2g'x + 2f'y + c' = 0$$

should cut at right angles; prove that if a circle cut at right angles three circles $s' = 0$, $s'' = 0$, $s''' = 0$ it cuts orthogonally any circle $ks' + ls'' + ms''' = 0$. 4

9. Find the equation of the locus of the middle points of the chords of the curve $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + yx + 2fy + c = 0$, which make an angle θ with the axis of x, hence prove the fundamental property of conjugate diameters, given two concentric conics 6

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = c \text{ and}$$
$$a_1x^2 + 2h_1xy + b_1y^2 = c_1;$$

shew that the equations of their common pair of conjugate diameters is 7

$$(ah_1 - a_1h)\,x^2 + xy\,(ab_1 - a_1b) + y^2\,(hb_1 - h_1b) = 0.$$

Instead of the last portion of this question you may substitute: If the general equation of the second degree can be reduced to the form $y^2 = px$ how is the reduction performed?

10. Find the tangent of the angle contained between the two tangents from $x'y'$ to the parabola $y^2 = 4mx$, hence given the angle find the locus of $x'y'$. 5

(*a.*) Find the locus of the middle points of a variable chord of an ellipse, tangents at whose extremities intersect at right angles. 7

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. T. C. Lewis, M. A.

Second Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. If the units of length and time are altered from 1 ft. and 1 second to l ft. and t seconds respectively, find the corresponding changes in the measures of a given velocity and a given acceleration. 10

A railway train starts from rest, the space passed over in the first five minutes is one mile, its acceleration being constant; find the distance travelled in the first minute, and if this be taken as the unit of length and the velocity at the same instant as the unit of velocity, find the corresponding measure of the acceleration.

2. A weightless string has masses M, M′ attached to its extremities. A smooth particle of mass m is placed on a smooth horizontal table, and the string passes round it and lies at right angles to an edge, over which the weights hang. The system is let go; find the motion. 12

If two small smooth pegs are placed at the edge of the table so as to stop the string from falling off, but allow m to pass, determine the motion immediately after the impact of the string against the pegs.

3. Find the range and time of flight of a projectile on an inclined plane. 8

A particle is projected from a point on a plane inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon, its range on the plane is equal to the space through which a body would fall vertically from rest under the action of gravity in the same time, determine the direction of projection.

4. Two smooth imperfectly elastic balls moving in one plane with given velocities in given directions impinge on each other, determine the motion of each after impact. 10

Two balls, masses A and B, and radii a, b, are at rest with their centres at a distance h from one another. The ball A is acted on by a constant force F in the direction of the line joining the centres. Find the time that elapses between the first and second impact of the two balls.

5. Enunciate the principle of the Conservation of Energy. Show that the resultant force on a particle in the direction of its motion is the rate of increase of its kinetic energy per unit of length of its path; and the resultant force at right angles to the direction of motion is 10

$$\frac{\text{Kinetic energy of the particle}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ radius of curvature of its path}}.$$

What is the work done by the sun on the earth in a year?

6. Define a *limit* and a *differential co-efficient*. 10

Find from the definition the differential co-efficients of $\log_e x$, $\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$, and Z^v, Z and v being functions of x.

Differentiate—

$$(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin\left(n \cot^{-1}\frac{x}{a}\right).$$

7. Enunciate and prove Taylor's theorem. 11

If $e^{a \tan^{-1} x} = 1 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \&c.$

prove that $aa_n = (n-1)\, a_{n-1} + (n+1)\, a_{n+1}$.

8. If $x = r \cos\theta$, $y = r \sin\theta$, and if $\frac{dr}{dx}$ denote the partial differential coefficient of r with respect to x when x and y are regarded as independent variables; and if $\frac{dx}{dr}$ denote the partial 8

differential coefficient of x with respect to r when r and θ are regarded as independent variables, prove geometrically that $\frac{dr}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dr}$.

9. How is the curvature of a curve measured at a given point? 9

Investigate the following expressions for the radius of curvature—

$$\rho = \frac{\left\{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}} = r\frac{dr}{dp}.$$

Find the radius of curvature at the point (x,y) of the ellipse—

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

10. Define the maximum and minimum values of a function of one independent variable. Apply the theory to determine the conditions for the existence of double points in plane curves, and to furnish tests for distinguishing the different kinds of double points. 12

Trace the curves—

(i.) $y(x^2 - a^2) = x^3$.
(ii.) $hx^2y = x^2(h - x)^2 + h^4$.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

THIRD HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. A cubical vessel is filled with equal volumes of two liquids which do not mix, their densities are ρ and ρ', determine the centre of pressure on one of the vertical faces. 10

2. Prove that if a solid hemisphere is moveable about the centre of its plane base which is fixed in the surface of a liquid, and if the density of the liquid be twice that of the solid, any position of the solid will be one of equilibrium. 5

(*a.*) Since a homogeneous hemisphere can, having its plane face vertical, float in a homogeneous fluid of twice its specific gravity; show that if D_p be the depth of the centre of pressure of the immersed semicircle and D_m the distance of the centre of mass of the hemisphere from the centre of its plane base, and δ the distance of the centre of mass of a semicircular plate whose radius is r from its centre, then will $\frac{2}{3}D_m r = D_p \cdot \delta$. 6

3. Prove the formula for the measurement of heights by a barometer. Calculate the value of the coefficient $\frac{k}{g}$ assuming 12

that at 0° C, and under 30 inches of mercury pressure, 100 cub. inches of dry air contains 29·3456 grains, whereas 1 cub. inch of water contains 252·5 grains, and the specific gravity of mercury is 13·596.

4. A square plate floats in water with its plane vertical and one angular point below the surface; it is required to find its position of equilibrium. 9

5. A triangular plate is immersed in a vertical position, its base horizontal and its vertex in the surface of the water; you are required to draw seven lines parallel to the base so that the pressures on the eight areas may be equal. 8

6. Perform the integration $\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}\, dx$, and 7

$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\, dx$, and from the value of the latter determine the area of a circle.

7. Perform the integration $\int \frac{dx}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)}$. 8

8. Show how by differentiating an expression of the form 6

$x^r \sqrt{ax - x^2}$ to make the value of $\int \frac{x^n\, dx}{\sqrt{ax - x^2}}$ depend on

$\int \frac{x^{n-1}\, dx}{\sqrt{ax - x^2}}$; also show how by differentiating an expression 6

of the form $x^r \sqrt{a + 2bx + cx^2}$ to make the value of

$\frac{x^n\, dx}{\sqrt{a + 2bx + cx^2}}$ depend on the values of $\int \frac{x^{n-1}\, dx}{\sqrt{a + 2bx + cx^2}}$

and $\int \frac{x^{n-2} dx}{\sqrt{a + 2bx + cx^2}}$.

9. Find the values of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x\ dx$ when n is even and 11

when n is odd, and hence express π as the ratio of two infinite products. Or calculate the value of

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (16 \cos^5\theta - 20 \cos^3\theta + 5 \cos\theta)\ d\theta.$$

10. If every element of the arc of the quadrant of an ellipse 12 be multiplied by the central perpendicular on the tangent at the element; find the sum of all these elementary products.

LATIN.

Examiner—MR. W. R. MACDONALD, M. A.

FIRST PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a.*) At whose suggestion and from what motive did Virgil write the Georgics? 10

(*b.*) Give a synopsis of the *episodes* of Books I. and II.

(*c.*) "I think nothing which is a phrase or saying in common talk should be admitted into a serious poem; much less ought the low phrases and terms of art that are adapted to husbandry have a place in such a work as the Georgics."

Examine this statement with special reference to Virgil.

2. Translate— 15

(*a.*) Haud equidem credo, quia sit divinitus illis
Ingenium, aut rerum fato prudentia major;
Verum, ubi tempestas et cœli mobilis humor
Mutavere vias, et Jupiter uvidus austris
Densat, erant quæ rara modo et quæ densa relaxat,
Vertuntur species animorum, et pectora motus
Nunc alios, (alios dum nubila ventus agebat,)
Concipiunt; hinc ille avium concentus in agris,
Et lætæ pecudes, et ovantes gutture corvi.

(*b.*) Mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos
Esset robigo, segnisque horreret in arvis
Carduus; intereunt segetes, subit aspera silva,
Lappæque tribulique, interque nitentia culta
Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenæ;
Quod nisi et assiduis terram insectabere rastris
Et sonitu terrebis aves, et ruris opaci
Falce premes umbras, votisque vocaveris imbrem;
Heu! magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum
Concussaque famem in silvis solabere quercu.

(*c.*) Parse fully *esset*, *concussa*: account for the change of mood and tense in the first sentence of (*b.*); scan the first three lines of (*a.*).

3. Translate the following: also explain and illustrate whatever is remarkable in construction or meaning:— 15

(*a.*) Tardaque Eleusinæ matris volventia plaustra.

(*b.*) Continuo in silvis magna vi flexa domatur
In burim et curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri;
Huic a stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo,
Binæ aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso.

(*c.*) Nec fuit indignum superis bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Hæmi pinguescere campos.

(*d.*) Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit.

(*e.*) Patrios cultusque habitusque locorum.

4. Translate— 16

(*a.*) Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum: tibi res antiquæ laudis et artis
Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes,
Ascræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.
Nunc locus arvorum ingeniis; quæ robora cuique
Quis color, et quæ sit rebus natura ferendis.
Difficiles primum terræ collesque maligni
Tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis,
Palladia gaudent silva vivacis olivæ.

(*b.*) Præterea genus haud unum nec fortibus ulmis,
Nec salici lotoque, neque Idæis cyparissis.
Nec pingues unam in faciem nascuntur olivæ
Orchades, et radii, et amara pausia baccæ,
Pomaque et Alcinoi silvæ; nec surculus idem
Crustumiis Syriisque piris gravibusque volemis.
Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris,
Quam Methymnæo carpit de palmite Lesbos;
Sunt Thasiæ vites, sunt et Mareotides albæ.

(1) Ascræum cano carmen: explain fully.
(2) Add a brief note to the proper names in the above passages.
(3) Parse, *quæ sit* ..... *ferendis.*

5. Annotate:— 14

(*a.*) Inflavit quum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras
Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.
(*b.*) Urentes culta capellas.
(*c.*) Thesidæ inter pocula læti
Mollibus in pratis unctos saluere per utres.
(*d.*) nec ferrea jura
Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit.
(*e.*) Lucrinoque addita claustra.
(*f.*) Arbuteæ crates et mystica vannus Iacchi.
(*g.*) Uncique, puer, monstrator aratri.
(*h.*) Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum.

6. Translate:—

Est specus ingens 10
Exesi latere in montis, quo plurima vento
Cogitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos,
Deprensis olim statio tutissima nautis;
Intus se vasti Proteus tegit objice saxi.
Hic juvenem in latebris aversum a lumine Nympha
Collocat; ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit.
Jam rapidus torrens sitientes Sirius Indos
Ardebat cœlo, et medium sol igneus orbem
Hauserat; ardebant herbæ, et cava flumina siccis
Faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant.

7. Translate into Latin:— 20

Pompey having been defeated by Cæsar, fled to Larissa; but not thinking it safe to continue there, he set out before break

of day and arrived in the evening at Tempe in Thessaly, accompanied by no more than three friends, who had resolved to share his fortune. He spent the night in a fisherman's hut, and is said to have been very uneasy, not so much from the inconveniences of the place as from his own reflections. "Have I not," said he, "lost in one hour's time all the glory I gained in thirty years?"

LATIN.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, B. A.

Second Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate, with notes where necessary:— 40

(a.) Sentio, judices, vos pro vestra humanitate his tantis sceleribus breviter a me demonstratis vehementer esse commotos. Quo tandem igitur animo fuisse illos arbitramini, quibus his de rebus non modo audiendum fuit, verum etiam judicandum? Vos auditis de eo in quem judices non estis: de eo quem non videtis; de eo quem odisse jam non potestis: de eo, qui et naturæ et legibus satisfecit, quem leges exsilio, natura morte multavit.

(b.) Verum omnes intelligimus, in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quæsitum. Jactata res erat concione a tribuno seditioso; incognita causa, probatum erat illud multitudini; nemini licitum est contra dicere; nemo denique ut defenderet contrariam partem laborabat. In invidiam porro magnam illa judicia venerant. Etenim paucis postea mensibus alia vehemens erat in judiciis ex notatione tabellarum invidia versata. Prætermitti a censoribus et negligi macula judiciorum posse non videbatur.

(c.) In pedite robur; quædam nationes et curru præliantur; honestior auriga, clientes propugnant. Olim regibus parebant, nunc per principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur, nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusque civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus; ita singuli pugnant universi vincuntur.

(d.) Si quis piorum manibus locus, si ut sapientibus placet non cum corpore extinguuntur animæ magnæ, placide quiescas, nosque domum tuam ab infirmo desiderio et muliebribus lamentis ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces quas neque lugeri neque plangi fas est.

2. "Invidia inveterata judicii Juniani." Explain this, and state clearly the circumstances, which led to the trial of Cluentius. 8

3. Give a short sketch of the Roman conquest of Britain up to the time of Agricola 8

4. Translate and explain particularly the words underlined— 12

(1.) Nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, *nullis auctoribus*, funestis ominibus.

(2.) Hic profertur id, quod judicium appellari non oportet, P. Septimio Scævolâ *litem* eo nomine esse *æstimatam*.

(3.) *Eam legem* pro plebe non in plebem tulit.

(4.) Consilium id divus Augustus vocabat, Tiberius præceptum.

(5.) Quod omnibus *in promptu* erat, paucis incrosum fieret.

(6.) Angebat miserationem constans rumor, *veneno interceptum*.

5. Give the meanings of the words sequester, quæstio, triumvir, decuriones, subsortitio advocati, as used in the speech pro Cluentio. 6

6. Give the position of Forum Julii, Massilia, Brigantes, Intemelii? With what events related in the Agricola are they connected? 8

7. Translate into Latin:— 18

Whatever we loved, whatever we admired in Agricola survives and will survive in the hearts of men, in the succession of ages, in the fame that waits on noble deeds. Over many indeed of those who have gone before, as over the inglorious and ignoble, waves of oblivion will roll; Agricola, made known to posterity by history and tradition, will live for ever.

Into English:—

Non est nostrum æstimare quem supra ceteros et quibus de causis extollas; tibi summum rerum judicium di dedere, nobis obsequii gloria relicta est.—Spectamus porro, quæ coram habentur, cui ex te opes honores, quis plurima juvandi nocendive potentia, quæ Sejano fuisse nemo negaverit. Abditos principis sensus et si quid occultius parat exquirere inlicitum anceps; nec ideo adsequare. Ne patres conscripti ultimum Sejani diem sed sedecim annos cogitaveritis.

LATIN.

First Honour Paper.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, B. A.

Tacitus and Juvenal.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate: 40

Tradideret interim Agricolæ successori suo provinciam quietam tutamque. Ac ne notabilis celebritate et frequentia occurrentium introitus esset, rictato amicorum officio noctu in urbem noctu in palatium, ita ut præceptum erat, venit, exceptusque brevi osculo et nullo sermone turbæ servientium immistus est. Ceterum ut militare nomen grave intes otiosos,

aliis virtutibus temperaret tranquillitatem atque otium penitus auxit, cultu modicus sermone facilis, uno aut altero amicorum comitatus, adeo uti plerique, quibus magnos viros per ambitionem æstimare mos est riso aspectoque Agricola quærerent famam pauci interpretarentur.

b. Proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem læseris; Domitiam vero natura, præceps in viam, et quo obscurios eo irrevocabilior, moderatione tamen prudentiâque Agricolæ leniebatur, quia non contumacia neque inani factatione libertatis famam fatuenque provocabet. Sciant quibus moris est illicita mirari, posse etiam sub malis principibus magnos viros esse, obsequiumque ac modestiam, si industria ac vigor assint eo laudis excedere, quo plerique per abrupta sed in nullam reipublicæ usum, ambitiosa morte inclaruerunt.

c. Pars magna Italiæ est, si verum admittimus, in quâ
Nemo togam sumit nisi mortures. Ipsa dierum
Festorma herboso colitur si quando theatro
Majestas, tandemque redit ad pulpita notum
Exodium, quum personæ pallentis hiatum
In gremio matris formidat rusticus infans;
Æquales habitus illic similesque videbis
Orchestram et populum: Clari velamen honoris
Sufficiunt tunicæ summis Ædilibus albæ.

d. Egregius cœnat meluisque miserrimus horum
Et cito casurus, jam perlucente ruina.
Interea gustus elementa per omnia quærunt
Nunquam animo pretiis obstantebus Interius si
Attendas magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur
Ergo haud difficile est perituram accersere summam
Lancibus oppositis, vel matris imagine pactâ
Et quadringentis nummis condire gulosum
Tictile; sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi.
Refert ergo quis hæc eadem paret; in Rutilo nam
Luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen
Sumit et a cœna famam trahit—Illum ego jure
Despiciam qui scit quanto sublimior atlas
Omnibus in Libya sit montibus; hic tamen idem
Ignorat quantum ferratâ distet ab areâ
Sacculus.

2. Translate and explain:— 12

(1.) Stoicur occidit Baream, delator amicum
(2.) raræ sine Mentore mēnsæ,

Inde Dolabella est atque hinc Antonius inde Sacrilegus Verres.

(3.) Res haud mira tamen citharedo principe, mimus Nobilis.

(4.) Locum Græcâ comitate et prorneili parsimoniâ mistum ac bene compositum.

(5.) Interventus civilium armorum præbuit justam segnitiæ excusationem.

(6.) Successor simul et ultor electus rarissimâ moderatione maluit videri invenisse bonos quam fecisse.

3. Translate with notes on words underlined

(1.) *tantine injuria cænæ.*
Tam gejuna fame?

(2.) Plurimus hic æger moritur *vigilando.*

(3.) Ille et militiæ multis largitur honorem, et *Semestri* vatum digitos circumligat *auro.*

(4.) Speciem magnæ excelsæque gloriæ *vehementius quam caute* appetebat.

(5.) Inter male parentes et male imperantes ægra *municipia.*

(6.) Eorum sacra deprehendas, *superstitionum* persuasiones.

4. Satire tends to take extreme acts as typical of the man and extreme men as typical of the age 8
Illustrate this from Tacitus and Juvenal.

5. What were the main principles of provincial government under the empire? 12
What is said by Tacitus and Juvenal on this subject?

6. Translate into English: 16
Marcellus non suam sententiam impugnari sed consulem designatum consulisse dicebat secundum vetera exempla, quæ sortem legationibus posuissent, ne ambitioni aut inimicitiis locus foret. Nihil erenisse cur antiquitus instituta exolescerent, aut principis honor in cujus quam contumeliam verterotur; sufficero omnas obsequis.

Into Latin:
Hitherto Tiberius had kept within bounds, he was frugal, just in the distribution of his offices, a rigid punisher of injustice in others and an example of temperance to his luxurious Court.

LATIN.

Examiner—Mr. W. R. Macdonald, M. A.

2nd Honour Paper.

(Cicero—Virgil.)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate and annotate:

(*a.*) Tum iste aliquando, Age, dic, inquit. Reus orare atque obsecrare, ut cum consilio cognosceret. Tum repente iste testes citari jubet: dicit unus et alter breviter: nihil interrogatur: praeco *dixisse* pronuntiat. Iste quasi metueret, ne Petilius, privato illo judico transacto aut dilato, cum ceteris in consilium reverteretur, ita properans de sella exsilit; hominem innocentem a C. Sacerdote absolutum, indicta causa, de sententia scribæ, medici, haruspicisque condemnat.

(*b.*) Novum est judices: in Siculis quidem et in omnibus Graecis monstri simile. Non crederem hoc de statuis, nisi jacentes revulsasque vidissem; propterea quod apud omnes

Graecos hic mos est, ut honorem hominibus habitum in monumentis ejusmodi nonnulla religione deorum consecrari arbitrentur. Itaque Rhodii, qui prope soli bellum illud superius cum Mithridate rege gesserunt omnesque ejus copias acerrimumque impetum moenibus, littoribus, classibusque suis exceperunt, tamen, cum ei regi inimici praeter ceteros essent, statuam ejus, quae erat apud ipsos in celeberrimo urbis loco, ne tum quidem in ipsis urbis periculis attigerunt. Ac forsitan vix convenire videretur, quem ipsum hominem cuperent evertere, ejus effigiem simulacrumque servare: sed tamen videbatur, apud eos cum essem, et religionem esse quandam in his rebus a majoribus traditam, et hoc disputari, cum statua se ejus habuisse temporis rationem, quo posita esset, cum homine vero, quo gereret bellum atque hostis esset.

(*c.*) Et cum rem ita exposuissem, quem ad modum nunc apud vos, docuissemque hanc damnationem duci non oportere, X tribunos plebis hoc statuisse, idque de omnium sententia pronuntiatum esse, *non videri Sthenium impediri edicto, quo minus ei liceret Romae esse.* Cum haec ad istum afferrentur, pertimuit aliquando, et commotus est: vertit stilum in tabulis suis, quo facto causam omnem evertit suam. Hic videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediret. Primum ipse in Sicilia saepe palam de loco superiore dixerat, et in sermone multis demonstrarat, licere nomen recipere absentis: se exemplo fecisse, quod fecisset. 27

2. (*a.*) Give a brief account of Verres' propraetorship in Sicily. Which parts of Cicero's accusation were delivered? Who defended Verres? 15

(*b.*) Explain the meaning of the following:—

Lex Hieronica: decumani: cognitor: a communi Siciliae: quadruplatores: judicia restituere: bulenterion; Libelli Canusiani; patres conscriptos.

3. Translate the following adding explanatory notes: 20

(*a.*)

Nec tempore eodem
Tristibus aut extis fibrae apparere Minaceo
Aut puteis manare cruor cessavit, et altae
Per noctem resonare, lupis ululantibus, urbes.
Non alias coelo ceciderunt plura sereno
Fulgura; nec diri toties arsere cometae.
Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi;
Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.
Di patrii. Indigetes, et Romule, Vestaque mater,
Quae Tuscum Tiberim et Romana Palatia servas,
Hunc saltem everso juvenem succurrere saeclo
Ne prohibete! Satis jam pridem sanguine nostro
Laomedonteae luimus perjuria Trojae.

(*b.*) Difficiles primum terrae, collesque maligni,
Tenuis ubi argilla, et dumosis calculus arvis.
Palladiâ gaudent silva vivacis olivae
Indicis est tractu surgens oleaster eodem
Plurimus, et strati baccis silvestribus agri

At, quae pinguis humus, dulcique uligine laeta,
Quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus;
Qualem saepe cava montis convalle solemno
Dispicere, (hunc summis liquuntur rupibus amnes,
Felicemque trahunt limum) quique editus Austro,
Et filicem curvis invisam pascit aratris:
Hic tibi praevalidas olim multoque fluentes
Sufficiet Baccho vites: hic fertilis uvae:
Hic laticis, qualem pateris libamus et auro,
Inflavit quum pinguis ebur Tyrrhemis ad aras,
Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.

4. (*a.*) Scan the following:— 8

Ante tibi Eoae Atlantides abscondantur.
Coeumque Iapetumque creat, saevumque Typhoea.
Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam.
Glauco et Panopeae et Inoö Melicertae.
Fluviorum rex Eridanus camposque per omneo.
Tenuis ubi argilla, et dumosis calculus arvis.

(*b.*) Explain the meaning of the following terms:

Synaloepha: Synaeresis; syncope: caesura.

5. To what class of poetry do the Georgics belong? What Greek writers were laid under contribution by Virgil? 7

"The Georgics are a glorification of labour" examine this statement.

6. Translate into Latin: 14

The flower of the western armies had followed Constantius into Britain and the national troops were reinforced by a numerous body of Alemanni, who obeyed the orders of Crocus, one of their hereditary chieftains. The soldiers were asked whether they could hesitate a moment between the honour of placing at their head the worthy son of their beloved emperor, and the ignonimy of tamely expecting the arrival of some obscure stranger, or whom it might please the sovereign of Asia to bestow the armies and provinces of the West. It was insinuated to them, that gratitude and liberality held a distinguished place among the virtues of Constantine; nor did that artful prince shew himself to the troops, till they were prepared to salute him with the names of Augustus and Emperor.

7. Translate into English: 8

Quantum dolorem acceperim et quanto fructu sim privatus et forensi et domestico Lucii fratris nostri morte, in primis pro nostra consuetudine tu existimare potes. Nam mihi omnia, quae jucunda ex humanitate alterius et moribus homini accidere possunt, ex illo accidebant. Qua re non dubito quin tibi quoque id molestum sit, quum et meo dolore moveare et ipse omni virtute officioque ornatissimum tuique et sua sponte et meo sermone amantem adfinem amicumque amiseris. Quod ad me scribis de sorore tua, testis erit tibi ipsa quantae mihi curae fuerit, ut Quinti fratis animus in eam esset is qui esse deberet. Quem quum esse affectiorem arbitrarer, eas litteras ad eum misi quibus et placarem ut fratrem et monerem ut minorem et objurgarem ut errantem.

(Cic. Ad Atticum I. 5.)

LATIN.

Examiners— { MR. C. W. R. TAPPER, B. A.
MR. W. R. MACDONALD, M. A.

THIRD HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate and explain—

(*a.*) O viros fortes, equites Romanos, qui homini clarissimo et potentissimo, M. Druso, tribuno plebio restiterunt, quum ille nihil aliud ageret cum illa cuncta, quæ tums eratus, nobilitate, nisi uti, qui rem judicassent, hujus cemodi quæstionibus in judicium vocarentum. 15

(*b.*) What changes had taken place in the constitution of the juries between the years 74 and 66? How did they affect Cicero?

2. Translate—

Meminerant enim omnes quantum in Albiano judicio accepisset. In eum quid dicam nisi id quod negare non possit? venisse in consilium publicæ quæstionis, quum ejus consilii judex non esset, et in eo consilis quum causam non audisset, et potestas esset ampliandi, dixisse sibi liquere: quum incognitâ re judicare voluisset, maluisse condemnare quam absolvere, quum, si uno minus damnarent, condemnari reus non posset, non ad cognoscendam causam sed ad explendam damnationem prætô fuissé. (pro Cœcinâ). 10

Is there any discrepancy between the account of the voting given here and that given in the speech pro Cluentis?

3. What was the exact position of the equites with regard to the leges Corneliæ? Does this question bear upon the trial of Cluentus? 10

4. Translate:—Versatam esse in judicio pecuniam, constat; ea quæritur, unde profecta sit, ab accusatore an ab reo? Accusator dicit hæc: Primum, gravissimis criminibus accusabam, ut nihil opus esset pecuniâ, denide condemnatum adducebam, ut ne eripi quidem pecunia posset, postremo etiam si absolutus esset, mearum tamen omnium fortunarum status incolumis maneret. Quid contra reus? Primum ipsam multitudinem et atrocitatem criminum pertimescebam: denide Fabriciis propter conscientiam mei sceleris condemnatis, me esse condemnatum sentiebam; postremo, in eum casum veneram, ut omnis mearum fortunarum status unius Judicii periculo contineretur. 15

5. Distinguish between the Latin words for whether: classify their various usages, regular and irregular. 8

Translate literally into Latin: You ask me whether I am content or no; I question whether any one whether philosopher or fool, would be better for the opportuhity of choosing whether he should die young or old. Whether this be so or not, I at least prefer to trust fate. 10

6. (*a.*) What is Philology? Justify the claim that there is a *science* of language. 5

(*b.*) Explain fully the meaning of synthetic: isolating: inflectional: formative suffixes; personal suffixes. 15

Account for the *i* in regis and the *m* in inquam.

7. Make a table according to Grimm's law taking as examples *deer, three, two.* "Roots are not the beginning of speech." Explain. 12

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA, B. A.

FIRST PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English the following lines:— 30

चिचीषताञ्जन्मवतामलघ्वीं
यशोवतंसामुभयत्र भूतिम् ।
अभ्यर्हिता बन्धुषु तुल्यरूपा
वृत्तिर्व्विशेषेण तपोधनानाम् ।
तथापि निघ्नं नृप तावकीनैः
प्रह्वीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणौघैः ।
वीतस्पृहाणामपि मुक्तिभाजा-
म्भवन्ति भव्येषु हि पक्षपाताः ॥
सुता न यूयं किमु तस्य राज्ञः
सुयोधनं वा न गुणैरतीताः ।
यत् त्यक्तवान्वः स वृथा बलाद्वा
मोहं विधत्ते विषयाभिलाषः ॥
जहातु नैनङ्कथमर्थसिद्धिः
संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः ।
असाधुयोगा हि जयान्तरायाः
प्रमाथिनीनां विपदाम्पदानि ॥

(*b.*) From what root is चिचीषताम् formed? 2

(*c.*) Compose four sentences in Sanskrit, each sentence to contain at least one कृदन्त derivative of that root. 8

2. ज्वलितन्न हिरण्यरेतस-
ञ्चयमास्कन्दति भस्मनाञ्जनः ।
अभिभूतिभयादसूनतः
सुखमुज्झन्ति न धाम मानिनः ॥
किमपेक्ष्य फलम्पयोधरान्
ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते मृगाधिपः ।
प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः ।
सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया ॥
कुरु तन्मतिमेव विक्रमे
नृप निर्धूय तमः प्रमादजम् ।
ध्रुवमेतदवेहि विद्विषा-
न्त्वदनुत्साहहता विपत्तयः ॥

Translate the above lines into English. 18

3. (*a.*) In what वाच्य is ज्वलितं in the first *śloka?* 2

(*b.*) What is the meaning of आस्कन्दति? And what of स्कन्दति simply? 2

(*c.*) What is meant by प्रार्थयते, as used in the above lines? 4

What विभक्ति is there in the word सुखम् as used above, and why?

(*d.*) कुरु तन्मतिमेव विक्रमे. Is there an impropriety in the position of एव here? If so, say after what word एव should have been placed. 5

(*e.*) From what root does अवेहि come? Give three कृदन्त derivatives of that root, such as are in common use. 5

4. (*a.*) Turn the following into simple Sanskrit prose, using other words as far as you can. 15

उपैति शस्यम्परिणामरम्यता
नदीरनौद्धत्यमपङ्कता महीम् ।
नवैर्गुणैः सम्प्रति संस्तवस्थिर-
न्तिरोहितम्प्रेम घनागमश्रियः ॥
पतन्ति नास्मिन् विशदाः पतत्रिणो
धृतेन्द्रचापा न पयोदपङ्क्तयः ।

तथापि पुष्णाति नभः श्रियम्परां
न रम्यमाहार्य्यमपेक्षते गुणम् ॥

(*b.*) In what case is शस्यम्? How many objective cases does the verb उपैति in the first of the above two *ślokas* govern? Name them. 4

(*c.*) Derive पयोद,, and give its meaning. 2

(*d.*) What is the root of अपेक्षते? Give its first person singular in लुङ् (third preterite or aorist). 3

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

SECOND PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Explain in Sanskrit :— 20

(*a.*) दुःखिता मे प्रियसखी महाश्वेता, तस्याः कृते प्रतिज्ञातमप्यन्यथा जातं ममेत्येतदपि चेतसि न कृतं, तस्मिन् मदर्थं मे वोज्झितप्राणे प्राणेश्वरे प्राणान् प्रतिपालयन्ती त्वयैवं किमुक्ताहम्; अस्मिंस्तु समये मरणमेव श्रेयो न जीवितं मे, सर्व्वप्रकारलज्जाकरन्तु जीवितं न पुनर्मरणम्।

(*b.*) यथा वापि सखीजनः परिजनो वा न स्मरति, शून्यं वा मद्भवनमालोक्य न दिशो गृह्णाति, तथा करिष्यसि।

(*c.*) गन्धर्वराजपुत्रि! जन्मान्तरागतः प्रत्यभिज्ञायतेऽयं जनो न वेति।

(*d.*) स्थानएव हि तैरगमनमङ्गीकृतम्, अनालोक्यैव देवम् एवमेव याताः सन्तः किमुच्यन्तां तएव।

(*e.*) सम्भावनापि या जीवाद्विना न सम्भवति सापि सम्भावितैव।

(*f.*) तत् सर्व्वएवायमेवं स्थितो भृत्यजनः; देवस्य च स्थाने देवी वर्त्तते। तदाज्ञापितं कृतमवधारयतु देवि।

(*g.*) तदस्य दुराशानिबन्धनस्य सर्व्वात्ययनिवारणोपायस्य वत्सानन्दावलोकनोत्सुकस्य गमनमपि हृदयस्य तावद्विनोदतां व्रजतु ।

(*h.*) जन्मकर्म्मतो मलिनतरजनं, जनतो निस्त्रिंशतरलोकहृदयं, लोकहृदयेभ्यो निर्घृणतरसर्व्वसंव्यवहारसमं पुरुषम्, अविशेषाचारबालयुवस्थविरम्, अपुण्यकर्म्मैकापणं, पक्वणमपश्यम् ।

2. तत् कथय केनासावुत्क्षिप्य नीतः? किमर्थं वा नीतः? किंवास्य वृत्तं? क्व वा वर्त्तते? किं वा तवोपजातं? येनैतावता कालेन वार्त्तामपि न दत्तवानसि, कुतो वा त्वमेकाकी देवेन विनैवागतोऽसीति. 10

When and by whom are the above questions asked? Who answers them? Give in your own words the substance of the answer.

3. अद्यारभ्य राभसिकतयैवात्मना बलाद्गतस्य बालधर्म्मणो वत्सस्य बिभेम्येव वार्त्तां प्रष्टुमपि, जीवत्यसौ, अस्य वाजीवो युवराजेन प्रसादीकृतः

(*a.*) Re-write the above passage in simple *Sanskrit*, changing the voices of the verbs बिभेमि and प्रसादीकृतः 3

Give the roots of the verbs and their forms in लुङ् third person. 2

(*b.*) Parse the words underlined in the extract. 3

(*c.*) Make grammatical notes on बालधर्म्मणः and युवराजेन. 2

(*d.*) Give the purport of अस्य वाजीवो युवराजेन प्रसादीकृतः 1

4. Give the derivation of the words तुरग, करिणी, वर्त्मन् and यामवती, and give also synonyms of the words conveying the same derivative meanings. Write down the forms of निशा in instrumental, genitive, and locative. 8

5. Give idiomatic *Sanskrit* phrases equivalent to the following:— 10

'How long,' 'what else,' 'nearly done,' 'be it so,' 'yes,' 'very well,' 'God forbid,' 'welcome'

6. सचायं मे भगवता कृतान्तेन, पुराकृतैः कर्म्मभिर्वा विरूपैरेवं समुपनमितः, किमपरं क्रियते, अनतिक्रमणीया नियतिः, अप्रापणीयं नानुभूतमात्मचेष्टाकृतं वत्सस्य सुखम्; प्रजापरि-

पालनफलं बलं पुनर्भवद्भुजेष्वेवमक्षतेष्वविहतमस्त्येव। अन्यथापि हि चेष्टमानेष्वस्मासु पूर्वमेष्वेवावस्थितम्? तदिच्छामि चिरकाङ्क्षितं मनोरथं पूरयितुम्।

(*a.*) Give in your own words the full meaning of the above passage. 4

(*b.*) What does सचायं refer to? 2

(*c.*) Parse कृतान्तेन and कर्म्मभिः 2

(*d.*) Explain fully the significance of the adjectives पुराकृतैः and विरूपैः. 2

(*e.*) To what do the original verbs of the causatives समुपनमित and प्रापणीय refer as their nominatives प्रयोज्यकर्ता? Are these nominatives expressed or understood in the passage? If any of them is understood what changes will be necessary to make it expressed? 4

7. अथ सहसैव चन्द्रापीड़गुरुजनागमनमाकर्ण्य, पुरःप्रकीर्णतारमुक्तानुकारिनयनजलबिन्दुसन्दोहा हा हतास्मि मन्दपुण्या दुःखैकभागिनी, न जानाम्येव विस्मृतमरणा, कियद्यावदहमनेन अनेकप्रकारखलीकारदानैकपण्डितेन दग्धवेधसा परं दग्धवा इत्यभिदधाना एव धावित्वा ह्रिया महाश्वेता गुहाभ्यन्तरमविशत्; चित्ररथतनयापि सत्वरोपसृतसखीकदम्बकावलम्बितशरीरा तूष्णीमव मोहान्धकारम्।

(*a.*) Translate the above passage into English. 5

(*b.*) Name and expound all the *samásas*. 6

(*c.*) Point out the figures of speech (अलंकार). 4

8. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(*a.*) 'Those who are born in forest hermitages, and who die there, have less merit, since they have no experience of the enjoyment of pleasure. But he who abandons enjoyments and practises bodily austerity, by him nothing is unattained; this I regard as a great reward.' 12

(*b.*) 'If my birth is mean, good birth arises from good character. I seek those acts by which reputation is spread. If I dwell in a cemetery, hear about my contemplation. It is the soul which produces actions; a hermitage does not confer righteousness. If a man slays a Bráhmaṇa in an hermitage, is that no sin? and if he bestows a cow in a place other than an hermitage, is the gift fruitless?'

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA, B. A.

FIRST HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Can you explain the formation of the name Kirátárjuniya as the Sanskrit grammarians would explain it? Give the substance, in Sanskrit, of the answer to *Indra* the poet puts into the mouth of Arjuna in Canto XI of the poem. 20

2. व्रजन्ति ते मूढधियः पराभव-
म्भवन्ति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः ।
प्रविश्य हि घ्नन्ति शठास्तथाविधा-
नसंवृताङ्गान्निशिता इवेषवः ॥

(*a.*) Turn this *śloka* into Sanskrit prose, using as many of your own words as possible. 10

(*b.*) Can you quote a Sanskrit maxim to the same purport with the first half of the above *śloka?* 5

(*c.*) What *alankára* or rhetorical figure is there in the above *śloka?* Give its definition. 5

3. Explain fully in Sanskrit :— 14

(1.) अनुपालयतामुदेष्यती-
म्प्रभुशक्तिं द्विषतामनीहया ।
अपयान्त्यचिरान्महीभुजा-
ञ्जननिर्व्वादभयादिव श्रियः ॥

(2.) विच्छिन्नाभ्रविलायं वा विलीये नगमूर्द्धनि ।
आराध्य वा सहस्राक्षमयशः शल्यमुद्धरे ॥

(3.) न मृगः खलु कोऽप्ययञ्जिघांसुः
स्खलति ह्यत्र तथा भृशम्मनो मे ।
विमलङ्कलुषीभवच्च चेतः
कथयत्येव हितैषिणं रिपुं वा ॥

(4.) मया मृगान् हन्तुरनेन हेतुना
विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचस्तितिक्षितम् ।
शरार्थमेष्यत्यथ लप्स्यते गतिं
शिरोमणिं दृष्टिविषाज्जिघृक्षतः ॥

4. Describe, in Sanskrit, Vyása, as he has been described in the beginning of the third Canto of the *Kirátárjuníya*. 10

5. (1.) वंशलक्ष्मीमनुद्धृत्य समुच्छेदेन विद्विषाम् ।
निर्व्वाणमपि मन्येऽहमन्तरायञ्जयश्रियः ॥

(2.) अथ भूतभव्यभवद्वीश-
मभिमुखयितुङ्कृतस्तवाः ।
तत्र महसि ददृशुः पुरुष-
ङ्कमनीयविग्रहमयुग्मलोचनम् ॥

(*a.*) Translate the above into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary. 12

(*b.*) How do you explain the षष्ठी विभक्ति in विद्विषाम्? 2

(*c.*) Who is referred to in the second of the above two *slokas* by पुरुषम्? 2

(*d.*) What connection is there between the ordinary meaning of the word निर्वाण, and its sense in the first *śloka*? 4

6. यशोऽधिगन्तुं सुखलिप्सया वा
मनुष्यसङ्ख्यामतिवर्त्तितुं वा ।
निरुत्सुकानामभियोगभाजां
समुत्सुकेवाङ्कमुपैति सिद्धिः ॥

(*a.*) Is there any rhetorical defect in the use of the form सुखलिप्सया in the above *śloka*? If so, what is it? How can it be corrected without breaking the metre? 6

(*b.*) Bring out the purport of the above *śloka* in short simple sentences in Sanskrit. 4

(*c.*) Name and characterise the metre of the *śloka*. 6

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

SECOND HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Annotate fully the following passages :— 12

(*a.*) तेजःपतिपतनाच्चितानलमिव सन्ध्यारागमपराशया सह विशति पश्चिमे गगनभागे. निवासाभिमुखमखरेण वियद्वियोगदुःखा-

दिव क्षतार्गलप्रलापेषु वयःसमूहेषु जनितप्रकाशं जगदेव समालोक्य दीपागमं निरालोकं गर्भमिव तमः प्रविष्टे पुनर्विलोके चन्द्रापीडं पीड़यान्तर्विलीयमानेव वाष्पोत्पीड़मपारयन्ती वारयितुम् अत्यायताभ्यामपि नेत्राभ्यां क्षतप्रयत्नाप्यमङ्गलशङ्कया, विलासवतीं तं मन्युद्रुमावेगगद्गदिकोपरुध्यमानाक्षरमवादीत्।

(b.) एवञ्च वर्तमानेऽस्य, दवीयस्यध्वनीऽर्दपथरव कालसर्पा, वर्त्मनः, प्रवलकम्पो घोषस्य, निशागमे गर्भस्थितः, खमानरक्तदीधितेः उद्गच्छन्, अखिलवस्तुसलिलघनघटाभोगभीषणो विस्फुर्जितध्वनिर्विषमतडिदुपाकर्षी अनवरतधाराप्ररासारवर्षप्रहारो परोमार्गमपरुन्धन् विरुद्धदरवाभ्यकारितमुखो निखिलग्रहतसत्वसम्पातदुष्प्रेक्षोऽखिलो प्रतिघ्नन्निवागमनविघ्नकारी बभूव जलदकालः।

(c.) हंसौघ सरसस्तमालिकाहारयष्टिकरेषु लीयते। मुरारिपुजलप्रथनलीलेव मन्दोच्छ्वसितशेषा निमीलिनलोचना किमपि चिन्तयति। जानकीव पौलस्त्येभ्यो रजनिचरेभ्य इव चम्पकाशोकेभ्यो बिभेति। उषेव खलसमागमेनापि क्षतार्द्रतामेति। शौर्य निशालक्ष्मीरिवानुदिनमतिश्यामा भवति।

(d.) अपि च इदानीमानीतस्यापि कुमारस्य न ददाति तरलतालज्जिता लज्जेव दर्शनं, मनोभवविकारवेदनाविह्वलं वैलक्ष्यमेव न पुरश्चिष्टति, अप्रतिपत्तिसाध्वसजड़ा जड़तैव नोपसर्पति, अथ कथञ्चित् गुरुजनभयेन वा जन्मभूमिस्नेहेन वा अनिच्छया वा. अस्य खजनस्यापरि पादपतनेनापि नानुनन्तुमेव पारितो यदा मयि स्वयात् क्षतप्रयत्नया प्रियसख्या, तदा क्षुतरामेव न किञ्चित्।

2. तत् कथय केनासावुत्क्षिप्य नीत.? किमर्थं वा नीतः? 10
किवास्य वृत्तं? क्व वा वर्तते? किं वा तवोपजानं? येनैतावता कालेन वार्तामपि न दत्तवानसि. कुतो वा त्वमेकाकी देवेन विसर्जितोऽसीति.

When and by whom are the above questions asked? Who answers them? Give in your own words the substance of the answer.

3. Give idiomatic Sanskrit phrases equivalent to the following:—'How long,' 'what else,' 'nearly done,' 'be it so,' 'yes,' 'very well,' 'God forbid,' 'welcome.' 10

4. (a.) सचायं मे भगवता क्षतात्मना, पुराकृतैः कर्मभिर्वा विरूपैरेवं खलपतनमितः, किमपरं क्रियते, धृतनिक्रमणोद्या नियतिः,

अप्रापणीयं नानुभूतमात्मचेष्टाकृतं वत्सस्य सुखम्; प्रजापरिपालन-फलं बलं पुनर्भवद्भुजेष्वेवमक्षतेष्वविहतमस्त्येव। अन्यथापि हि चेष्टमानेष्वस्मासु सर्व्वमेवावस्थितम्; तदिच्छामि चिरकाङ्क्षितं मनोरथं पूरयितुम्।

(*b.*) प्रतिज्ञातञ्च मया महाश्वेतायाः,—त्वयि दुःखितायां नाहमात्मनः पाणिं ग्राहयिष्यामीति।

(1.) Give in your own words the full meaning of the first of the above passages. 3

(2.) What does सचायं refer to? 2

(3.) Parse कृतान्तेन and कर्म्मभिः. 2

(4.) Explain fully the significance of the adjectives पुराकृतैः and विरूपैः 2

(5.) To what do the original verbs of causatives समुपनमितः, प्रापणीयं and ग्राहयिष्यामि refer as their nominatives (प्रयोज्यकर्त्ता)? Are these nominatives expressed or understood in the passages? If any of them is understood what changes will be necessary to make it expressed? 5

5. एवं चिन्तयत एवास्य सा निशा दुःखदीर्घापि क्षयमगमत्। प्रातरेव च किंवदन्तीं शुश्राव—यथा किल दशपुरीं यावत् परागतः स्कन्धावार इति। ताञ्च श्रुत्वा समुच्छ्वसितचेताश्चकार चेतसि,—अहो धन्याऽस्मि, अहो विधेर्भगवतोऽनुग्राह्योऽस्मि, यस्य मेऽनुध्यानानन्तरमेव परागतो द्वितीयं हृदयं वैशम्पायन इति।

(*a.*) Translate the above extract into English. 5

(*b.*) Write in Sanskrit the thoughts of *Chandrápíḍa* referred to in एवं चिन्तयतः. 7

(*c.*) Account for the षष्ठी in अस्य. Could the sense be better expressed by any other inflection (विभक्ति)? Give reasons. 2

(*d.*) Explain the force of एव in चिन्तयत एवास्य and of अपि in दुःखदीर्घापि. 2

(*e.*) Give the forms of निशा in instrumental, genitive and locative. 3

(*f.*) Explain fully the expression दुःखदीर्घा.

(*g.*) Give the meaning of धन्य and show the connection of the meaning with the etymology of the word. 1

(*h.*) What is the inflection (विभक्ति) in विधेर्भगवतः? Why is this particular inflection used? 1

(*i.*) Is there any error or defect in "अहो विधेर्भगवतोऽनुग्राह्योऽस्मि?" Is the remark just that the use of the pronoun यद् (in यस्य) without its corresponding तद् and the use of मे (in यस्य मे) immediately after अस्मि (in अनुग्राह्योऽस्मि) are rhetorically defective? 5

6. अथातिचिरान्तरितोज्जयिनीदर्शनोत्सुकः, विनापि प्रयाणनान्द्या, सकलएव कटकलोकः सज्जीभूय प्रावर्त्तत गन्तुम्। आत्मनाप्यलब्धनिद्राविनोदोऽवतरन्नेव तृतीये यामे, तुरगकरिणीप्रायवाहनेनानतिबहुना राजलोकेन सह विरलकटकसम्मर्द्देन वर्त्मना अवहत्। अथाध्वनैव सह क्षीणायां यामवत्यां, रसातलादिवोन्मज्जत्सु सर्व्वभावेषु, उन्मीलन्तीष्विव दृष्टिषु, पुनरिवान्यथा सृज्यमाने जीवलोके गगनतलमारोहन्त्याः पदे इव बहललाक्षारसालोहिते दिवसश्रियोऽवश्यायसेकान्नवपल्लवइवोद्भिद्यमाने पूर्व्वाशालतायाः कमलिनीरागदायिनि दिवसकरबिम्बे विस्पष्टे प्रभातसमये कटकलोकेनैव सह परापतितवानुज्जयिनीम्।

(*a.*) Explain the words and phrases underlined in the above extract. 5

(*b.*) Name and expound all the *samásas* that are compounded of more than two words. 4

(*c.*) Explain the तृतीया in वर्त्मना. 1

(*d.*) Are the words अपि (in आत्मनापि) and एव (in अवतरन्नेव) mere expletives, or have they any particular meaning? 2

(*e.*) Give the derivation of the words तुरग, करिणी, वर्त्मन् and यामवती, and give also synonyms of the words conveying the same derivative meaning. 5

(*f.*) Give the roots of अवतरन and अवहत् and their forms in लिट् third person, and in क्त. 4

(*g.*) Point out and explain all the figures of speech (अलंकार) in the extract. 6

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Babi Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B. A.

Third Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into Sanskrit :—

Here is this valiant Ráma—he has arrived with his brother Lakshmaṇa. He is sprung from the race of Ikshváku, he is the son of King Dasaratha. He is come at the command of his father. Although his father was famous for innumerable pious deeds, and for unbounded liberality to the sacerdotal caste, his stepmother caused him to be sent to the forest. While dwelling in the forest, the high-souled prince was robbed of his wife by the wicked Rávaṇa. 15

2. Translate into English :—

स मन्त्री कदाचिदारामदर्शनकौतुकेन तुरगारूढो भ्रमन् पुरा-
द्बहिः कियत्यपि दूरे कुशानुत्खाय तन्मूलं तक्रं ददानमेकं ब्राह्मणं
ददर्श। तं दृष्ट्वा शकटार उवाच, बटो कस्त्वं, किमत्र कुरुषे? बटु-
रुवाच, चानक्यशर्म्मा ब्राह्मणोऽहम्। साङ्गं वेदमधीयानेन पथा
विवाहार्थितया गच्छतो मम कुशाङ्कुरेण पदे क्षत कृतं, तेन क्षतेन
विवाहभङ्गः संवृत्तः। अमर्षितस्तदा प्रतिज्ञां कृतवानस्मि, यदस्याः
स्थल्याः कुशं निर्मूलं करिष्ये। ततो वृक्षायुर्व्वेदाधिगमः कृतः। नोचेत्
प्रतिज्ञापूरणं कथं स्यात्, तदयमभ्युपायः सुकरो निर्द्धारितः,
यत्तक्रेण कुशा विनश्यन्तीति। तथा समाचरन् पूर्णं प्रतिज्ञो भवामि।
शकटार उवाच, दिष्ट्या भवता वृक्षायुर्व्वेदाधिगमः कृतः। नोचेत्
प्रतिज्ञापूरणं कथं स्यात्? 15

3. (*a.*) How would you explain the *samása*, according to the principles of Sanskrit Grammar, of the following English expressions :—*Care-taker* (meaning "one who takes care or looks after"), *red-hot*, *footsore*, *priest-ridden*, *horror-struck*, *fancy-free?* 12

(*b.*) What are the two verbs in Sanskrit of the same import with the English verb "to be?" Can you cite any instance in which either of them can be said to be used as an auxiliary verb, in the proper sense of the expression "auxiliary verb?" 10

(*c.*) Conjugate the root हृ in लुङ् in both the *padas*, all numbers and persons. 12

(*d.*) What kind of verbs take सक् in सक्? What is the effect of the indicatory letter (अनुबन्ध) क् in सक्? Is there any other difference between सिच् and सक्? 10

4. Out of words from what languages, and in what proportion, has the English language been formed? What is the reason for classing it as Teutonic? 10

5. What is the earliest name for the *moon* in Sanskrit? Does it at all confirm the theory that the farmers and husbandmen were the first observers of astronomical phenomena? If so, how? 6

6. What are the problems undertaken to be solved by the science of language? Can you explain why नरः means a "single man," and नराः means "many men?" 10

ARABIC.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English— 16

جمعنا لكم من حي عوف و مالك * كتائب يردي المقرفين نكالها
لهم عجز بالرمل فالحزن فاللوى * وقد جاوزت حبي جديس رعالها
و تحت نحور الخيل حرشف رجله * تقام لغرات القلوب نبالها
الى لهمان يعرفوا الضيم انهم * بنو نائق كانت كثيرا عيالها
فلما اتينا السفح من بطن حايل * تحيت تلاقى طلحا و سيالها
دعوا لذزار و انتمينا لطيئ * كاسد الشري اقدامها و نزالها
فلما التقينا بين السف بيننا * لسائلة عنا حفي سوالها
و لما تدانوا بالرماح تضلعت * صدور القنا منهم و علت نهالها
و لما عصيدا بالسيوف تقطعت * و سائل كانت قبل سلما حبالها
فولوا و اطراف الرماح عليهم * قوادر مربوعاتها و طوالها

2. What is this metre called, and to what class or subdivision (ضرب) of it does it belong? 17

(*a.*) Point out the عروض and the ضرب in the first line.

(*b.*) What is the singular of رعال ? Has it another plural ? what does إسترعل فلان mean ?

(*c.*) Note on رجله. Give the diminutives of رجل and its plurals.

(*d.*) Parse تقاح and give the singular and meaning of غرات

(*e.*) Inflect إنتهينا throughout the tense. Is ضلعت transitive or intransitive ? Translate ضلع شبعا Parse حفي.

3. Translate into English— 12

طلقت ان لم تسالي اي فارس • حليلك اذ لاقى صداء و خثعما

اكر عليهم د علجا و لبانـــه • اذا ماشتكى وقع الرماح تحمحما

(*a.*) What is the قافية of this verse called ?

(*b.*) In what two senses can طلقت be taken ? Give the grammatical meaning of خثعما

بقيت وفري و انحرفت عن العلى • و لقيت اضيافي بوجه عبـــوس

ان لم اشن على ابن حرب غارة • لم تخل يوما من تهاب نفوس

خيلا كامثال السعالي شزبا • تعدو ببيض في الكريهة شوس

حمي الحديد عليهم فكانـــه • و مضان برق او شعاع شموس

4. Translate into English. 11

(*a.*) Name the metre of the above.

(*b.*) Parse لم تخل يوما Who is intended by ابن حرب ?

(*c.*) What is the singular of سعالي ? and the case, number and derivation of شوس.

5. Translate into Arabic *(Vowel points are required in all written Arabic)* :— 15

Her Highness proposes to raise the pay of those officials whose salaries are now so low that they are unable to live without taking bribes, while she is removing the prohibitions, which now exist against any person, however high in rank or respectable, leaving the city for a single day without permission. I am convinced that when the beneficent effect of these and other proposed reforms are known to the people they will rejoice that their good fortune has placed them under the rule of a Princess who is both sufficiently wise and sufficiently generous to redress grievances and remove evils when once they have been brought to her notice.

6. Translate into Arabic— 9

(*a.*) I have no further need for your service.

(*b.*) I was passing by your house when it was striking twelve, and I noticed that the door was open.

(*c.*) Sorrows come not single spies but in battalions.

7. Translate into English— 20

يا اخت خيراخ يا بنت خيراب * كناية بهما عن اشرف النسب

اجل قدرك ان تسمو صوبنه * و من كناك فقد سماك للعرب

لايملك الطرب المحزون منطقه او * و دمعه و هما في قبضة الطرب

غدرت يا موت كم افنيت من عدد * بمن اصبت وكم اسكت من لحب

و كم صحبت اخاها في منازلة * و كم سالت فلم يبخل ولم تخب

طوى الجزيرة حتى جاني خبر * فزعت فيه بامالي الى الكذب

حتى اذا لم يدع لي صدقه املا * شرقت بالدمع حتى كاد يشرق بي

تعثرت منه في الافواه السنها * والبرد في الطرق والاقلام في الكتب

كان فعلة لم تملأ مواكبها * ديار بكر ولم تخلع ولم تهب

و لم ترد حيوة بعد توليه * و لم تغث داعيا بالويل والحرب

ارى العراق طويل الليل مذنعيت * فكيف ليل فتي الفتيان في حلب

(*a.*) Derive صوبنه. Give the meaning of this verse clearly. Abu Nawas implies the same when he says — فقد عرفت فهي اذا انميت. Translate this.

(*b.*) What is the original meaning of فزعت in فزع and its signification in this passage?

(*c.*) Parse — شرقت and — يشرق بي.

(*d.*) Give the meaning of برد line 8. Is it singular or plural? What peculiarity distinguishes it as it stands?

(*e.*) Note on فعلة and explain the allusion; who is the فتي الفتيان؟

ARABIC.

Examiner—COL. H. S. JARRETT.

SECOND PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English— 14

ولما رأى جيپال ما قد دهاه جزاء عن نقضه من عهده - و دكثه من مرائر عقده - و راى وجوه رجاله جزر - السيوف القواطع - و طعم النسور و الخوامع - سقط في يده - و فت في عضده - و نالت منه الندامة - و قامت عليه القيامة - و بقى زمانا مبهوتا على حاله - لايعرف الرائي فيه ظهر ادبارة - او في وجه اقباله - ثم حركته الانفة لاستيناف المناجزة طلبا للثار - و طمعا في الانتصار - ففكر و دبر - و اقبل و ادبر - ثم عزم و قدر - و نادى فحشر - و ثار في مائة الف او يزيدون - و بلغ الامير الماضي خبره فقابل اقباله بالاستقبال - و حرض الموءمنين على القتال - و سار بقلب منشرح - و اصلم فسيخ - حتى اذا تدانت الخطى بين الفريقين فرع الامير الماضي ثنية مشرقة - على سواد الكفرة - فاذا النمل ثائرا منشورا - و الجراد مبثوثا محشورا - فراعه منهم ما يروع الذياب الطلس من سوام الغنم - و الليوث الجياع من هوامي النعم - وحث اولياء الله على الكفرة القلف فاجابوه سراعا بقلوب محشوة بالدين - مملوة من صدق اليقين - و تقدم اليهم بان يتلقوا بالحملات بينهم في كل حملة خمسانة غلام كالدبابيس الحاطمة

2. What is the approximate date of the event described in the above extract? 12

(a.) Write out the singulars and meanings of قلف مرائر

– قواطع خوامع جياع دبابيس

(*b.*) Point the third person singular aorist of the verbs دبر – فكر in the first conjugation. (باب فعل) also of اقبل – قدر – عزم – ادبر –

(*c.*) Give the plurals of ثنية – ذباب – Has جراد a plural?

(*d.*) What is the rule for the case of the noun following numerals in units, tens, hundreds and thousands?

3. Translate into Arabic *(give vowel points throughout)* :– 20

(1.) I am far from supposing that your rudeness is intentional, but you should be less brusque in your manner. You will lose nothing by being courteous to those with whom you are thrown in contact.

(2.) No representations that I could make could move him from his purpose. He was obstinate and refused every offer that I made him. He said that he wanted no help from any one.

(3.) As far as I can remember while he was speaking to me he seemed perfectly calm. I did not notice anything in his manner that he showed he was in any trouble or despondency.

(4.) Did you not yourself tell me that he was in pecuniary difficulties and that the business in which he was concerned would probably fail? It was only the day before yesterday that you said so.

(5.) That may be so,—but there was no trace of its effect upon him when we had our conversation. He has great self-control and is full of resource. I believe he will tide over his difficulties.

4. Translate into English— 13

ثم انجلت عن هزيمة الأنجاس - الارجـــاس - و اسلامهـــم عدتهم - و عقادهم و اسلحتهم - و ازوادهم وفيلتهم و كراعهم - و قد غصت البيداء بجيف قتلاهم بين جريح بحد الحسام - و طريح من هول ذلك المقام - سنة الله في الذين خلوا من قبل و لن تجد لسنة الله تبديلا - و لوت الهدد بعـــد ذلك اذنابها على رؤسها - و رضوا بان يسلمـــوا من حوالطلب في اقاصي ديارهم - و يتركوا في شعارهم في منابت اشعارهم - و صفت تلك النواحي لذلك الامير - و درت عليـــه اخلاف الاموال - و احلت له عقد الجبايات - و حصل له من وجوه الغنائم و غيرها مائقا راس من الفيلة الحربية - و كثف سواد جيوشه - ودانت له الافغانية و الخلج - فمتى شاء استثار منهم

الالاف في خدمتك - و امتهن الارواح و النفوس في نصرتك
و القيام بفرض طاعتك

5. Give the English meanings of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th conjugations (ربابي) of the verb اسلم. From which of them is مسلم derived? Translate كان راعي غنم ثم اسلم and من تسلم في شيء فلا يصونه في غيره

6. Derive لوت. In the sentence beginning و اسلامهم to كرامهم point out which words are singular and which plural, and give the one or other, as the case may be, which is unrepresented.

(a.) What is the first meaning of the verb درت? Explain the saying درك لله. What is the signification of درء the infinitive noun used as a substantive? Has درة any other sense?

(b.) In what case do vocative particles (حروف النداء) govern nouns?

(1.) When the noun is in construction:
(2.) When not in construction:
(3.) When the nouns govern another noun in the accusative:
(4.) When qualified by a subsequent adjective:
(5.) When not so qualified.
Give examples.

7. Translate into English— 16

قال الحكماء اذا اراد الله بعبد خيرا - الهمه الطاعة - والزمه القناعة - و فقهه في الدين - و عضده باليقين - فاكتفى بالكفاف - و اكتسى بالعفاف - و اذا اراد به شرا - حبب اليه المال - و بسط منه الامال - و شغله بدنياه - و وكله الى هواه فركب الفساد - و ظلم العباد - الثقة بالله ازكى العمل - و التوكل عليه اوفى عمل - من لم يكن له من دينه واعظ - لم تنفعه المواعظ - من سرة الفساد - ساءه المعاد - كل يحصد ما زرع - و تجزى بما صنع — لا يغرنك صحة نفسك - و سلامة امسك - فمدة العمر قليله - و صحة لنفس مستحيلة - من اطاع هواه - باع دينه بدنياه - ثمرة العلوم - العمل

بالمعلوم - من رضي بقضاء الله لم يسخطه احد - و من قنع بعطائه لم يدخله حسد - خير الناس من اخرج الحرص من قلبه - و عصى هواه في طاعة ربه - نصرة الحق شرف - و نصرة الباطل سرف - البخيل حارث نعمته - و خازن لورثته - من لزم الطامع - عدم الورع - اذا ذهب الحياء - حل البلاء - علم لا ينفع - كداوء لا ينجع - من جهل المرء ان يعصي ربه في طاعة هواه - و يهين نفسه في اكرام دنياه - ايام الدهر ثلاثة يوم مضى لايعرود اليك - و يوم انت فيه لا يدوم عليك و يوم مستقبل لا تدري ما حاله *

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

First Pass Paper.

The numbers in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate literally into English— 15

در حيني كه سلطان فلك تخت بلند بخت انجم سپاه خورشيد سرير سمت الراس را بموجب وَ هُوَ الَّذي جَعَلَ الشَّمسَ ضِيَاءً بفروغ عالمتابي منور ساخت و سايه جهان پروري و ظل عدل گستري بحكم اَلَم تَرَ اِلَى رَبِّكَ كيف مدَّ الظِّلَّ وَ لَوشَاء لَجَعَلَهُ سَاكناً بر مفارق ساكنان ممالك محروسه جهات و رعايای معمورهٔ بلاد انداخت حضرت ظل الله بادشاه جم جاه حاتم كاؤس صولت كسری معدلت او رنگ جهانباني را بدور قعود شوكت اصول زيب و زينت بخشيدند وزراي عطارد مثال و امرای ثوابت همال بمشابهت جاه و جلال و مشاكلت دولت و اقبال، بتقبيل قواعد سرير خلافت مصير رسيدند غرض مطالب انام و نجح مآرب خواص و عوام در خور استعداد مواد از پر تو فيض

و کرم و فروغ عدل و داد رنگ حصول پذیرفت و اشجار آمال
خلائق بالتمام باندازهٔ استحقاق کم و زیاده از تربیت آفتاب جود
در مغرس تمنا نشونما یافته ازهار مقصودات در بساتین مرجوات
شگفت صف شکنخانرا که نهال احوالش بخزان دم سردی مفتریان
بد میثاق از آفت تهمت نفاق و آسیب بهتان اتفاق با محصوران
بیوفاق از برگ و نوا عاري شده ریشهٔ زنجیرش در زندان پژمردگي
برپا داشت ثمر امید از محبس شگوفه انتظار به نسیم مهب
مرحمت سایهٔ پروردگار بر آمد و آن عصاهئیت از پیشگاه
خلافت بنوید سَعِیدُهَا سِیْرَتَهَا الاَ وُلّی مستمال گشته اژدها
صفت بجانب قلعه دوید و بدستور سابق بمنصب میر آتشي
نامزد شده همچو آتش بحیز طبعي رسید ٭

2. (*a.*) Write out the first line to سمت الراس with its izafats. Explain سمت الراس

(*b.*) Give the imperatives of the verbs from which are derived the following verbal forms :

پروری - گستری - آمود - پذیرفت - شگفت - دوید - مفتریان
مآرب - قعود

(*c.*) Derive مهیب - محبس - نجح - مغرس - مرجوات - حیز
and give their meanings.

(*d.*) In the sentence beginning صف سکنخانرا and ending point out any instances of صفت موصوف

(*e.*) Turn the Arabic passages into Persian, word for word in the order in which they come.

3. Translate into Persian. (*Clear writing is required.*) 20

The Hindu of the last century had literally no means of spending money except on ostentation. Now that European luxuries have become familiar, every one can spend all he has upon himself, and he deserves much more credit for charity, if he practises it, than did his ancestor. This may suggest the idea that native charity has declined. The rich Hindu cannot be contented, and it is not to be expected that he should, with the simple forms of expenditure which were alone open to his father. He requires not only food and clothing, but carriages, travel, modern furniture, and the many

conveniences of refined life. To obtain these, he must effect some economies, and it is to be feared that these are generally made in the matter of charities. The encouragement which Europeans in this country give to works of charity, both by example and by the distinctions conferred, to some small extent counteracts the tendency of the advance of luxury, and the decay of faith in religion. It is truly ridiculous to suppose that it has the opposite effect, and is the cause of the evil which it ameliorates.

4. Translate into English— 15

هفتم نفاست علم تاریخ لزوم صدق آن ست از بزرگان دین و دولت سلف و خلف گفته‌اند که بناء علم تاریخ بر صدق نهاده‌اند چنانچه مهتر ابراهیم علیه السلام اینمعنی را از خدایتعالی در خواست میکند و بدعا میخواهد وَ اجْعَل لي لِسَانَ صدق فی الآخرینَ و در ترویج دروغ نویسان حق تعالی میفرماید یُحَرِّفُونَ الْکَلِمَ عَن مَّواضعه و باریتعالی افترا و بهتانرا از مهلکات گردانیده است و نیز تالیفُ که در علم تاریخ باشد باکابر و بزرگان که بعدالت و حریت و راستي و درستي منسوب بودند مخصوص است که علم تاریخ نقل خیر و شر و عدل و ظلم و محاسن و مقابح و طاعات و معاصي و فضایل و رزایل سلف است تا خوانندگان خلف ازان اعتبار گیرند و منافع و مضار جهانداري و نیکوکاري و بد کرداري جهانباني دریابند و نعوذ بالله اگرکذابي و مفتري دروغ را درکار آردو بتلقاً نفس خبیث و باطن خداع خودمعاملات ناشایست بزرگان سلف بر بافد و نقلهای بر بافته در طي کتابت آردو افترا و بهتان خود را بعبارتهای رنگین رواج دهد و دروغها را براستي مانند کند و از بزه منعي دنیا و آخرت نترسد و از جواب قیامت هراسي دردل نگذارد که نیکان را بد گفتن و بد نوشتن از بزه غیبتي که دربان گویند صعبتر بیشترست و بدان را نیک گفتن و نیک نوشتن سر جمله بد کرداري هاست و چون

اخبار تواریخ بی سند است و اعلام معاملات سلاطین و اکابر
است پس مؤلف هم از اهل اعتبار باید *

5. Write out the singulars of all plurals in the above extract with their meanings. 10

6. With what portion of Indian history does this historian deal? 12

Give dates with your answer.

(*a.*) During the first reign treated of, mention any well-known names in Persian literature of poets either living at or corresponding with, the royal Court.

7. The historian is known as ضیاءالدین المعروف بضیاء برنی 8

What does the cognomen mean? Who was he and what were his opportunities of knowing the events of those times?

8. Translate into Persian. 10

(*a.*) The indefinite nature of a noun is expressed by *tenwín* and the definite nature of a noun by the loss of tenwín.

(*b.*) If in English we want to give greater emphasis to a word we pronounce it more forcibly. The Arabs do the same and thus by doubling the middle syllable of a verbal form they get an intensified meaning.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

First Pass Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English— 15

چون رفت ازمیان نامور شهریار * پسر شد بجای پدر نامدار
گرانمایه جمشید فرزند اوی * کمر بسته و دل پر از پند اوی
بر آمد بران تخت فرخ پدر * برسم کیان بر سرش تاج زر
نخست آلت جنگ را دست برد * در نام جستن بگردان سپرد
بفرّاکئي نرم کرد آهنا * چو خود و زره کرد و چون جوشنا
چون خفتان چون درع وبرگستوان * همه کرد پیدا بروشن روان
بدین اندرون سال پنجاه رنج * بزرد و از ساز بنهاد گنج
دگر پنجه اندیشه جامه کرد * که پوشند هنگام ننگ و ببرد
ز کتان وز ابریشم وموی وقز * قصب کرد پرمایه ودیبا و خز

گروهي که کاتوزيان خوانيش * برسم پرستندگان دانيش
جدا کرد شان از ميان گروه * پرستنده را جايگه کرد کوه
صفي بر دگر دست بنشاندند * همي نام نساريان خواندند
نسودي سه ديگر کره را شناس * کجاييست برکس ازيشان سپاس
بکارند و ورزند و خود بد روند * نگاه خورش سرزنش نشنوند
چهارم که خوانند آهنوخوشي * همان دست ورزان با سرکشي
کجا کاريشان همگنان پيشه بود * روان شان هميشه پرانديشه بود

2. Give the exact meanings of کاتوزي - آهنوخوشي - نساري Point the second word. Account for the terminations آهنا - جوشنا line 5. 12

(a.) To which of the Persian dynasties does the king with whom the above extract is concerned belong?

(b.) Parse the words دانيش - and خوانيش line 10.

3. Translate into English— 12

ازان پس که اينها شد آراسته * شهنشاه با دانش و خواسته
بفرمود ديوان ناپاک را * بآب اندر آميختن خاک را
هرانچه ازگل آمد چو بشناختند * سبک خشت را کالبد ساختند
بسنگ و به گچ ديو ديوار کرد * نخست از برش هندسي کارکرد
چون گرمايه و کاخهاي بلند * چون ايوان که باشد پناه ازگزند

(a.) In line 2, what relevancy has the adjective ناپاک to the preceding noun ديوان?

(b.) Explain از برش in the 2nd hemistich of line 4.

Is the word نخست Arabic or Persian?

4. Translate into idiomatic English—

* چون زهره وقت صبوح ازافق بسازد به چنگ *
* زمانه تيز کند نالهٔ مرا آهنگ *
* جزاي چرخ بگيرد مرا به سختي ناي *
* وفاي يار در آويزدم بدامن چنگ *
* برد زمانهٔ ناساز از سرم بيرون *

• هوای ناله نای و صدای زخمهٔ چنگ •
• چنان بدرد دل از سینهٔ بر کشم آهی •
• که هفت آینهٔ چرخ از آن بگیرد زنگ •
• بضاعت سخن خویش بینم از خواری •
• بسان آینه چین میان رستهٔ زنگ •
• من از جهالت و حیرت فتاده در کنجی •
• که کس نشان ندهد نام دانش و فرهنگ •
• گهی چون عهد لئیمان نطاق صبرم سست •
• گهی چو غدر بخیلان براق غرصم لنگ •
• ابا شعر مرا نیز چاشنی مطلب •
• که در مذاق زمانه یکست شهد و شرنگ •
• فتاده ام بگروهی که در شناسان نیست •
• مساق لفظ رکیک و محال معنی تنگ •
• بقول نیک چومن نام شان برارم زود •
• بفعل بد سخنم را فرو برند به ننگ •
• کجاست رکن بساط خدایگان ناصر •
• برم چون شعری ارکان شعر بر خرچنگ •
• خدایگان سلاطین بحر و بر طغرل •
• که در ترازوی جودش جهان ندارد سنگ •
• توئی که خوشهٔ پروین برین رواق بلند •
• ز بهر نقل جلال تو بسته اند آونگ •
• کند سنان تو بازی بجان خصم چنانکه •
• بعقل دلشدگان شاهدان چابک و شنگ •
• همیشه تابتجارت زمرو و شوشجان کس •
• بسوی آمل و ساری نبیاورد نارنگ •
• تن عدوی تو نارنوگ وار آژده باد •
• بسوزنی که نه آتش گذاردش نی زنگ •

5. Scan line 11 and name the metre. 14

(*a.*) Fully elucidate lines 29 and 30. Define with precision the geographical positions of the towns mentioned. What would the route be? Do the towns still exist?

(*b.*) Who is شه طغرل سلطان the ممدوح of the extract? What was the extent of his possessions and the late he flourished?

(*c.*) Clear up any difficulties in lines 9·10, 15·16, 21, 22, 26.

6. Translate into Persian—

Sultan Mahmood of Malwa was brave, just and learned and during his reign, his subjects were happy and maintained a friendly intercourse with each other. Scarcely a year passed that he did not take the field, so that the tent became his home and his resting-place, the field of battle. His leisure hours were devoted to hearing the histories and memoirs of different kings read to him. He prided himself (not without reason) on his intimate knowledge of human nature. His justice was so prompt and exact that it frequently happened when a merchant had been plundered during the night, and the fact was fully established, that he was instantly reimbursed from the public treasury, and a sum equal to the amount was levied from the police officers whose business it was to trace the robbers and to protect that part of the city. On hearing that a traveller had been carried off by a tiger, he ordered the governors of the different provinces to send out parties to destroy their wild beasts and held the governors responsible for their depredations. 22

7. What is the meaning of خدایگان? Is it a compound? singular or plural? adjective or substantive? Is any derivative formed from it?

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

First Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English— 20

* دیگر ز شاخ سرو سهی بلبل صبـــور *
* گلبانگ بزد که چشم بد از روی گل بدور *
* ای گل بشکـــر آنکه شگفتـــی بکام دل *
* با باد بـــآن عاشـــق شیدا مکـــن غرور *

* از دست غیبت تو شکایت نمی‌کنم *
* تا نبست غیبتی ندهد لذت حضور *
* زاهد اگر بحور و قصور است امید وار *
* مارا شرابخانه قصور ست و یار حور *
* می خور بباگ چنگ ومخور غصه روسی *
* گویند ترا که بادهٔ مخور گو هوالغفور *
* گر دیگران بعیش و طرب خرم اندو شاد *
* مارا غم نگار بود مایهٔ سرور *
* حافظ شکایت از غم هجران چه میکنی *
* در هجر وصل باشد و در ظلمتست نور *

Translate into English—

شب قدرست وطی‌شد نامهٔ هجر * سلام فیه حتی مطلع الفجر
دلا در عاشقی ثابت قدم باش * که در این ره نباشد کار بی اجر
من از رندی نخواهم کرد توبه * و لو آدیتنی بالهجر و الحجر
دلم رفت و ندیدم روی دلدار * فغان از این تطاول اه ازین زجر
برآ ای صبح روشندل خدا را * که بس تاریک می‌بینم شب هجر
وفا خواهی جفاکش باش حافظ * فان الربح و الخسران فی النجر

2. Name and scan both the above metres according to فعل 14

(a.) Can either of them be scanned after more than one measure? If so, show how.

(b.) Substitute, if you can, Persian verses of the same meanings in place of the three Arabic hemistichs.

(c.) What different significations can be applied to قصور and بحور in the first extract? Account for the به in بحور

(d.) What is the root of تطاول and its meaning?

3. Translate into English— 19

در مدح اتابك اعظم در نهنیت عید

چون برزمین طلیعهٔ شب گشت اشکار * افاق ساخت کسوت عباسیان شعار
پیدا شد از کرانهٔ میدان اسمان * شکل هلال چون سر چوگان شهریار

دیدم ز زرِ خفته برین لوح لاجورد * نو نیست گوئیا بقلم کرده زرنگار
روی فلک جو لجهٔ دریا و ماه نو * مانند کشتیی که ز دریا کند گذار
او بر مثال ماهیی یونس میان اب * اهنگ در کشیدن او کرده از کنار
یا همچو یونس آمده بیرون ز بطن حوت * افتاده برکرانهٔ دریا حیف وزار
در عرض خلاف لهانی ز مرد و زن * قومیش در نظاره وخلقی در انتظار
من باخرد بحجرهٔ خلوت شتافتم * گفتم که ای نتیجهٔ الطاف کردگار
باز این چه نقش بوالعجب و شکل نادرست * کز کارگاه غیب همیگردد اشکار
گردون زبازوی که دریدست این طراز * گیتی ز ساعد که بودست این سوار
گفت انچه بر شمردی ازان جمله هیچ نیست * دانی که چیست باتو بگویم باختصار
نعل سمید شاه جهان نیست کاسمان * هر مه بر سرش نهد از بهر افتخار

4. Explain the allusion عباسیان شعار in the first line. What other distinctions of the same kind were assumed by rival Houses pretending to the caliphate?

(a.) Clear the signification underlying the literal interpretation of lines 3 and 7.

(b.) Is کرانه in lines 2 and 6 correct? Is it not a metathesis for کناره?

(c.) Scan the verse.

5. Translate into English— 18

* تا رفت مرا از نظران چشم جهان بیـــن
* کس واقف ما نیست که از دیده چها رفت
* بر شمـــع نرفت از گزر آتـــش دل دوش
* ان دود که از سوز جگر بر سر ما رفت
* دور از رخ او دمبدم از چشمهٔ چشم
* سیـــلاب سـرشـک و طوفان بـــلا رفـت
* از پای فتـادیم چـو امـد غم هجـــران
* در درد بماندیم چو از دست دوا رفت
* دل گفت وصالش بدعا باز توان یافت
* عمریست که عمرم همه در کار دعا رفت

* احرام چه بندیم که ان قبله نه اینجاست *

* در سعي چه کوشیم که از مروه صفا رفت *

Whose are the above lines? Translate them.

(*a.*) Give the ordinary and special meanings of the words underlined in the last hemistich. Note on the ceremony alluded to.

(*b.*) What is احرام بندهن ? Give the original signification of قبله and its derivative one. Explain how کعبه differs from it. Translate من قبل. Can you say addressing a letter در قبل عزت دوستم

6. Translate into Persian— 17

(1.) He has no qualifications, yet he is persistent in applying for a place for which he is quite unfitted.

(2.) Did you know him at first sight? and by what title did you accost him?

(3.) There is no distinction worth purchasing at the price of a man's self respect.

(4.) It is of no consequence. I am prepared to join issue with him on this point.

(5.) If he were to be allowed to depart, without any recognition of his services, we should deserve to forfeit his good will.

(6.) I am unable to dispute your statements, but I cannot help observing that if you were to consult a little more the feelings of those from whom you differ, and to command your temper in argument; you would not injure your cause and would gain their esteem.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

Second Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into idiomatic English— 17

و اما لطف آن ست که آرای طائفهٔ و عقاید ایشان در معاونت یکدیگر منالف و متفق شود - و اما وفا آن است که از طوبق مواسات تجاوز جایز ندارد و بعضی تفسیرش بانجاز مواعید وتضای حقوق نمودند - و اما شفقت تاثر و انفعالیست از نا ملائمي که بر کسی واقع شود و قصر همت بر ازالت آن

چه نزد ارباب بیان و اصحاب عیان مبرهن و محق است که تمامت ذرات کائنات از مشرع وحدت حقیقی فیض وجود یابند و جمیع اعیان ممکنات در ارتضاع البان تربیت از افاویق اخلاف توفیق آن حضرت متساوی الاقدام و متقارب المحط و المقام انما خصوصا افراد انساني که بموجب نص محکم فرقاني علاقهٔ اتحاد نفساني ایشان مبرم و محکم و رابطهٔ ایتلاف جاني میان ایشان متاکد و مستحکم است و از شبلی منقول است که از چوبی که بر بهیمه زدند اثر ضرب براعضای او ظاهرشد وسر ابن معني اگرچه بر محبوسان مضیق مضائقات رسمی که نظر ایشان بکنه اشیا نرسیده وجمال حقبقت حال ندیده حقایق را از ظروف حروف اساطیر مسطورهٔ کتب متداوله فرا گیرند و در اوعیهٔ وهم خیال ضبط نمایند مخفی خواهد بود لیکن بر طالب دیدهٔ باز که سبل تقلید غشاوهٔ بصر بصیرت او نشده باشد وغبار تمویهات جدال وتدلیسات اهل ضلال چشم فطانت او را نپوشید پوشیدهٔ نمـــاند گه و هم در امور طبعي فعال ست *

2. Give the singulars of the following with their meanings and diacritical points; if any one has several singulars, give them all. 16

البان - افاویق - اخلاف - مضایقات - اساطیر - اعضای - اوعیه - مواعید

(a.) Give the roots and primary meanings of

مبرهن - مبرم - ارتضاع - تقلید - تدلیسات - تمویهات - مواسات

(b.) Point the word فعال distinguish between the meanings of فعال and فعّال - فعَال

(c.) What is the difference in meaning between اعیان and عیان ?

(d.) Point the word محکم in the two places نص محکم

and مبرم و محکم Show the distinction if any and comment on the first of the two expressions

(e) Derive فرقاني , what is meant by the term and why so applied?

3 Translate into English as literally as possible— 18

و آنکه سابقا کلمهٔ چند هم ازین مقوله در باب ملاطفهٔ گرامي و عریضهٔ خود مرقوم ساخته استدعای ترک تصدیع نموده بود حاشا که در حواشي آن قصد ابراز گلهٔ را مدخلی باشد یا قلم مشکین رقم از مکامن باطن اخلاص مواطن اجازت شکوهٔ فهمیده باشد هرگاه خود بعلم الیقین من‌دانند که مراسلات صوري شعار مترسمان روزگار شده است و ضمیمهٔ آن کثرت مشاغل جسماني است چه گنجایش گله دارد و عجب خوش طبعي که بخاطر شریف اخوت پناهي است استظهاري مسیح انفاسي رسیده است به صورت وقوع در ضمیر اصابت پذیران محبان اعتضادي جلوه نموده از راه کرم باعث معذرت شده است و انکه درباب معرفت واجب تعالی و مطالعهٔ کتب که به مبداء نسبت آشنائي بخشد استعلام از جاهل و استعلاج از عامیست اما بموجب المامور معذور از فهمیدگي های خود مي نگارد و اصل کار آنست که بمساعي جمیله اشنائي بهم رسانند که اگر حقیقت خدا شناسي که باتفاق ملل و نحل حصول ان غازه دشواري بر روی دارد خاطرنشان نسازد باری اگر این کس همتی نفس الامري داشته باشد در جلوات و اگر ان حالت عالي مرتب مقصود باشد در خلوات عیوب نفس سیما عیوبي که بوسیله فرط تکرار مشاهده احوال اخیار بنی نوع از اخلاق حمیده و افعال مرضیه اعتقاد دارد بمسامع رساند *

4 Explain briefly the first eight lines which may not be apparent from a simply literal translation Who is meant by اخوت پناهی? 13

(*a.*) Write out the Arabic plurals with diacritical points of

معدرت - رقم - میداء - صورت - ضمیر - شعار - باطن - حقیقة - باعث

(*b.*) The singulars of

مشاعل - مواطن - مکامن - حواسی - اخیار - مسامع - فحل - ملل مساعی

(*c.*) Give the meanings and primary forms of the following compounds and derivatives.

استظهاري - استعلام - نفس الامري - مرضیه - استدعای - عدیم - روح اسا - ملاطفه

(*d.*) What do you consider the peculiarity of Abul-Fazl's style. Is it original or formed on any model? Compare his letters with those of Jámi.

5. Translate into Persian—*(write clearly).* 20

Gentlemen, I can assure you that it is with the greatest satisfaction that I have found myself able on this occasion to become associated with one of the most interesting enterprises which has for a long time been undertaken in this part of the country.—Not being a work with which Government has any direct concern, or which it has aided by its co-operation, I feel the more pleasure in countenancing an undertaking in which every one interested in the advancement of the country must feel a hearty sympathy. Although the railway may be short, although the funds embarked in the company may not be of a colossal character, yet they represent the energy, self-reliance and enterprise of the people themselves, and will remain a proof of the good result arising from their taking into their own hands, for their own benefit and profit, such adventures as the present.

6. Translate into English— 16

ازانجا که خاطر ملکوت ناظ و طبع تقدس مظاهر منوجه عمل بر مرضیات الهی ست و مجاري احوال بندگان مطابق نصوص قران و موافق فحوای احادیث بقوت قدرت پادشاهی اکثر تاولات و تمثیلات وایات متشابه در عهد خجسته مهد از قوه بفعل رسیده و اغلب محکمات بتوجیهات ماول از تغییر گردید منجمله اینکه بعنایه بیغایت حضرت خلیفهٔ زمان این سعادت بی پایان نصیب بندگان استان شد که از صحبت الهی محروم نه شدند زیراکه حق جل و علی فرماید ان الله لایحب الفرحین

پس این جمع پریشان که دور از اوطان وابی نصیب از خانمان
که روی صحت ندیدند لاجرم بمفهوم مخالف محبوب حقیقی
گردیدند *

(*a.*) What is the difference between تفسیر and تاویل ?

(*b.*) Define precisely the terms آیات متشابهٔ - محکمات and explain in what sense the author intended this passage to be taken and in what way to affect the character of the king and his troops.

(*c.*) Parse مجاری

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Col. H. S. Jarrett.

Third Honour Paper.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. شهی والا قدر سلطان محمود * چوشد از امر حق رحلت گزیني 10
بپرسیدم ز هاتف سال تاریخ * ندا آمد که شد جنت نشیني

Put this couplet into English and give the date which it records.

2. Write the following numerals in Persian, figures and words, giving diacritical points. 6

116, 398, 560—76—23.—Also the ordinal numbers, seventh, twelfth, twenty-first, ninetieth.

3. Mention the principal terminations for derivative nouns —and where these terminations have a signification of their own, give them. 12

(*a.*) Express the diminutive of rational and irrational objects and the contemptuous form of diminutive for both.

(*b.*) Write Persian sentences in which compound verbs shall occur formed from the following:

انتظار - کرم - نهضت - سیر - سیر - غم - تاسف

4. Mention the principles on which the Persian metres are founded, showing what constitutes the equivalents of what are called long and short syllables in Latin prosody. 14

(*a.*) What is the distinction between a فاصلهٔ صغری and فاصلهٔ کبری ?

(*b.*) Are letters of prolongation quiescent or moveable ?

5. Translate into English— 16

* بدست دون مدو خامه که گردون را مجال افتد *

* سیه سنگی که در کعبه است سازد سنگ استنجا *

What is the metre of this couplet?

Translate into English—

پول آنکه باعتقاد درست و باعث حمیت اسلام دین بناهي‌کنند و قهر و سطوت و عز و وقار پادشاهي خود را که خلاف صفات بندگی بندگان ست در اسنعلای کلمهٔ حق و در بلندي‌شعار اسلام و جریان احکام شرع و رونق امر معروف و رواج نهی منکر صرف کنند وحق دین پناهی‌نتواند - گذارد تا کفروکافري و شرک و بت‌پرستی را حسبة لله و حمیت دین قلع و قمع کنند اگر آن از شر و کفر بیخ گرفته و بسیاری کافران دکلی نتواند بر انداخت کم از آن نباشد که در اهانت و خواري و زاري وفضیحت و رسوائی هندوان که دشمن‌ترین خدا ورسول از کوششها نماید - عمل دویم دین پناهی که دران نجات اوست انست که اعلان فسق و اجهار معاصی وملائم از میان اهل اسلام و شهرها و خطط و قصبات بقهر و سطوت بر اندازد سیوم که احکام شرع باتقیا و زهاد تفویض کنند و طامعان و مزوران و متنصفان را بر مسند حکومت شرع روا ندارند - چهارم داد دهی و انصاف ستانیست وتا پادشاه در قضیهٔ‌عدل مستقصی نباشد حق داد دهی نتواند گذارد *

6. Parse and explain حسبة الله 10

Give the precise meaning of امر معروف Parse the expressions. What is opposed to it in signification in the sentence?

(a.) مقاع بالمعروف is used in the Koran. To what does it refer? Has it the same meaning there as in the text?

(b.) What are the singulars of خطط - قصبات - معاصی - زهاد - اتقیا - ملائم

(c.) Derive متنصفان - اجهار

7. Translate into Persian— 18

I need not trouble you now with minute details of what I intend to do; but I think I can declare, without committing myself to any particular measure, the policy and the general principles that will guide me in the conduct of affairs. I shall adopt such measures only as are calculated to secure to my subjects their greatest good, and the fullest enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and shall conduct my administration, so that the tiller of the soil will enjoy a fair share of the produce of his labour, and the manufacturer, the fruit of his skill and industry; that every facility will be given to commerce by improving the means of communication, and removing unnecessary and vexatious restrictions; that every encouragement will be offered to get the resources of the country properly developed: that adequate measures will be taken to give my subjects the benefit of sound and useful education; that ample provision will be made for the relief of the sick and the suffering, and that real merit and worth in my subjects will be recognised and fostered without any distinction of race or rank, creed or colour.

8. Translate into English— 14

چو از دفتر این داستانها بسی * همی خواند خواننده بر هر کسی
جهان دل نهاده بدین داستان * همان بخردان و همان راستان
جوانی بیامد کشاده زبان * سخن گوی و خوش طبع و روشن روان
بنظم آرم این نامه را گفت من * ازو شادمان شد دل انجمن
جوانیش را خوی بد یار بود * ابا بد همیشه به پیکار بود
برو تاختن کرد ناگاه مرگ * نهادش بسر بر یکی تیره ترگ
بدان خوی بد جان شیرین بداد * نبود از جهان دلش یک روز شاد
یکایک ازو بخت برگشته شد * بدست یکی بنده برکشته شد
زگشتاسپ و ارجاسپ بینی هزار * بگفت و سر امد برو روزگار
برفت او و این نامه ناگفته ماند * چنان بخت بیدار او خفته ماند
بکن عفو یارب گناه و را * بیفزای در حشر جاه و را

(a.) Who is the person herein alluded to by Firdousi? Is any further allusion to him made in any other part of the work and what was his connection with the Shah Nameh? State what your know in detail.

(b.) What is the force of بر in نهادش بسر بر line 6.

HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

FIRST PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Describe the nature and relate the progress of the struggle which preceded the granting of the Great Charter. Explain how "it is to the victory of Bouvines that England owes her Great Charter." State as fully as you can its provisions, and the arrangements for enforcing their fulfilment. How did John seek to undo the Charter? 12

2. What were the "four orders" of which the earlier English Parliaments were composed? How did they originally meet? To what department of business was the action of the burgesses almost entirely limited? What Parliament has been called "the Good Parliament"? Explain: "The action of "this Parliament marks a new stage in the character of the "natural opposition to the illegal government of the Crown." Give some account of the relations of Parliament with the Tudors. 14

3. Describe the character of the Puritans, and account for their origin. Point out in the early life and writings of Milton how "the gaiety, the poetic ease, the intellectual culture of the Renascence lingered in a Puritan home." State clearly the two great matters of complaint upon which the national resistance to Charles I. was founded. Describe the occasion and the contents of the Petition of Right. 12

4. Describe the character of the House of Commons and its relations to the Crown after the accession of George III. Who were "the King's Friends"? Give an account of the progress of Parliamentary reporting in England, and show the beneficial effect which this has had upon both the Parliament and the people. Describe the progress of English industry during the reign of George III. 14

5. Make brief notes upon the following:—Bede, Lollards, Agincourt, Perkin Warbeck, Pride's Purge, Test Act, Act of Settlement, South Sea Company, Culloden, Anti-Corn-Law-League. 10

(Wheeler's Short History of India.)

6. Point out, as definitely as you can, the Aryan and non-Aryan elements in the population, the languages, and the religions of India. Give some account of the Vaidic Hymns, contrasting the later hymns with the earlier. State the historical relation between Buddhism and Brahmanism. 12

7. Describe the political condition of India in the time of Lord Wellesley, contrasting it with that of European states. Explain clearly the imperial policy of Lord Wellesley, and the conciliation policy of Lord Cornwallis, and his immediate suc- 14

cessors. Give an account of the Pindharies and of the treatment they received from the English at different times. What was their ultimate fate?

8. Describe the circumstances that led to the first Afghan War. Give an account of its progress and of the British occupation of Afghanistan, with the subsequent disastrous developments; also, of the second expedition to Kabul. Give an account of the Sitana campaign, and of the character and conduct of the Akhoond of Swat. 12

(Smith's History of Greece.)

6. Draw an outline map of Greece, showing the general direction of the mountain ranges and the ancient political divisions. What was the belief of the Greeks themselves regarding their origin? What may now be affirmed as to their real origin? Discuss the truth or falsehood of the traditions as to Egyptian and other foreign colonies settling in Greece. 12

7. Describe the results of the battle of Thermopylæ upon the Athenians and the Peloponnesians respectively. What were the next defensive measures adopted by the Greeks, both by sea and by land? What accidental circumstance led to Salamis becoming the station of the Grecian fleet? Describe the dissensions among the Greeks before the battle of Salamis, and the circumstances and results of that battle itself. 12

8. Give an account of the origin of the Drama among the Greeks. From what source were the subjects of Greek Tragedy taken? Describe the improvements introduced into Tragedy by Æschylus and Sophocles respectively. What were the characteristics of the Old and the New Comedy at Athens? 14

HISTORY.

Examiner—DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

SECOND PASS PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Every Candidate must answer the first set of questions, but may answer at his option either the second or third set.

I.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. It has been objected that Political Economy is a science which encourages selfishness, and degrades the best feelings of human nature. On what grounds is this objection made, and what reply may be given? Quote what Mr. Fawcett gives as "the accurate definition" of Political Economy. What is the error of the so-called "mercantile system?" 8

2. Discuss the relative advantages of large and small farming with regard to their productive power. What is the difference between the system of small farming and that of peasant proprietorship? How does the latter compensate for the disadvantages of the former? Give illustrations. 13

3. What is the fundamental idea of all communistic schemes? Describe some of the more prominent of these schemes. What are their practical difficulties? 15

4. Enumerate and discuss the three elements of which profit is composed. What is meant by the term "natural rate of profits"? Which is correct, to say that "the rate of profit depends on wages" or that "it depends on the cost of labour"? Give reasons, and say whose statements these are respectively. 16

5. Discuss the question whether the recent discoveries of gold have tended to depreciate its value. 8

Either,

II.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

1. What were the circumstances that immediately caused the breaking up of the empire of the Califes? Enumerate the various dynasties that were formed in the Trans-Indus provinces after that event. Relate the circumstances under which the first warlike contact took place between the Hindus and Muhammadans, giving dates and names. Trace briefly the history of the Ghorian empire, especially in relation to India, with the dates of the principal events. 14

2. Give some account of the more important invasions of the Moghuls into India before its final conquest by them, specifying names and dates. Relate briefly the history of Humayun and his adventures in India. 14

3. What were the principal political divisions of India during the period intermediate between Muhammad Tughlaq and Akber? Give some account of the internal state of India during the earlier Muhammadan empire with regard to the system of government, trade, and commerce, and the cultivation of arts and sciences. 12

Or,

III.

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. Give some account, with dates, of the Consulate, the Tribunate, the Decemvirate, and the Licinian Rogations. Relate the circumstances which led to the institution of these offices and laws, and note the changes which they introduced in the political state of Rome. 16

2. Show clearly how the rivalry between Rome and Carthage led to the further extension of the Roman Empire over Spain and Greece. Relate the events immediately connected with the fall of Carthage, Numantia, and Corinth. In what year and by whom were these cities conquered? 14

3. The Roman constitution is said to have passed successively through the following stages: Monarchy, Patrician, Oligarchy, Limited Republic, Oligarchy of Wealth, Absolute Despotism. 10

Explain briefly the applicability of these terms to the several periods of Roman history, and define chronologically the limits between which each of these forms of Government may be said to have existed.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

FIRST HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Green's History of the English People.

1. Sketch the history of the Angevins before and after their accession to the English throne. Draw an outline map showing the extent of their dominion at the zenith of their power. 12

2. "With the reign of Edward I. begins modern England, the England in which we live. The long period of national formation has practically come to an end." Explain this statement, tracing the course of the "national formation" and the condition of "modern England." 12

3. Describe briefly the course of the religious reformation in England, giving the dates of the principal events. 10

4. "England had never played so great a part in the history of mankind as now. The year 1759 was a year of triumphs in every quarter of the world." Prove fully the truth of this statement. What triumphs are referred to? 10

Bagehot's English Constitution.

5. Discuss the effects of the Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867 on the English constitution. How far may the evident and great changes which have occurred in the meantime be attributed to their action or to the action of other causes? There is one specific change certainly due to those Reform Bills. Which is it, and what other changes does it suggest as advisable? 14

6. "The use of a queen, in a dignified capacity, is incalculable." Explain and prove this proposition. Mention and expose some of the popular errors regarding the position of the Sovereign in the English constitution, and state what his true position is. 14

(Any one of the following sets.)

Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.

7. Trace the lines on which any true method of historical investigation should proceed; and explain the principles by which the credibility of any history should be judged. 14

8. Explain the terms "external" and "internal" history. What sort of historical questions fall under each of them? Arnold speaks of the importance and interest of the military questions arising out of the external history of modern Europe. Enumerate the questions, and explain their "importance" and "interest." 14

Or, Mill's Representative Government.

7. Discuss the question as to what are the tests of the form of Government best fitted to promote the interests of any given society; and show that a representative form of Government best fulfils these tests. What two evils, however, to which such a Government is open should be provided against? 14

8. "Free institutions are next to impossible in a country made up of different nationalities." Discuss fully this proposition. What reasons does Mill assign, and what remedies does he suggest? 14

Or, History of the Jews.

7. The Jews occupied a singular position among the surrounding nations of the ancient world. Describe fully the points, religious, social and political, in which they differed from all other nations, and trace clearly the causes to which their singularities must be ascribed. 14

8. Write out a detailed sketch, with dates, of the history of the Jewish nation from the Exile to the Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. 14

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

SECOND HONOUR PAPER.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Wheeler and Elphinstone's History of India.

1. Write a sketch of the state of Hindu society during the period before and after the Muhammadan conquest, describing clearly the salient points in the system of government, the administration of justice, and social civilization. 10

2. The most flourishing period of Muhammadan India is said to have been during the reign of Akbar. Show this clearly 14

in a sketch of his reign, external and internal, and trace the causes of it both in the personal character of Akbar and the general circumstances of India in his time.

Smith's and Liddell's Histories of Greece and Rome.

3. Trace the rise and decline of the supremacy of the Athenian state in Ancient Greece, giving the dates of the principal events. 9

4. Define the periods of the so-called "golden age" of the Greek and Roman literatures respectively. Describe the influence of the former on the latter, and mention the most prominent authors and their works in the fields of history and poetry. 10

5. Describe fully the constitution of Rome immediately before and after the abolition of Monarchy. Relate the events which led to the latter change. 9

Capes' Early Empire and Age of the Antonines.

6. Describe the character of Augustus, and trace it in the acts of his public and private life, as well as in the new system of government which he gave to Rome. 12

7. Describe the social and moral condition of the Roman world under the Early Empire, detailing fully the evidence on which our knowledge of it is based. 12

8. Write a comparative account of the personal character of Trajan and Hadrian, and of the history of the Roman Empire under their rule. 12

9. Describe fully the state of culture and religion during the age of the Antonines. Mention any points in which the forms of government under the Antonines differed from those during the Early Empire. 12

HISTORY.

Examiners— { Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.
Mr. J. Wilson.

Third Honour Paper.

(Political Economy: Mill and Fawcett.)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What are the Requisites of Production? Enumerate the modes in which labour is *indirectly* instrumental to production. Classify the utilities produced by labour, and explain the terms *productive* and *unproductive*, as applied to labour. Show also how far these terms are applicable to Consumption as well as to Labour. 12

2. Under what two aspects should the subject of Wages be discussed? Show the advantages of considering these separately. On what conditions do wages depend? Reconcile your 12

answer with the fact that wages are high when trade is good. Mention any cases in which wages are fixed by custom and not by competition. Justify these exceptions.

3. Give definitions of Value in Use, Exchange Value, and Price. Prove that a general rise or fall of values is a contradiction. Show that Credit does not create the means of production; show also how it assists production. 12

4. Give the substance of Mill's chapter on the probable future of the working classes. 14

5. Show how the division of labour makes labour far more productive. Give Adam Smith's explanation of the reasons of this. "The advantage of producing on a large scale becomes greater as the use of machinery is extended:" illustrate this. 12

6. Explain what is meant by Peasant Proprietors. What advantages arise from the existence of a large body of such proprietors? In what parts of Europe does this class appear to advantage? What causes have led to the aggregation of land in England? Describe Metayer and Cottier tenancy respectively. 14

7. What is the advantage of having such a thing as *Money?* Is it *necessary* that money should be made of the precious metals? What qualities ought to belong to the substances chosen to make money? What is the meaning of *Bi-metallism?* State the objections made to this system. Give the two meanings of the Phrase, *Value of Money*. Which of them is meant in Political Economy? 12

8. Give a summary of Adam Smith's Canons of Taxation. Criticise the first one; and give Fawcett's amended statement of the principle. State generally the difference between Direct and Indirect Taxation. For what two different purposes have taxes on commodities been levied? Show how the inequality of incidence that attaches to taxes on commodities may be roughly compensated. 12

First Examination in Engineering.

1886.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. Simplify (i) $3\frac{3}{4} - 4\frac{1}{2} - 5\frac{5}{8} + 20\ \frac{1}{30} - \frac{3}{10}$:

(ii) $\dfrac{\cdot608 \times \cdot0014 \times 3\cdot6}{\cdot0063 \times \cdot152}$.

2. Find the value of (i) $\frac{3}{7}$ of Rs. 27 6 as. 5 p. + $1\frac{1}{8}$ of Rs. 37 5 as. 4 p.;

(ii) ·6215 of Rs. 50 + 1·2586805 of Rs. 30.

3. A man has a sum of money due to him at the end of 5 years. What fraction of the sum could he take off for payment at once, simple interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. ?

4. Now that the income-tax is 5 pies in the rupee, a person's net income is Rs. 374 per mensem; what will it be when the income-tax is raised to 7 pies ?

5. A certain reef of quartz when crushed yields ·0011 per cent. of gold. If the working expenses amount to 62·5 per cent. of the gross receipts, and the profit on each 100 tons crushed amounts to £52 10s., find the number of grains in a sovereign. (The lb Av. contains 7,000 grs. Troy.)

6. Solve the equations:—

(i) $\sqrt{\dfrac{x+9}{2}} + \sqrt{\dfrac{x-9}{2}} = 9$; (ii) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 - xy &= 2 \\ y^2 + 3xy &= 7 \end{aligned}\right\}$

7. The value of a silver coin varies directly as the square of its diameter while its thickness remains the same. It also varies directly as its thickness, while its diameter remains the same. Two silver coins have their diameters in the ratio of 8:3. Find the ratio of their thicknesses if the value of the first be eight times that of the second.

8. Define geometrical progression. Find the sum of n terms of such a series, explaining under what circumstances the series may be summed to infinity.

The 2nd, 4th and 7th terms of an arithmetical progression are in geometrical progression. Find the common ratio of this latter series.

9. Find the number of permutations of n things taken r at a time. Shew that the number of ways in which n books can be arranged on a shelf so that two particular books are not together is $(n-2) \mid n-1$.

10. Define the logarithm of a number to any base.

Prove that $\log_a \frac{m}{n} = \log_a m - \log_a n$, and that $\log_a n = \log_a b \log_b n$.

Find the logarithm of $\sqrt{5}$ to base ·008.

11. State the binomial theorem, and prove that

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{\underline{|2}} + \frac{x^3}{\underline{|3}} + \frac{x^4}{\underline{|4}} + \ldots = \left\{ 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{\underline{|2}} + \frac{1}{\underline{|3}} + \frac{1}{\underline{|4}} + \ldots \right\}^x$$

Hence deduce the expansion of a^x.

PLANE GEOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. The side AB of the parallelogram ABCD is bisected in E. CE is joined and produced to meet DA in F. Prove that FDC is equal in area to the parallelogram.

2. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure. On the diagonal of a parallelogram describe a rhombus equal to the parallelogram.

3. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

Two tangents TA, TB are drawn to a circle whose centre is O. Another circle is drawn touching AB at A and passing through T. Prove that if OA be produced to meet this circle again in D, AD is equal to OA.

4. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

5. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

If a straight line AD be drawn bisecting the angle BAC of the triangle BAC and meeting BC in D, and FDE be drawn perpendicular to AD to meet AB and AC produced, if necessary, in F and E respectively, and EG be drawn parallel to BC meeting AB in G, prove that BG = BF.

6. If the normal at any point P of a parabola meet the axis in the point G, prove that NG = 2 AS.

If PR be drawn perpendicular to AP to meet the axis in R, prove that NR = 4 AS.

7. If QV be an ordinate to the diameter PV, prove that $QV^2 = 4\,SP, PV$.

8. Shew that the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from the foci of an ellipse upon any tangent lie on the auxiliary circle.

Two concentric ellipses in the same plane have equal major axes; give a geometrical construction for drawing their common tangents.

9. Define conjugate diameters of an ellipse; and prove that the sum of the squares on any two conjugate diameters is constant.

10. Define an asymptote; and prove that the points of contact of tangents from a focus of a hyperbola to the auxiliary circle are the intersections of the asymptotes and the corresponding directrix.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. Shew that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius of the circle is the same for all circles.

A railway train is travelling on a curve of a mile radius at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Through what angle has it turned in 10 seconds?

2. Find the value of Sin 45°. Find all the angles less than two right angles which satisfy the equation $\tan^4 A - 4\tan^2 A + 3 = 0$. Find also general expressions for all the angles which satisfy it.

3. Prove the formulae:—

(i) $\text{Sin}(A + B) = \text{Sin } A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$.

(ii) $\tan(A - B) = \dfrac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$.

(iii) $\text{Sin } 7° = \text{Sin } 67° - \cos 37°$

4. In any triangle prove that

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C;$$

$$\frac{b}{\cos A} - \frac{a}{\cos B} = c\cot C\left\{\tan A - \tan B\right\}$$

5. In a triangle $a = 542$, $b = 432$, $C = 76° 52' 24''$, find A and B, having given

log 55 = 1·7403627; L cot 38° 26′ = 10·1004323, diff. for 1′ = 2594.

log 487 = 2·6875290; L tan 8° 10′ = 9·1524507, diff. for 1′ = 8794.

6. Shew that the area of a triangle ABC $= \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$, and that it is equal to the area of a quadrilateral, whose diagonals are a, b and include an angle C;

ABCD is a quadrilateral, whose diagonals AC, BD meet in E. Prove that area AEB, area ABCD = area ABC, area ABD.

7. Prove that $(\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta)^{\frac{p}{q}}$ admits of no more than q values.

Find the continued product of the four values of

$$\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \sqrt{-1}\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

8. The chord of an arc of a circle is 32 inches, and the chord of half the arc is 17 inches: find (1) the arc, (2) the diameter of the circle, and (3) the area of either segment cut off by the chord.

9. Find the weight of an iron dumb-bell, consisting of two spheres of 3″ ½ diameter, joined by a cylindrical bar, 5″ long and 2″ in diameter; an iron ball 4″ in diameter weighing 9 lbs.

10. Find at what distance from the surface of a sphere of radius 18″ an eye must be placed to see one-third of the surface.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. State and prove the triangle of forces.

If three forces be represented by the sides of a triangle taken in order, shew that they are equivalent to a couple.

2. Prove that the moment of the resultant of two forces which act upon a point about any point in the plane of the forces is equal to the algebraical sum of the moments of the forces about the same point.

Along the sides of a square taken in order act four forces represented by 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively. Prove that their resultant will be represented by $2\sqrt{2}$, and that its direction will be parallel to one of the diagonals and at a distance from the centre of the square equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the diagonal.

3. Define the term "Centre of gravity." Shew how to determine the centre of gravity of any number of heavy particles situated at given points in a plane.

If there be a number of heavy particles situated at given points, and another heavy particle move along a given straight line, prove that the centre of gravity of the whole system will also move along a certain straight line.

4. Find the condition of equilibrium in the system of pullies in which the strings are parallel, and one end of each is attached to the weight.

If there be four moveable pullies, each weighing one seer and the weight supported be 5 maunds, find the power.

5. If two equal weights unequally rough be connected by a light rigid rod and placed on an inclined plane so that the rod lies along a line of greatest slope, find the greatest possible inclination λ of the plane to the horizon, so that the weights are in equilibrium, in terms of the coefficients of friction.

6. If a body moving from rest with uniform acceleration f describes the space s in the time t, prove that $s = \frac{1}{2} ft^2$.

7. A shot is projected with velocity u and inclination α to the horizon. Find the time of flight, the horizontal range and the greatest height.

If the line joining the eye and the shot be produced to meet a vertical target prove that the point of intersection of the line and target moves with uniform velocity during the motion of the shot.

8. Two weights w and w' are connected by a string passing over a smooth pulley; find the tension of the string and the acceleration of either weight (i) when the pulley is fixed, (ii) when the pulley ascends with uniform acceleration f.

9. Find the velocity and direction of motion of an imperfectly elastic ball after impact upon a fixed plane.

If on a rectangular billiard table, whose sides are a, b, a ball describes a rectangle whose sides are c, d, prove that the coefficient of elasticity between the ball and the sides of the table is

$$\left(\frac{bd - ac}{ad - bc}\right)^2 \quad \text{or} \quad \left(\frac{ad - bc}{bd - ac}\right)^2$$

10. Define the terms, work, kinetic energy and horse-power.

Show that an engine of n horse-power can draw a train weighing w tons up an incline of 1 in m at the rate of $\frac{375\ m\ n}{(\mu\ m + 2240)\ w}$ miles an hour, the resistance from friction &c. being μ lbs. per ton.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. Find the equation of a straight line in the form $y = m\,x + c$. What does m represent when the axes are oblique?

2. Find the length of the perpendicular from the point $(h\ k)$ on the straight line $ax + by + c = 0$.

Find the co-ordinates of the centre and the radius of the circle inscribed in the triangle formed by the straight lines whose equations are:—

$3x + 5y - 15 = 0$; $3x - 5y + 15 = 0$; $5x - 3y = 0$.

3. Find the equation of the tangent at any point of the circle whose equation is $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$.

4. Tangents are drawn to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ from any point $(h\ k)$; find the equation of the chord of contact.

If the chord touch the circle $(x - c)^2 + y^2 = c^2$ shew that the locus of $(h\ k)$ is a parabola. Draw a figure shewing the relative positions of the circles and parabola.

5. Shew that the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a parabola is a straight line parallel to the axis of the parabola and that the poles of the chords lie on it.

6. Define the *eccentric angle* of a point on an ellipse and find the values of the co-ordinates of a point in terms of its eccentric angle.

If ϕ, ϕ' be the eccentric angles of two points, shew that the equation of the chord joining the points is

$$\frac{x}{a}\cos\frac{\phi + \phi'}{2} + \frac{y}{b}\sin\frac{\phi + \phi'}{2} = \cos\frac{\phi - \phi'}{2}.$$

Show that the chord which joins the extremities of any pair of conjugate diameters of an ellipse touches a concentric and co-axial ellipse whose area is one half that of the given ellipse.

7. Find the equation of an ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes and shew that the condition that $y = mx$ and $y = m'x$ may represent conjugate diameters is $mm' = -\frac{b'^2}{a'^2}$.

8. Find the equation of a hyperbola when referred to its asymptotes as axes of co-ordinates.

9. Find the polar equation of the tangent at any point of the conic $\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e \cos \theta$.

10. An ellipse and a hyperbola are concentric and co-axial, and a point P is such that its polars with respect to the two are at right angles and intersect in Q. Prove that the locus of P is two straight lines through the centre C and the locus of Q is two other straight lines through the centre; but if the conics be confocal, C, Q and P are in one straight line and CP. CQ is constant.

GEODESY.

Examiner—MR. F. J. E. SPRING, L. C. E., M. I. C. E.

1. A *metre* is about 39·37079 English inches, a Russian *verst* is about 1066·78 metres; make a scale to show $\frac{1}{100}^{\text{th}}$ of a *verst* upon the Indian G. T. S. maps whose scale is an inch to a mile.

2. Your proportional compass falls, and a little bit is found to be broken off one of the points, (say $\frac{1}{32}^{\text{nd}}$ of an inch). How would you set the compasses right so as again to work accurately?

3. Define clearly the terms *optical axis*, *Line of collimation*, and *Virtual line of sight*; and explain what is meant by the *centre* of lens.

4. From the zero mark to the 90° mark on the limb of a sextant measures only half a right angle, explain clearly why this is, illustrating your explanation by a diagram.

5. What special advantage does a theodolite possess over a sextant for surveying in a hilly country?

6. How would you adjust the bubble and the line of collimation of a common Gravatt's level (i) when a large tank of water is available, (ii) when there is no tank.

7. You have to set out a long straight line with a transit theodolite; carefully describe the adjustment of the line of collimation for this purpose.

8. You have traversed completely round a village boundary with a theodolite, what check do you expect to find, by simple inspection of your instrument, of the correctness of your angles (i)

when the traverse contains an even number of straight lines, (ii) when the number of lines is odd?

9. Two straight lines of a railway survey intersect at an angle of 168°. The curve to be set out to connect these straight lines is to be of such a radius that if a theodolite stands at any point on the curve, and if 100 ft. of chain be laid down anywhere along the curve, the angle subtended by the chain at the theodolite will be 30 minutes. What is the radius? What is the length of the tangent? Natural tangent of 6° = 0·10507). Before proceeding to set out the curve you measure continuously right up to the intersection point, and find that its chainage from the commencement of the railway survey is 56802 feet, what will be the chainage of the beginning and of the end of the curve?

10. Work out the reduced levels of the following field book, and check the correctness of your arithmetical work.

Back	Int.	Fore	Rise	Fall	Reduced level.	Distance	
3·54						0	
	5·76					100	
4·93		8·21				200	
	7·62					246	B. M. on edge of well.
						252	Centre of well. Water 34 : 3″ below next station.
0·08		7·75				258	
	6·45					300	
	17·48					310	bed of nullah.
	18·08					415	bed of nullah.
						420	height of instrument 4·15 feet.
6·93		4·02				500	
		3·21				600	

11. Describe the methods of finding the direction of the true meridian (i) by equal altitudes of the same star, (ii) by observation of the pole star. In these observations how do you get over the

difficulty of the cross wires of your theodolite being invisible at night?

12. What is the usual amount and direction of the variation of the compass in Bengal?

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Examiner—Mr. D. B. Horn.

1. Give the composition of a good earth for brick making. If you were called upon to manufacture bricks in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, shew how you would proceed to satisfy yourself of the suitability of the earth.

Give a clear and succinct account of the different operations in manufacture. Sketch with dimensions the size of a clamp to burn 3 lakhs of bricks, shewing the quantity and distribution of the coal; state the probable out-turn.

2. What are the different kinds of road-making materials used in Bengal and whence are they obtained? Describe the system of road-making in Calcutta. Give a section of the road, and estimate the cost per hundred square feet of surface.

3. Classify the various limes used in building. Give approximately their chemical composition and state their distinctive properties as building materials.

4. Draw up a specification for a good cement concrete, describing carefully the method of mixing the materials. Show how you would lay the concrete (1) when the foundation is dry, (2) when under water. Give also the quantity of dry materials used per hundred cubic feet of consolidated concrete.

5. What kind of sand would you specify should be used in the preparation of ordinary mortar? What are the uses of mixing sand with lime? If sand were not available what substitute would you use?

6. What is meant by "seasoning" timber? Describe any processes with which you are acquainted.

7. What are the distinctive properties of cast and wrought iron as building materials? Give examples of how you would utilize them in practice.

8. Give sketches of the different forms of rolled bars in the market, and state how they are generally utilized in construction.

9. What is "case hardening"? Describe the process. Also state how malleable cast iron is produced.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. Explain the ordinary method of preparing oxygen gas. How would you prove its presence in the air?

2. Explain the occurrence of potassium nitrate (nitre) as an incrustation on soil. What is the source from which it is derived? How can nitric acid be prepared from it?

3. Work out the percentage composition of (*a*) Sulphuric acid and (*b*) Zinc Sulphate which contains 7 molecules of water of crystallization (Zn = 65.)

4. 10 grams of Sulphuric acid are allowed to act on 20 grams of metallic iron (Fe = 56). Explain precisely what new bodies will be formed and give their weights.

5. Arrange some of the common metals in order of (*a*) hardness (*b*) brittleness (*c*) ductility, (*d*) tenacity and (*e*) malleability.

6. Which of the common metals are permanent in air at the ordinary temperature and which are chemically acted on. Examine also the action of atmospheric air on the ordinary metals when heated to a temperature of redness. In all cases where chemical actions take place you are required to give the re-actions in words and formulæ.

7. Solid pieces of the following metals are placed in contact with water (*a*) at the ordinary temperature and (*b*) in boiling water. State what chemical actions, if any, take place in each case. Copper, Sodium, Iron, Potassium, Calcium, Aluminium, Zinc, Tin, Steel and Brass.

8. A finely divided powder has the following percentage composition. What substance does this represent? If it is treated with water will any chemical or other actions take place, and if so, explain how they occur.

Lime	59·06	Potash	0·73
Silica	24·07	Soda	0·87
Alumina	6·92	Calcium Sulphate	2·85
Ferric oxide	3·41	Clay and Sand	1·27.
Magnesia	0·82		

9. How is the metal aluminium prepared from its ores? Give a careful description of its properties and point out those which would make this a most important industrial metal if it could be cheaply obtained.

10. How is wrought iron obtained from cast iron and what are its properties? When a workman is welding two pieces of iron, he sprinkles the red hot surfaces with sand or borax etc. Explain precisely the object of this.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. What is meant by the conductivity of a substance for heat, and how would you accurately determine the co-efficient of conductivity of a solid substance? Describe a few experiments which will illustrate and explain the principles on which the Davy Safety Lamp is constructed. Keeping these principles in view, what precautions should be adopted in the use of the Davy Lamp?

2. How would you manufacture a mercurial thermometer? Explain the various scales in use. Give the tests which you would

employ to verify a thermometer. Explain clearly the principles on which the heights of mountains may be estimated by determining the temperature at which water boils at the place in question.

3. What is meant by the term "latent heat?" How can the latent heat of steam and of water be determined?

4 lbs. of water at 25° C. are added to 1 lb. of steam at 100° C, and to 10 lbs. of ice at 0° C. On the supposition that no heat is gained or lost by external circumstances, state what will be the final result of this mixture.

4. Explain clearly the production of ice in an ammonia or ether machine, and contrast the production of cold by these methods with that by the use of a "cold air machine", such as Windhausen's ice machine.

5. Describe briefly the main parts of a single acting steam engine. Shew clearly the cause of the power which can thus be utilized in the engine, and trace it back to its source.

Assuming that in a perfect engine heat is taken in at a temperature of 140° C. and is given out at 30° C, what is the greatest theoretical useful effect?

6. What are the laws of the intensity of light? Shew how they can be demonstrated. A gas-lamp and a candle are standing at a distance of 83 inches from each other, and it is known that their relative illuminating powers are six to one. At what distance from the lamp in the straight line joining the two flames must a screen be placed, so that it may receive an equal illumination from both lamp and candle?

7. What is meant by the refraction and dispersion of light? Can dispersion be neutralized without neutralizing refraction, and can refraction be neutralized without neutralizing dispersion, and if so how can it be effected? Are any instruments constructed on these principles?

8. Describe very briefly the construction of a microscope, and explain its action.

9. The light of an electric lamp is allowed to pass through a flame impregnated with sodium vapour, and then examined by a spectroscope. State precisely what will be seen in the spectrum, and explain what general principle is here illustrated.

10. Between two crossed Nicol's prisms, through which practically no light is passing, a thin film of selenite is introduced. Describe what effects will be seen, and explain their cause as far as you are able.

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM AND TELEGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. The force of a magnet varies in different parts, it is strongest at the two ends and is totally wanting in the middle. Is this a real concentration of force at the poles? if not, explain the cause of this apparent concentration. Describe some experiments which support your explanation.

2. Explain clearly how it is possible to determine the law of magnetic attraction and repulsion by the method of oscillation.

3. What is meant by an astatic needle, and how can an astatic system be produced? If a perfectly astatic system is freely suspended, how is it affected by the earth's magnetism.

4. Describe the construction of a gold leaf electroscope, and shew how this instrument is employed to determine the presence of an electrical charge and its quality or kind.

5. What is meant by electric induction? Explain clearly the action of an electrophorus in generating electricity, and how is the action of this instrument explainable on the doctrine of the conservation of energy.

6. Explain the construction and action of a condenser. A series of sparks is being obtained from the conductor of an electrical machine in regular action, and a Leyden jar is then placed in contact with the conductor. Is the character of the sparks then obtained altered, and if so, in what way.

7. Describe any form of galvanic battery with which you are acquainted. Explain what action goes on in the battery itself when in action, and trace the source of its power.

8. You are required to superintend the erection of a lightning conductor, and to test that the electrical connections between the parts of the conductor and with the ground are in good order. Explain clearly what instruments you would use in testing these points, and the principles you would act on.

9. Describe Oersted's experiment on the action of electric currents on a freely suspended magnetic needle, and state what are the laws which govern this action. How is this action connected with telegraphy?

10. Explain the construction of dial telegraphs and the principles on which they act.

DRAWING.

Examiner—MR. F. J. E. SPRING, L. C. E., MEM. INST. C. E.

1. From a point near the extremity of a given line erect a perpendicular. Drop a perpendicular upon a given line from a point which is nearly over the extremity of the line.

2. Cut off the corners of a given square so as to form a regular octagon, without the use of a protractor.

3. Construct a rectangle one side of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$" and the diagonal 4."

4. Draw the plan and elevations of a truncated hexagonal right pyramid with the following conditions. Base a regular hexagon, each side of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$." Two sides of the base are inclined at an angle of 15° to the ground line. Height of pyramid 3." The truncating plane is inclined at 45° with the horizontal, and is perpendicular to the vertical plane, and cuts the pyramid at 2" up from its base. One elevation is required showing the appearance of the solid as viewed in a direction parallel to the ground line and another of the solid as viewed from straight in front, or at right angles to the ground line. Plan also required.

5. An octagonal right pyramid lies upon one of its sides with the plane of its base at right angles to the picture plane, and its axis, which is 3″ long, consequently parallel to the picture plane. Each side of the base is 1″ long. The bottom edge of the base is 2″ to the right of the spectator, and the axis is 3″ in front of the picture plane. The eye is 4″ above the ground. Make a perspective drawing of the solid.

6. A hexagonal obelisk stands in the centre of a flight of three steps, the bottom, middle, and top steps are respectively 4,″ 3″ and 2″ square, and each ½″ high. The obelisk is a right hexagonal truncated pyramid, each side of the bottom is 1,″ and each side of the top is ¾″, where truncated 5″ from the base, On the top of the truncation is a right hexagonal pyramid, ¾″ side at base and 1″ high. Draw Isometrically.

7. Make a freehand pencil sketch of any machine or instrument with which you are acquainted, as if viewed perspectively. (In awarding marks for this question, consideration will be given to choice of subject, choice of view with the object of illustrating the machine in the most intelligible manner, and neatness of drawing. Correctness of the details of the subject is of mind consequence.)

L. E. and B. E. Examination.

1886.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner—MR. C. LITTLE, M. A.

1. When x is an integer, shew that $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ has a limit between 2 and 3 as x increases indefinitely.

Define a differential coefficient, and investigate that of a^x with respect to x. Differentiate with respect to x the expression $\sqrt[x]{a^x + x^a}$.

2. State Leibnitz's theorem for the successive differentiation of a product. Apply it to shew that if $y = \tan \log y$,

$$(x^2 + 1)\frac{d^{n+1}y}{dx^{n+1}} + (2nx - 1)\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + n(n-1)\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}} = 0.$$

3. Enunciate and prove Maclaurin's theorem. Apply the result in the last question to shew that

$$\text{if } y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \ldots a_n x^n + \ldots,$$

$$(n+1)\, a_{n+1} = a_n - (n-1)\, a_{n-1}.$$

and expand y in powers of x as far as x^5.

4. If $\phi(x)$, $\psi(x)$ be such that they and all the differential coefficients up to the nth inclusive vanish when $x = a$; show that in the limit

$$\text{as } x \text{ approaches } a, \quad \frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)} = \frac{\phi^{n+1}(a)}{\psi^{n+1}(a)}.$$

$$\text{Evaluate } \frac{12\theta - 8\sin 2\theta + \sin 4\theta}{\theta^3 - \sin^3 \theta} \text{ when } \theta \text{ vanishes.}$$

5. Investigate the conditions under which a function of one independent variable has a maximum or a minimum value.

How many maxima and how many minima values has the expression— $8x^3 - 6ax^2 + 7a^3 - 12a^3 \log x$?

6. Integrate with respect to x the following functions :—

(i) $\dfrac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}$; (ii) $x \cos^{-1}\dfrac{x}{a}$; (iii) $\dfrac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 + 1}$.

7. Verify the following results:—

$$\text{(i)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^4\theta \, d\theta = .119 \text{ nearly.}$$

$$\text{(ii)} \int_0^a \frac{x dx}{(a + b x^2)^3} = \frac{1}{2ab^2}$$

and evaluate the definite integrals.

(i) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n} x dx$; (ii) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(\sin x)\, dx$.

8. Shew how to find the length of a curve referred to rectangular axes.

Ex. Find the length of any arc of the catenary

$$y = \frac{a}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}}\right).$$

9. Find the area included between the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and a double ordinate.

10. Shew how to find the volume of a surface of revolution, and apply the method to shew that the volume of the solid generated by the revolution of an arc of a circle round its chord is $2\pi a \left\{ \frac{(2a^2 + c^2)\sin\lambda}{3} - ac\lambda \right\}$, where a = radius, c = distance of chord from centre, and $\cos\lambda = \frac{c}{a}$, the arc being supposed less than a semicircle.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—MR. C. LITTLE, M. A.

1. State the principle of the transmission of fluid pressure, and shew how it is established.

The pressure at a point 3 feet below the surface of a heavy fluid is $220\frac{2}{A}$ lbs. and at a depth of 8 feet it is $251\frac{2}{A}$ lbs.; what is the pressure at the surface?

2. Define Specific Gravity, and establish the relation $W = VS$.

If the atmospheric pressure at the surface of the earth be 14 lbs. on the square inch and the height of a column of air, of the same uniform density as at the surface, which would produce the same pressure, be 5 inches, shew that the density of the air is $\frac{1}{800}$ nearly, the density of water being 1, and the weight of a cubic foot of water 1000 oz.

3. Distinguish between the whole pressure and resultant pressure on an immersed surface; and prove that in a heavy liquid the whole pressure varies as the product of the area of the surface and the depth of its centre of gravity.

4 Find the centre of pressure of a rectangle immersed in a liquid with one side in the surface and its plane vertical, the pressure of the atmosphere being neglected.

If the pressure of the atmosphere be taken into account, shew that the depth of the centre of pressure will be $\frac{2}{3}a - \frac{ah}{3(a+2h}$

where h is the height of the water barometer and a the length of a vertical side of the rectangle.

5. Find the resultant vertical pressure of a liquid on any surface.

6. Find the resultant pressure of a liquid on the surface of a solid wholly or partially immersed.

A uniform beam AB, capable of turning about a fixed point at the extremity A, rests with portion BM immersed in water; if 6 denotes the specific gravity of the beam prove that $\sqrt{1-6} = \frac{AM}{AB}$,

and that the pressure on the fixed point $= \frac{AM}{AB} \times$ weight of the fluid displaced.

7. Describe fully the mercurial barometer.

The readings of a faulty barometer containing some air are 29·4 and 29·9 inches, the corresponding readings of a correct instrument being 29·8 and 30·4 inches respectively: prove that the length of tube occupied by the air is 2·9 inches, when the reading of the faulty barometer is 29 inches; and find the corresponding correct reading.

8. Describe and explain the action of the siphon.

Prove that in a siphon the velocity of efflux from a vessel of unlimited extent tends to a finite limit independent of the density of the liquid.

9. Describe the construction and action of Smeaton's air-pump.

In one air-pump the volume of the barrel is one-tenth of that of the receiver, and in another it is one-fifth of it. Shew that the densities of the air in the two receivers after three ascents of the pistons are as $12^3 : 11^3$.

10. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer and shew how to compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid by means of it.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. State concisely and clearly the atmospheric causes that are at work in the "weathering" or disintegration and decay of rocks.

2. What are the general signs you would look for to determine whether a country had at any previous time been subject to the action of volcanic agencies.

3. Explain what is meant by the cleavage of rocks, and compare the meaning of the term with the same term as used in mineralogy.

4. What is meant by a river Delta, and explain the manner of its formation.

5. Explain so far as you are able the process by which beds of easily decomposable vegetable matter have been in former times converted into coal.

6. Classify the following rocks according to their origin, and to the position in which you would expect to find them; describe also their mineral composition and physical characters—Syenite, Shale, Gneiss, Marble and Oolite.

7. Explain by what process it is supposed that such materials as Quartzite, Calcite, Barytes, Fluorspar and mineral ores have been formed in mineral veins. In what manner are the materials in these veins commonly arranged.

8. Name the principal kinds of rock which yield good building stones, state roughly their composition, and give their position in the geological scale.

MINERALOGY AND METALLURGY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. In what way, independent of a full chemical analysis, would you distinguish between the following minerals: rock crystal, diamond, apatite,. martial pyrites, native gold, copper pyrites and marcasite?

2. What is meant by dimorphism and iso-dimorphism, give examples of each, defining the crystalline forms you mention. Also make sketch drawings of the crystals you describe.

3. Name the principal minerals in which silver occurs, give their mineralogical and chemical names and formulæ, their crystalline forms, and general characters.

4. Describe and give the crystalline form, formulæ etc. of the following minerals—magnetite, celestine, arragonite, calcite and orthoclase.

5. Give a brief description of the more important facts of isomorphism, and show what connection they have with the composition of numerals. Take any illustration, and show how you would work out the actual chemical formula of a mineral, containing isomorphous elements, from its percentage composition.

6. Describe the processes used for extracting tin from its ores.

7. Describe the Mexican process of extracting silver from its sulphide, and if possible give by formulæ the chemical reactions which occur.

8. Explain how copper is extracted from copper pyrites (*a*) by the dry method and (*b*) by the wet process.

9. Describe the process which has been proposed during recent years for the removal of phosphorus from iron in making steel.

10. Give sketches of a modern English hot blast iron furnace. Indicate the precise nature of each part by a short description. Indicate also the nature of the reactions which go on in each part of the furnace.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

Examiner—MR. D. B. HORN.

N. B.—*Not more than eight questions are to be attempted.*

1. What are the characteristics of a good brick? What are the dimensions of the ordinary brick used for building in the P. W. D.? and explain why the dimensions are so fixed.

2. Describe the different kinds of bond used in brickwork, illustrating your description by sketches.

3. Give the composition of a good Portland Cement concrete. Describe carefully how the materials should be mixed, and shew how you would consolidate the cement (1) when the foundation is dry (2) when under water.

4. Design a terrace roof of 24 feet span, the beams to be of iron and spaced 5 feet apart.

5. In Lower Bengal the soil is damp; if called upon to design a pucka dwelling house, shew what precautions you would take to ensure the walls and floor being kept dry.

6. An arch 30 feet span and 6 feet rise is intended to carry a canal with 7 feet depth of water across a nullah. Give the thickness of arch required, and shew clearly by sketches how you would "turn" the arch.

7. Explain fully the considerations which should determine between wrought and cast iron in construction.

8. Describe in general terms the successive processes and materials employed in producing from pig iron a finished bar of wrought iron.

9. In Lower Bengal the soil is such that the average pressure on foundations should not exceed one ton per square foot. Design the section of the chamber wall of a lock of 20 feet opening with a straight floor, the height of coping being 20 feet above the floor.

10. Describe concisely how you would sink a well 10 feet diameter 25 feet below the bed of a river, the upper portion being sand running into a stiff clay. Give a section of the well, with details of curb &c.

11. Sketch with dimensions the section of coffer dam for a bridge pier in 12 feet of water, the bed being of good stiff clay. What depth below the river bed would it be necessary to carry the foundation to ensure safety from scour?

12. What are the causes of decay in timber? and describe any processes with which you are acquainted for the preservation of timber.

13. In girder bridges with the load carried on the bottom boom, what considerations have to be kept in view in designing the upper boom of the girder?

14. Give examples of the different kinds of rivetting employed; state any rule which fixes the diameter of a rivet. Explain the term "pitch of rivets" and state the "pitch" generally used in ordinary girder bridges.

15. Design a form of rivetted joint in tension, so that the sectional area of the plates will only be reduced by one rivet hole.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

Examiner—MR. D. B. HORN.

1. What are the different kinds of road making materials used in India and whence are they obtained? Draw out a specification for a metallic road in Calcutta.

2. Design a plate girder bridge of 40 feet span to carry a roadway 12 feet wide. Assume the line load at 1 cwt. per square foot. Shew particularly a cross section at the centre of span drawn to scale with all dimensions neatly marked.

3. Describe with sketches and dimensions cross sections of a cutting 20 feet deep, and an embankment 12 feet high, for a single line of railway. The ground being level across, and the slopes suitable for gravel. Shew fencing and drainage.

4. Describe the mode of executing a heavy cutting with a base of 30 feet, also a lofty embankment with the same base illustrating both by sketches.

5. Describe and sketch with dimensions the usual arrangements of permanent way as formed with either

Double-headed rails;
Bridge rails on longitudinal sleepers,
or flat-footed rails on transverse sleepers.

Show particularly the joints of the rails, and give if you can the approximate weight of the rails.

6. What is the use of ballast, and what kinds are generally employed in India? What quantity would be required per mile for a double line of broad gauge railway.

7. What is meant by the term "cant" of a rail? Show how to calculate it, and explain how it is given.

8. What is meant by the term ruling gradient? State what you know about the ruling gradient of any of the railways in India.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

Examiner—MR. F. J. E. SPRING, L. C. E. Mem. Inst. C. E.

1. Give any formulæ with which you are acquainted for the discharge of channel in terms of the cross section and the fall of bed. What is the formula which is now generally considered to be the most approximately correct for large and comparatively shallow rivers? What is the effect upon this or other formulæ of the character of the bed and sides of the channel?

2. Explain how you would proceed to find the discharge of a river by means of velocity observations, describing carefully the precautions which you would take in making the observations, with a view to the avoidance of errors.

3. In surveying for a line of railway during the cold season when the rivers are dry, you come to the bed of a great river. Describe how in such a case you would calculate what the discharge and surface velocity of the river would be likely to be when full.

4 Describe how you would find the discharge of a small channel by means of a weir.

5. How would you calculate the size of the masonry outfall of a large tank which stores the water which falls upon a known area of country with a known rainfall ?

6. How do you calculate the size of a pipe to discharge a given quantity of water with given condition of length, slope, head, &c. ?

7. Describe, illustrating with sketches, any apparatus for measuring out water from canals to cultivators.

8. Investigate the time required to fill a canal lock under given conditions of dimension of lock and depth and size of sluice.

9. What do you know about the means which are usually adopted for the protection of rivers in India ?

10. In constructing a dam across a valley for the formation of a reservoir, what precautions must be adopted to obviate all risk of the dam failing when the reservoir is filled ? How is the water usually taken for use from such a dam ? illustrate with sketches.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Examiner—MR. F. J. E. SPRING, L. C. E., M. Inst. C. E.

1. Explain clearly the meanings of the following terms used in your text book ; *Load, Strain, Resistance, Strength, Stress.* Explain under what circumstances they are qualified by the adjectives *Breaking, Proof, Working,* and *Actual.*

2. What is the meaning of *Factor of Safety,* and what is its usually adopted value for engineering structures of various materials, and under various conditions of loading.

3. Compare the work done by a load gradually increasing from *zero* to *W* whilst moving through the space *s*, with the work done by the load *W* suddenly moved through the same space *s*.

4. Draw a diagram showing the stresses upon the several parts of a king post roof truss, due to *wind pressure only,* with the following conditions : slope of roof 30°, rafters 24 feet long bisected by the struts, trusses 8 feet apart : wind pressure may be taken at 40 lbs. per square foot of a vertical surface, but it must be applied to the roof surface in the customary manner.

5. Draw a diagram showing the stresses due to *the load only* (omitting wind pressure) on all the parts of a queenpost roof truss, with the following conditions : slope of roof 30°, rafters 24 foot long, rafters are trisected by queenposts and struts, trusses 8 feet apart, weight of roofing 25 lbs. per square foot including weight of truss,

weight of louvre along ridgeport 100 lbs. per foot run, two weights of 400 lbs. each suspended at the intersections of the queenposts with the tie-rod. What are the stresses on all the parts of the truss?

6. A rolled iron beam has a span of 20 feet, depth 20 inches, flanges 8 inches wide, flanges and web 1 inch thick. What uniformly distributed load will this beam have to carry, so that the average stress intensity in either flange, at the middle of the beam, may be 5 tons per square inch? (The web may in this case be considered as unaffected by horizontal stresses.)

7. The same quantity of iron which is contained in the beam referred to in Question 6 is put into the form of a square bar, span 20 feet. Calculate the weights which will cause a deflection of one inch at centre of span in this bar, and in the rolled beam respectively, considering the weights to be hung at centre of span. In this question take the web of the rolled beam into account.

8. A projecting upper story verandah of a building is supported at intervals of 8 feet, by cast iron brackets which project 5 feet at top, and are 5 feet deep at the wall: the verandah is 5 feet wide and its weight, dead and live, may be taken at 200 lbs per superficial foot. Assuming the stress intensity which in your opinion may be safely borne, calculate, 1st, the area of the top flange of the bracket close to the wall, and 2nd, the area of the cross section of the bracket, flange and web combined, at 1, 2, 3, and 4 feet from the wall.

9. A railway girder bridge has a span of 160 feet and weighs complete, main and cross girders, 112 tons: the main girders are of the Warren type, and consist each of 15 equilateral triangles of 20 feet side: the girders rest upon their lower flange, and the moving load is carried upon cross girders resting on the same flange. The greatest moving load that can come upon the bridge is that of a train weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per running foot. When this train stands so as just to cover one half of the bridge, that is, from one abutment to centre of span, what is the stress on the centre bay of the top flange of one main girder? And what is the stress in the fourth diagonal from the unloaded end?

STEAM ENGINE AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—MR. D. B. HORN.

1. What is meant by saturated, supersaturated, and superheated steam?

2. Describe and sketch a steam indicator, and state how it is used to determine the power of a steam engine.

3. Define "Horse-power." A piston is 21″ diameter, stroke 6 feet, mean pressure in the piston is 20 lbs. per square inch, the engine makes 80 strokes per minute. Find the Horse-power.

4. Sketch an air-pump and condenser for a steam engine, and explain exactly the use of the air-pump.

5. Explain clearly why expansive working by steam is economical, and mention any disadvantages of working expansively.

6. Describe and illustrate by sketches the more important ways of converting circular into reciprocating motion.

7. Describe or sketch any reversing motions with which you are acquainted.

8. What is meant by a quick return motion? and in what cases is such a motion used?

Describe the mechanism of any one form.

DRAWING.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, L. C. E., Mem. Inst. C. E.

1. Find by construction a point on a given line which shall be equidistant from any two points situated outside the line.

2. Construct a triangle whose base shall be 2″, altitude 3″, and vertical angle 30°, without using a protractor.

3. Draw a six-sided irregular figure and reduce it by the parallel ruler to a triangle of equal area.

4. A tin cylinder 6″ diameter is penetrated, centrically and at right angles with the axis, by a smaller cylinder 3″ diameter; show how you would proceed to draw the outline of the hole on the sheet of tin before bending it into the form of the larger cylinder.

5. Draw a square threaded screw 2″ outside diameter, thread ¼″ thick and ¼″ deep. About 3″ of the length of the screw may be drawn.

6. Make a perspective drawing of a cart-wheel lying horizontally on the ground. The nave is 6″ diameter and 9″ thick; the rim is 6″ broad and 3″ thick. The spokes are four in number at right angles to each other, and two of them are inclined at an angle of 60° with the picture plane, they are 3″ square in section. The outer diameter of the wheel is 6 feet. The centre of the wheel is 4 feet back from the picture, and 2 feet to the right of the spectator. The eye of the spectator is 4 feet above the ground. Scale 1″ to a foot.

7. Make a freehand sketch of a gothic window, door, or fireplace; the arch to spring from clustered ornamental columns. The drawing may be about 6″ or 8″ square, and marks will be awarded with reference to choice of subject, excellence of drawing, degree of detail shown, neatness of workmanship and all other circumstances. Pen or pencil or both may be used.

GEODESY. *Optional Subject.*

Examiner—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, L. C. E. Mem. Inst. C. E.

1. What is the representative fraction of the "Indian Atlas" scale of four miles to one inch?

In making a rough reconnaissance you observe that your steady average walking pace is a 12 mile march in 3¼ hours: in noting objects met with on the march you record the *time* only as read from your watch: make a scale to show, on the atlas sheet, distances marched every five minutes.

2. At the end of your day's march you arrive at a place which we will call P: from this place three hill tops are visible A. B. C. which you recognise as three trigonometrical station points which are marked on the atlas sheets: with your pocket sextant you measure the angles APB and BPC; show how from these data you would fix your position on the map.

3. During the march you come to a river which it is not possible to measure with the tape, and your sextant is, for some reason, not available: show how, with the tape and ranging rods *only*, and without the use of a right angle, you can find the breadth of the river without being obliged to cross it.

4. Draw (to any scale, and straight if you like) a portion of the limb of a theodolite, showing degrees and thirds of a degree: and draw a corresponding vernier to show ten seconds: place the vernier in such a position along the limb that they shall read 9°. 54′. 50″.

5. Having clamped the lower plate of your theodolite, you adjust the two small bubble tubes by reversing the upper plate and manipulating the screws until the bubbles remain in the middle for all positions of the upper plate: you now unclamp the lower plate and clamp the two plates together, and on revolving the whole upper part of the instrument you find that the two small bubbles which you have just corrected are now quite out of adjustment: what would you do?

6. In running a theodolite traverse you may employ either of two methods, (*a*) reading each angle of intersection of the straight lines as a separate angle, and (*b*) at each station observing the previous station with the two plates clamped together at the last forward reading, instead of clamping the two plates so as to read zero. Show that you clearly understand the several distinct advantages of method (*b*).

7. In staking out the centre line of a railway you have arrived at a point A whose chainage is 22,721·39 feet from the zero of chainage: certain reasons make it advisable that you should make this place an intersection point, and that from here you should diverge to the right through an angle of 40° deviation. You then set out the new alignment (for a distance which has got to be calculated from the following conditions) up to a point B, which must be an intersection point. At point B circumstances make it necessary that you should again change your direction, deviating to the left through an angle of 50°. You have received orders that the curve to be inserted at the first turn-off shall have a tangential angle of 2° per chain, and that the curve to be inserted at the second turn off shall have a tangential angle of 1° per chain; you have also received instructions that an interval of 200 feet of straight must be left between the two curves: you are given the following data $\pi = 3{\cdot}1416$, $\tan 20° = 0{\cdot}3640$, $\tan 25° = 0{\cdot}4663$: calculate correctly, to two places of decimals, the radii of the two curves; the lengths of the four tangents, the length of the line A B, and the chainage of the beginnings and endings of the two curves.

N. B. *As this is a most ordinary problem, for the solution of which only a few minutes would be available in the field, and as results to be of any use must be accurate, no marks will be awarded for a partial solution: the conciseness as well as the accuracy of the calculation will be considered in awarding marks.*

8. Define clearly the following astronomical terms illustrating your definitions by diagrams. *The poles of the heavens, the equator of the heavens, declination, first point of Aries, right ascension.*

9. Plot the following traverse on a scale of 400 feet to an inch: give the length and bearing of the side GA: reduce this irregular figure to a triangle of equal area and give the area.

AB. 2300 feet long,	bears 75°	DE. 1000 feet long,	bears 190°
BC. 900 „ „	„ 170°	EF. 800 „ „	„ 230°
CD. 1300 „ „	„ 60°	FG. 1100 „ „	„ 150°

GA. ? feet long, bears ?°

10. When observing the same distant object with a sextant, simultaneously through the eye-hole (or telescope) and by reflection, you notice that the index does not read zero, although the direct and reflected images have been made to coincide horizontally; in this case show clearly what is wrong with the instrument. You at last get the two images to coincide horizontally when the index is at zero, but you observe that in a vertical direction they still overlap or are separated: show clearly what in this case is wrong with the instrument. Illustrate your answers by diagrams.

Tagore Law Examination.

1886.

Paper I.

Examiner—MR. K. M. CHATERJE.

1. Show how the original institution of property may be traced to ancestor worship.

2. Determine the place of the law of primogeniture in the development of the notion of property.

3. What light does the tenure of Bháiáchárá throw on an historical inquiry into the subject of property? Is there anything corresponding to that tenure in Mediæval France?

4. Explain the terms—*Mancipium*, *Dominium*, and *proprietas*. What indications do these words furnish of the successive modifications in the idea of ownership?

5. Give the exact equivalent of *proprietas* in Brahmanic law, and point out the affinity between *domus* and *griha*.

6. What constitutes the predominant element in the conception of *possessio*, *seisin* or *qabzá*? Show that the exclusiveness which each of the terms connotes was inherent in the primitive religion of *agni* or fire.

7. Distinguish between the modern notion of *meum* and *tuum*, and that which prevailed among a primitive association of Aryans such as has been conceived by M. Fustel de Coulanges.

8. By what contrivance did the Brahmanic jurists harmonize the partition of family property with the spirit of their religion? Is there any indication in the writings of Vijnaneshwara from which one may be led to suppose that property was a purely religious institution among the older Brahmins? In what light did the ancient Roman regard the partition of ancestral property?

9. Show how the rise of a military spirit in Rome was destructive of *potestas* and gave birth to a new species of property.

Explain the principle underlying the dictum :—

विद्याधनन्तु यद् यस्य तत् तस्यैव धनम् भवेत्

10. Discuss briefly the proprietary capacity of women among the Brahmanic people. What was the object of the Voconian law of Rome? Comment upon the proposition :—Brahmanic society unlike Roman society and its modern European derivatives is a stationary society because of its tendency to degrade the position of woman.

11. Describe the ancient Roman form of conveyance. Explain shortly the religious or Brahmanic mode of taking possession of a house.

12. Explain and illustrate the maxim: *quicquid plantatur solo solo cedit*. Quote the Brahmanic doctrine on the subject.

Paper II.

Examiner—Mr. K. M. Chaterje.

1. To what extent is the division of property into moveable and immoveable observed in Muhammadan and Brahmanic laws? Note the decision in Birajan Kooer's case.

2. What restriction does the law impose on the absolute use by a person of his own property? Give a summary of William Aldred's case.

3. "Every subject of Common right may fish with lawful nets in a navigable river, as well as in the sea, and the king's grant cannot bar them thereof."

How far has this decision in *Warren* v. *Mathews* been followed by the Executive Government of India?

Give the substance of *Haridas Mál* v. *Mohammad Zaki*.

4. Explain the Roman doctrine of *alluvio* and *avulsio*, and compare it with the law laid down in Vivádа Chintámani. State the topic of decision in *R.* v. *Lord Yarborough*.

5. Compare the Roman doctrine of adverse possession with the Brahmanic. Note the observation on the point in *Bijoy Chandra Banerji* v. *Kali Prosanna Mukerji*. Illustrate the proposition—"possession never considered adverse if it can be referred to a lawful title."

6. What is meant by "the right to lateral support?" Explain the principle in *Angus* v. *Dalton* and in *Hunt* v. *Peake*.

7. Compare the law as to the lessee's right to fixtures in the Transfer of Property Act with the decision in *Elwes* v. *Maw*.

Give the Roman law on the point (D: 19, 2, 19. 4).

8. Explain the provision in the Transfer of Property Act which affects the proprietary capacity of a certain class of married women. Trace the doctrine to its source in the Court of Chancery.

9. Explain the nature and extent of the dispositive power of a *Shebait*. Cite a case on the point.

What power does the Muhammadan law give to a Mutwalli over *waqf* property?

10. What are the essential elements of a gift in Muhammadan and Brahmin laws? Has the Transfer of Property Act effected any alteration? Explain the advantage which a *hiba-bil-ewaz* possesses over a simple *hiba*.

11. Explain the operation of the doctrine of *uses* on the conception of seisin. Describe the character of a conveyance by Bargain and Sale.

12. Explain the *Fiducia* form of mortgage among the Romans. What is the analogous form of mortgage in this country? Give the Muhammadan term corresponding to *fiducia*.

13. Give a specimen of an ordinary instrument of mortgage in general use in this Province.

M. A. Examination.
1886.

ENGLISH DRAMA.

Examiner—REV. J. HEWLETT, M. A.

1. Describe, with illustrations from *King Lear*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *As You Like It*, and *Cymbeline*, Shakespeare's method of treating external nature as an enveloping medium of human passions.

2. Give specimens of Shakespeare's manner of interpenetrating his tragedies with comedy and shew his fidelity in this respect to the different sides of fact. Contrast the humour of his tragedies what that of his early comedies and account for the difference.

3. Shew by examples in what respects the relation of husband and wife as conceived by Shakespeare in his historical plays differs from that relation as conceived in his tragedies.

4. Sketch the character of the queen in the play of *Richard II.*, describing all the scenes in which she appears. Shew how far Shakespeare's representation of her is a departure from history. What proof is furnished thereby as to the date of the play? Discuss the other sources of evidence as to its date. What part of the play did not appear in its first published edition? Give probable reasons for the omission.

5. Shew how the dramatic relation between the two leading persons in the play of *Richard II.* is unfolded in the opening scene. Point out in the play forecastings of the long series of evils, of which Richard's reign is the seed-plot. Discuss the question whether any inference can be drawn from any of the dialognes of this play as to Shakespeare's views of divine right and public choice in a monarchy.

6. Sketch the characters of Prince Henry and Hotspur and shew how the chief ethical interest of the first part of *Henry IV.* centres in them. Shew also how the causes of the failure of the revolt in this play can be traced to the characters of the leaders.

7. Point out the poetical links which connect the comic with the serious portions of the two parts of *Henry IV.* Trace the character of Falstaff throughout the two parts of *Henry IV.* and analyse it into those elements which excite the opposite feelings of contempt and mirth. Shew how his abuse of the hospitality of Mr. Justice Shallow dramatically justifies the unexpected treatment dealt out to him by the Prince on his coronation as Henry V.

8. Describe and criticise the probable sources of *As You Like It* and *Cymbeline*. Mention any points of comparison and contrast that suggest themselves to you between *As You Like It* and *Romeo and Juliet* considered as love-poems. Shew how the fundamental idea, the general temper, and the issues of *As You Like It* sufficiently

justify its title. Analyse the charm of the forest-scenes in which Rosalind in the guise of a shepherd probes the heart of her lover

9 Shew how the four distinct groups of persons in *Cymbeline*, each with its several interests and courses of action, are all linked together into the poetical unity of the play by Imogen as an impersonation of the moral beauty of womanhood. Compare the character of Iachimo with that of Iago.

10. Annotate the following extracts, explaining all the allusions, and shewing in each case your acquaintance with the speaker and the context.

(*a*) There the antic sits,
Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp.

(*b*) My wretchedness unto a row of pins,
They'll talk of state, for every one doth so.
Against a change woe is forerun with woe.

(*c*) As the honey of Hybla, my old lad of the castle.

(*d*) Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day.

(*e*) But let
One spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the burier of the dead.

(*f*) My brother general, the Commonwealth,
To brother born an household cruelty.
I make my quarrel in particular.

(What word does Dr Johnson propose to read for *brother* in the first line and what does he think the meaning may be?)

(*g*) 'Twas I, yet 'tis not I. I do not shame
To tell you what I was, since my conversion
So sweetly tastes, being the thing I am

(*h*) But, for the seventh cause, how did you find the quarrel on the seventh cause?

(*i*) Was there ever man had such luck? When I kissed the jack upon an up cast, to be hit away?

(*j*) Good wax, thy leave. Blessed be,
You bees, that make these locks of counsel! Lovers
And men in dangerous bonds pray not alike;
Though forfeiters you cast in prison, yet
You clasp young Cupid's tables.

11. Describe the state of the Restoration stage and shew how Villiers dealt with it in the *Rehearsal*. Mention with reasons the historical persons successively contemplated by him for the hero. State the nature of the retaliation made by the one finally chosen.

Give the full meaning of each of the following extracts and indicate its context:

(*a*) This is my book of *Drama Common places;* the Mother of many other Plays.

(*b*) Lardella lives, I did but try
If princes for their loves would die.

12. Elucidate the following extracts, pointing out both their context and the originals parodied by them.

(*a*) But I am so surprised with sleep, I cannot speak the rest.
(*b*) Here now shall we see a combat between Love and Honour. An ancient author has made a whole play on't; but I have despatched it all in this scene.
(*c*) Durst any one of the Gods be so uncivil,
I'ld make that God subscribe himself a Devil.
(*d*) So firmly resolved is a true *Brentford* king
To save the distressed, and help to 'em bring,
That ere a Full-pot of Ale you can swallow,
He's here with a whoop, and gone with a holla.

ENGLISH POETRY AND PROSE.

Examiners— { MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A.
REV. J. HEWLETT, M. A.

1. What was Chaucer's probable age when he put together the *Canterbury Tales?* Give an outline of their plan and show how in filling it up he utilised the rich experience of his eventful life. Point out the improvements made by him upon the plan of the work from which it is believed he took the hint for these *Tales*. Give the archaic grammatical laws which explain the peculiarities of his versification.

2. Sketch the character of the Parson in the *Prologue* and summarise the description of the death and funeral of Arcite in the *Knight's Tale*.

Explain the obsolete words and forms in the following extracts, and complete the meaning in each case from the context:

(*a*) To ferne halwes, kouthe in sondry londes.
(*b*) For with the rose colour strof hire hewe,
I not which was the fayrere of hem two.
(*c*) But herkneth me, and stynteth now a lite,
Which a miracle ther bifel anoon.

3. Give the substance of the controversy respecting the year of Pope's writing his *Essay on Criticism*. Discuss the help afforded by an allusion in the poem itself to fix its date. Sketch the characters of Patricio, Sappho, Atossa, Timon, and Cotta, in the *Moral Essays*, and compare them with the historical personages for whom Pope is supposed to have intended them. Shew how Pope illustrates the diverse use of riches in the characters of the Man of Ross and of Hopkins.

Give the arguments of the passages from which the following extracts are taken and shew how the principles therein maintained have been dealt with by leading modern socialists:

(*a*) Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.
(*b*) Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed.

4. State Pope's motives in writing the *Dunciad*. Give the date of the successive editions published by him with the mystifications, alterations, and additions, he adopted. Sketch the plot of the poem

and compare it with that of the poem which suggested it. Discuss its merits as a satire. Give a summary of the speech of Settle to the hero in Elysium.

Comment on the following extracts, clearing up all obscurities:

(*a*) Ye shall not beg, like gratis-given Bland,
Sent with a pass, and vagrant through the land;
Nor sail with Ward to ape-and-monkey climes,
Where vile Mundungus trucks for viler rhymes.

(*b*) Did Nature's pencil ever blend such rays,
Such varied light in one promiscuous blaze?
Now prostrate! dead! behold that Caroline.

5. Shew how the different periods of Lord Byron's life, in which the earlier and the later cantos of *Childe Harold* were written, are respectively reflected in those cantos. Point out some features in this poem which justify its holding a high rank in literature.

6. Give the substance of Lord Byron's reflective descriptions of the statue of Venus de Medici, the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, and St. Peter's.

Fully explain the allusions in the following extracts:

(*a*) And Santa Croce wants their mighty dust.

(*b*) The forum's champion, and the people's chief—
Her new-born Numa thou—with reign, alas! how brief.

(*c*) These might have been her destiny; but no,
Our hearts deny it; and so young, so fair,
Good without effort, great without a foe.

7. Illustrate Bagehot's "double vein, his sympathy with works of high imagination, and his clear insight into that busy life which does not and cannot take note of works of high imagination" by giving the substance of Bagehot's remarks on Lord Jeffrey's judgment of Wordsworth's poetry.

8. How does Bagehot draw out the individuality of Shakspere, "a poet who is generally supposed to be so completely hidden in his plays"?

9. "As a poet Cowper belongs, though with some differences, to the school of Pope." Compare and contrast these two poets.

10. Explain fully:

(*a*) You cannot imagine a classical Isaiah; you cannot fancy a Whig St. Dominic; there is no such thing as a Liberal Augustine.

(*b*) The quiet clergymen .. advocating conversion by muskets and stopping Bonaparte by Peruvian bark.

(*c*) It is impossible to believe that he did not give the epithet to his parish: it is now called *Foston le Clay*. It was a 'mute inglorious' Sydney of the district invented the name, if it is really older than the century. The place has an obtuse soil, inhabited by stiff-clayed Yorkshiremen.

(*d*) 'Since our fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning.' Occasionally we must think of our fathers. No man can ever think of altering all which is.

(*e*) There are two kinds of goodness conspicuous in the world and often made the subject of contrast there; for which however we seem to want exact words, and which we are obliged to describe

rather vaguely and incompletely. These characters may in one aspect be called the sensuous and the ascetic.

11. What, according to Mill, are the main influences in Europe antagonistic to Individuality, and what are the dangers they threaten?

12. Give the substance of Mill's arguments as to the illegitimate interference with the rightful liberty of the "individual" as illustrated in "Sabbatarian legislation" and the persecution of Mormonism.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

1. Give in your own words the substance of the passages in which Carlyle "throws light upon the old Norse Mythology, still living amongst us in strange, unexpected ways."

2. Explain and connect with its context each of the following extracts:

(*a.*) Benthamee Utility, virtue by Profit and Loss; reducing this God's-world to a dead brute Steam-engine, the infinite celestial Soul of Man to a kind of Hay-balance for weighing hay and thistles on, pleasures and pains on:—

(*b.*) All Poets, all men have some touches of the Universal, no man is wholly made of that.

(*c.*) No wild Saint Dominics and Thebaid Eremites, there had been no melodious Dante; rough Practical Endeavour, Scandinavian and other, from Odin to Walter Raleigh, from Ulfila to Cranmer, enabled Shakspere to speak.

(*d.*) I call this anomaly of a disorganic Literary Class the heart of all other anomalies, at once product and parent; some good arrangement for that would be as the *punctum saliens* of a new vitality and just arrangement for all.

(*e.*) There is a Divine Right or else a Diabolic Wrong at the heart of every claim that one man makes on another.

3. From what facts does De Quincey draw his inference that "the scheme of a revolution was the one great purpose of Cæsar from his first entrance into public life?" Give the exact meaning of '*nominatus inter socios Catilinæ*.'

4. Write notes to explain the following passages:

(*a.*) Without Cæsar, we affirm a thousand times that there would have been no perfect Rome; and but for Rome, there could have been no such man as Cæsar.

(*b.*) Each (Augustus and Antony) was an ideal in his own class.

(*c.*) For such a determinate tendency (on the part of the Emperors who succeeded Augustus) to the enormous and anomalous, sufficient causes must exist.

(*d.*) Thus by the drains of the military service, when turning round to look for adequate supplementary accession from abroad, they found the requisite supplies cut off by the action of the new sumptuary law (of Marcus). *Habet!* ejaculated the neutral Philosophic looker on simply regarding the gladiatorial interest.

(*e.*) But it is remarkable that by the revolution which he (Dioclesian) effected, the office of Roman Imperator was completely altered and Cæsar became henceforwards an Oriental Sultan or Padishah.

5. Give the meaning of the following passages, showing their connexion with the context and explaining all allusions:

(*a.*) But as they bake, many times so do they brue: Selfe doe, selfe haue, they whette their Swoords against themselues, pull the house on their owne heds, returne home by the weeping Crosse, and fewe of them come to an honest end.

(*b.*) If you edquire howe manie suche Poetes and Pipers we haue in our Age, I am perswaded that everie one of them may creepe through a ring, or daunce the wild Morice in a Needles eye.

(*c.*) Terpandrus when he ended the brabbles at Lacedæmon, neyther pyped Rogero nor Turkelony but reckoning up the commodities of friendship, and the fruits of debate, putting them in mind of Lycurgus lawes, taught them too treade a better measure.

(*d.*) But wee which are so brittle that wee break with every fillop, so weake that wee are drawne with every threade; so light that wee are blowen away with every blaste; so vnsteady that wee slip in every ground: neither peayse our bodyes against the winde, not stand vppon one legge for sleeping too much.

6. Write a short critique on Gosson's style, quoting examples of his "Euphuism."

7. Put into modern English:

Pagan vain-glories which thought the world might last for ever, had encouragement for ambition; and, finding no *atropos* unto the immortality of their names, were never dampt with the necessity of oblivion. Even old ambitions had the advantage of ours, in the attempts of their vain-glories, who acting early, and before the probable meridian of time, have by this time found great accomplishment of their designs, whereby the ancient heroes have already outlasted their monuments and mechanical preservations. But in this latter time we cannot expect such mummies unto our memories, when ambition may fear the prophecy of Elias, and Charles the Fifth can never hope to live within two Methuselahs of Hector.

(*b.*) And if any have been so happy as truly to understand Christian annihilation, ecstacies, exolution, liquefaction, transformation, the kiss of the spouse, gustation of God, and ingression into the divine shadow, they have already had an handsome anticipation of heaven.

8. Explain clearly the phrases and allusions: *the mortal right-lined circle; the last conclamation* and *triple valediction; central interment; Opimian wine;* where we find *D. M.* — ; *the sensible rhetoric of the dead.*

9. Explain, with notes where necessary; and show the connexion of each passage with its context.

(*a.*) The prevarication and white lies which a mind that keeps itself ambitiously pure is as uneasy under as a great artist under the false touches that no eye detects but his own, are worn as lightly as mere trimmings when once the actions have become a lie.

(*b.*) We see no white-winged angels now. But yet men are led away from threatening destruction: a hand is put into theirs, which

leads them forth gently towards a calm and bright land, so that they look no more backward; and the hand may be a little child's.

(c.) "And all as we've got to do is to trusten, Master Marner—to do the right thing as far as we know, and to trusten. For if us as knows so little can see a bit of good and rights, we may be sure there's a good and a rights bigger nor what we can know—I feel it i' my own inside as it must be so."

10. (*a.*) Give a brief description of the party at the Rainbow before Marner's appearance there.

(*b.*) Show how Godfrey Cass's punishment was particularly appropriate to his great fault.

11. Describe the appearance and arrangements of a Theatre in Shakspere's time.

12. Give a description, after Taine, of some of the excesses of Puritanism and show how the re-action against them led to excesses in the opposite direction in the literature and manners of the time of the Restoration.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Examiners—{ MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A. / REV. J HEWLETT, M. A.

[Candidates are requested not to answer more than 10 questions, of which 5 should be out of the first eight questions, and 5 out of the second eight.]

1. Give the date, the purport, and the dialect of each of the following works: *The Story of Havelok the Dane; Report of Gloucester's Chronicle; The Proverbs of Hendyng; Richard Rolle's Pricke of Conscience; Lawrence Minot's Political Songs; Sir John Mandeville's Travels.*

2. Shew in what respects Chaucer and Langland differ as writers of English.

3. Modernise the following extract, point out its peculiarities of idiom and grammar, and describe the work whence it is taken:

They knelen alle, and with a vois,
The king thei thonken of this chois;
And after that thei up arise
And gon aside and hem avise;
And ate laste thei acorde
(Whereof her tale to recorde
To what issue thei be falle).
A knyht schal speke for hem alle.
He kneleth doun unto the king
And seith that thei upon this thing,
Or for to winne or for to lese,
Ben alle avised for to chese.

Compare with some minuteness of detail Chaucer, Spenser, and Milton in reference to their embodying in their writings the religious movements of the ages in which they respectively flourished.

6. Trace the progress of translation into English during the Tudor period and estimate by reference to facts its influence on the growth of English literature.

7. Write explanatory notes on each of the following passages and state where they are respectively to be found:

(*a.*) Thus ill bestedd and fearfull more of shame
Then of the certein perille he stood in,
Halfe furious unto his foe he came,
Resolv'd in minde all suddenly to win,
Or soone to lose, before he once would lin;
And stroke at her with more than manly force,
That from her body full of filthy sin
He raft her hatefull head without remorse:
A streame of cole black bloud forth gushed from her corse.

(*b*) Or hear'st thou rather pure etherial stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? before the sun,
Before the heavens thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a mantle, didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite.

7. Contrast the Roger Bacon of history with the Roger Bacon of the poetical fiction of the sixteenth century and account for the difference.

8. Discuss Lord Bacon's right to be regarded as the inventor of Inductive Philosophy.

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9. (*a.*) "In Elizabethan English any irregularities whatever, whether in the formation of words or in the combination of words into sentences, are allowable." Give instances of some of the more striking of these irregularities and discuss them.

(*b.*) Dr. Abbott thinks and it may be said of modern English when compared with the English of the 16th and 17th centuries "surely It is a sleepy language"—Explain this.

10. Give an account of the change that took place in the post-Elizabethan Era in the style and subjects of Poetry. Who were the so-called "*Transition* Poets" and what does their title denote?

What views regarding Nature and Man were brought in by Thomson, Cowper, Crabbe, and Wordsworth respectively?

11. Give the meaning of the following passages, showing in each case how they are specially characteristic of the authors:

(*a.*) A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

(*b.*) They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude.

(*c.*) Hereditary bondsmen, know you not
Who would be free, himself must strike the blow?

(*d.*) Lift not the painted veil which those who live call life.

(*e.*) Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood.

(*f.*) Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by.

(*g.*) Nor for my words shall ye forget your tears,
Or hope again for aught that I can say,
The idle singer of an empty lay.

(*h.*) Of a' the airts the wind can blaw.
I dearly loe the West.

(*i.*) At this my boy hung down his head:
He blushed with shame, nor made reply,
And five times to the child, I said,
"Why Edward? tell me why?"

(*j.*) But misery still delights to trace
Its semblance in another's case.

(*k.*) Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

(*s.*) Dear Harp of my country! in darkness I found thee,
The cold chain of silence had hung o'er thee long,
When proudly, my own Island Harp! I unbound thee,
And gave all thy chords to light, freedom, and song.

12. On what historical events are the following novels founded: *Ivanhoe*, *Kenilworth*, *The Heart of Midlothian*? Give an outline of the plot of any one of them.

13. "Next comes the dull disciple of thy school,
That mild apostate from poetic rule,
The simple Wordsworth ....."

Give some account of the poem from which these lines are taken and discuss Wordsworth's theory as to the proper diction of poetry.

14. Macaulay has been called "the poetic historian and the historical poet:" discuss this criticism.

15. Give some account of the subjects and style of the *Letters of Junius*, and of the controversy as to their authorship.

16. Sketch the plot of each of the following plays, giving an outline of the characters of the principal *dramatis personæ* of any one of them: *The Cenci*, *The Good-natured Man*, *The Rivals*, *Harold*, *The Lady of Lyons*.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hewlett, M. A.

1. Trace the history of Comparative Grammar from its Jewish origin down to the present time. Give the gist of the controversy as to whether the science of language is a physical or a historical one, mentioning the names of the leading men on both sides and the views respectively advocated by them. What conclusion does Sayce arrive at on the subject?

2. Shew the importance of the laws of phonology and sematology to the etymologist. Enunciate Grimm's Law and shew how it is obeyed by the pronouns *I*, *thou*, and *other*, with their cognates in the other members of the Aryan family of languages. State and illustrate similar generalisations to this law which have been arrived at in other groups of languages than those of the Aryan family.

3. Sketch (1) the history of early Aryan civilisation as inferred from a comparison of words, and (2) the history of Aryan grammar as inferred from a comparison of grammatical forms.

4. Discuss the assumption that inflectional languages are more highly advanced than agglutinative ones and agglutinative languages than isolating ones.

5. Give the train of thought by which the following conclusions have been arrived at:—

(*a.*) The unit of language must be the sentence not the word.

(*b.*) The conception of the sentence which underlies the polysynthetic dialects is the precise converse of that which underlies the isolating or the agglutinative group.

(*c.*) The Semite has never developed a true verb.

(*d.*) In the infinitive we have a crystallised verb.

(*e.*) The world of mythology is the creation of language.

6. Decline throughout the pronouns of the third person in the English of each of the four past periods of its history, noting all dialectic varieties.

7. What are the three requisites for the production of every vowel-sound?

Give some account of the several systems of spelling reform and scientific alphabets that have been proposed.

8. Discuss the etymology of the termination in the words fa-*ther*, mo-*ther*, bro-*ther*, sis-*ter*, by comparing it with its allied forms in other languages of the Aryan family. What reasons are there for thinking it identical in origin with the word *through?* Trace the terminations of the words know-*ledge* and wed-*lock* to the same source.

Show what principle of linguistic change is exemplified in the history of the word *Phœnix* in the proper name *Phœnix Park*.

9. Translate into modern English:—

(*a.*) And thy' ilcan géare cóm féorthe healf hund scipa on Temese-múthan, and bræ'con Cant-wara-burg, and Lunden-burg, and gef·líemdon Beorht-wulf Miercna cyning mid his fierde; and férdon thá súth ofer Temese on Súthrige; and him gef·eaht with Æthel-wulf cyning and Æthel-beald his sunu æt Ác-léa mid West-seaxna fierde, and thæ'r thæt mæ'ste wæl ges·lógon on hæ'thnum here the wé secgan híerdon óth thisne andweardan dæg, and thæ'r sige námon.

(*b.*) Sum widewe wunode, O'swyn geh·áten, æt thæs hálgan byrgenne, on geb·edum and fæstennum manigu géar siththan. Séo wolde efsian æ'lce géare thone sanct, and his næglas coorfan síceferlice mid lufe, an on scríne healdan tó hálig-dóme on weofode. Tha weorthode thæt land-folc mid gel·éafan thone sanct and théodréd biscop thearle mid giefum on golde and on seolfro, thæ'm sancte tó weorthmynde.

10. Translate into Anglo-Saxon:—

And the angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of heaven the second time, and said, By myself have I sworn, saith the Lord; for because thou hast done this thing, and hast not withheld thy son, thine only son; that in blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of heaven, and as the sand which is upon the sea shore; and thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed; because thou hast obeyed my voice.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A.

One subject only to be treated.

1. "Didactic Poetry is a contradiction in terms."
2. "There lives more truth in honest doubt
   Believe me, than in half their creeds"———

(with special reference to Mill's arguments for Liberty of Thought and Discussion.)

3. The Countess of Dufferin's Fund for providing Female Medical Aid for the Women of India.
4. George Eliot—her life and writings.

SANSKRIT.

PROSE AND POETRY.

Examiner—BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.

1. प्रायेणाकारणमित्राण्यतिकरुणार्द्राणि च सदा भवन्ति सतां खलु चेतांसि। यतः स मां तदवस्थामालोक्य समुपजातदयः समीपवर्त्तिनं ऋषिकुमारकमन्यतममब्रवीत्। अयं कथमपि शुकशिशुरसंजातपक्षपुट एव तरुशिखरादस्मात् परिच्युतः। श्येनमुखपरिभ्रष्टेन वानेन भवितव्यम्। तथा हि अतिदवीयस्तया प्रपातस्य अल्पशेषजीवितोऽयमामीलितलोचनो मुहुर्मुहुर्मुखेन पतति मुहुर्मुहुरत्युल्बणं श्वसिति मुहुर्मुहुश्चञ्चुपुटं विवृणोति।

(*a.*) A rhetorical ornament or figure of speech is involved in the first two sentences of the above extract, put together. What is it? How is it defined? Into how many classes is it divided? To which class does the present instance belong? And why so?

(*b.*) Explain and illustrate the different meanings in which the word यत् is used.

(*c.*) The word अकारण has नञ for a component. What is its sense here? How many other senses has it? Give illustrations.

(*d.*) For how many different purposes is the indeclinable खलु employed?

(*e.*) Can you derive चेतस्? Shew that the name hits exactly the special attribute of the object it is a name for.

(*f.*) ऋषिकुमारकमन्यतमं—In what other grammatical form can it be put? Explain and illustrate the nature of the case-ending in that form.

(*g.*) Under what circumstances do the writers in Sanskrit make use of the word पुट? Give its exact meaning, and also illustrations.

(*h.*) आमीलितलोचन—Is मीलित here a form of simple मील or मील् with a णिच? Or may it come from either? In the latter case, explain it fully.

(*i.*) Quote another instance of the use of the word उल्बण.

(*j.*) What is meant by अतिदवीयस्तया प्रपातस्य?

2. Translate into English:—

अथ तस्यास्ताम्बूलकरङ्कवाहिनी मकरिका नाम राजानमुवाच। देव कुतो देवादल्पमपि परिस्खलितम्। अभिमुखे च देवे का शक्तिः परिजनस्य अन्यस्य वा कस्यचिदपराद्धुम्। किन्तु महाग्रहग्रस्तेव विफलनरेन्द्रसमागमास्मि इत्ययमस्या देव्याः सन्तापः। सुमहांश्च कालः सन्तप्यमानायाः। प्रथममपि स्वामिनी शयनस्नानभोजनभूषणपरिग्रहादिषु समुचितेष्वपि दिवसव्यापारेषु कथं कथमपि परिजनप्रयत्नात् प्रवर्त्तमाना सशोकेवासीत्। देवहृदयपीडा-परिजिहीर्षया न दर्शितवती विकारम्। अद्य तु चतुर्दशीति भगवन्तं महाकालमर्चितुमितो गतया तत्र महाभारते वाच्यमाने श्रुतमपुत्राणां किल न सन्ति लोकाः शुभाः। पुन्नाम्नो नरकात् त्रायत इति पुत्र इति। एतच्छ्रुत्वा भवनमागत्य परिजनेन सशिरःप्रणाममभ्यर्थ्यमानापि नाहारमभिनन्दति न भूषणपरिग्रहमाचरति नोत्तरं प्रतिपद्यते। केवलमविरलवाष्पबिन्दुदुर्दिनान्ध-कारितमुखी रोदिति। एतदाकर्ण्य देवः प्रमाणम्। इत्यभिधाय विरराम।

3. Write in Sanskrit, the substance of the expostulations addressed by Kapinjala to Pundaríka, when the latter was discovered to have fallen in love with Maháśvetá.

4. Explain in Sanskrit:—

सवतः कुशलभागसि कच्चित् त्वं स नैषध इति प्रतिभा नः।
स्वासनार्धसुहृदस्त्वयि रेखां वीरसेनन्टपतेरिव विद्मः।
अनुममार न मार कथं नु सा रतिरतिप्रथितापि पतिव्रता।
विरहिणीशतघातनपातकी दयितयापि तयासि किमुज्झितः॥
स भूभृदष्टावपि लोकपालास्तैर्मेतदेकाग्रधियः प्रसेदे।
नहीतरस्माद् घटते यदेत्य स्वयं तदाप्तिप्रतिभूर्ममाभूः॥
बलिसद्म दिवं स तथ्यवागुपरि स्माह दिवोऽपि नारदः।
अधराय कृता त्वयेव सा विपरीताजनि भूविभूषया॥
अधारि पद्मेषु तदङ्घ्रिणा घृणा क्व तच्छयच्छायलवोऽपि पल्लवे।
तदास्यदास्येऽपि गताऽधिकारितां न शारदः पार्व्वणशर्व्वरीश्वरः॥

5. Quote three passages showing the peculiarities of the style of poetical composition which Sríharsha has adopted in his Epic Poem, the Naishadha Charita. By 'peculiarities' are meant instances like the last half of the last sloka in Question 4, where the poet describes the beauty of Damayanti's face by saying that 'the full moon is not even competent to be a menial servant of her face.'

6. स्मरत्यदो दाशरथिर्भवन् भवानमुं वनान्ताद् वनितापहारिणम् ।
पयोधिमावद्धचलज्जलाविलं विलङ्घ्य लङ्कां निकषा हनिष्यति ॥ १ ॥
अन्यदुच्छृङ्खलं सत्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियन्त्रितम् ।
सामानाधिकरण्यं हि तेजस्तिमिरयोः कुतः ॥ २ ॥
दिदृक्षमाणाः प्रतिरथ्यमीयुर्मुरारिमारादनघं जनौघाः ।
अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति ॥ ३ ॥
आयस्तमैक्षत जनश्चटुलाग्रपादं गच्छन्तमुच्चलितचामरचारुमश्वम् ।
नागं पुनर्मृदु सलीलनिमीलिताक्षं सर्व्वः प्रियः खलु भवत्यनरूपचेष्टः ॥ ४ ॥

(*a.*) Grammatically explain the future tense ending in निकषा हनिष्यति. What is the meaning of अन्त in वनान्त ?

(*b.*) Give the different meanings of the word सत्व, pointing out its sense in the 2nd sloka.

(*c.*) Is there any अलङ्कार in अनघं जनौघाः If so, define the same.

(*d.*) Convert the 4th sloka into simple sentences in Sanskrit; *e.*, into sentences with no more than one verb in each. From what word does चामर come ? Give one or two instances of the use of that word.

7. What other poem is supposed to have been taken as his model by the author of the Siśupálabadha ? Name some of the circumstances confirmatory of that supposition.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.

THE DRAMA.

1. Describe, in English, or in Sanskrit, the character of Kanva, as portrayed in the drama of Sákuntalá.

2. यास्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया
कण्ठः स्तम्भितवाष्पवृत्तिकलुषश्चिन्ताजडं दर्शनम् ।
वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमहो स्नेहादरण्यौकसः
पीड्यन्ते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्नवैः ॥ १ ॥

प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा निषेवते श्रान्तमना विविक्तम् ।
यूथानि सञ्चार्य्य रविप्रतप्तः शीतं दिवा स्थानमिव द्विपेन्द्रः ॥ २ ॥
शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु गूढं हि दाहात्मकमस्ति तेजः ।
स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्य्यकान्तास्तदन्यतेजोऽभिभवाद् वमन्ति ॥ ३ ॥
पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी दुष्यन्त इत्यभिहितो भुवनस्य भर्त्ता ।
चापेन यस्य विनिवर्त्तितकर्म्म जातं तत्काटिमत् कुलिशमाभरणं मघोनः ॥४॥

(*a.*) Write comments in Sanskrit in the style of Mallinátha, on the above slokas, and translate into English, the first and the last.

(*b.*) Name the metres of the first and the last slokas, and scan them.

N. B.—To scan is to divide into the proper gaṇas or groups, indicating the light and the heavy letters.

(*c.*) Expound the samása of स्तम्भितवाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः. Is स्तम्भित a causal form? What is the form of the root without the causa addition णिच्? Can you give an English word similar in sound and sense to that form of the root?

(*d.*) Derive अग्रयायी.

(*e.*) Why is an elephant called a द्विप?

(*f.*) Explain प्रजा in its two senses as used above.

(*g.*) What is a सूर्य्यकान्त? Mention other words in Sanskrit similarly formed.

(*h.*) From what root does आभरण come? Give its form in लट्, third Person, Singular.

(*i.*) What तेजस् is alluded to in the third sloka?

3. Compare, either in English, or in Sanskrit, the style of Kalidása with that of Bhavabhutí.

4. अज्ञो वा यदि वा विपर्य्ययगतो ज्ञानेऽथ सन्देहभृत्
दृष्टादृष्टविरोधि कर्म्म कुरुते यस्तस्य गोप्ता गुरुः ।
निःसन्देहविपर्य्यये सति पुन र्ज्ञाने विरुद्धक्रियं
राजा चेत् पुरुषं न शास्ति तदयं प्राप्तः प्रजाविप्लवः ॥

Illustrate by examples the difference between अज्ञ, विपर्य्ययगत, and सन्देहभृत्. What is दृष्टादृष्टविरोधि कर्म्म? Why is it so called? Who is meant by गुरु? What is the meaning of तत् in the last line? What is the usual word used in that meaning? Briefly describe the state of things spoken of as प्रजाविप्लव.

5. त्व वत्सलेति कथमप्यवलम्बितात्मा सत्यं जनोऽयमियतो दिवसाननैषीत् ।
आबद्धकङ्कणकरप्रणयप्रसादमासाद्य नन्दतु चिराय फलन्तु कामाः ॥

Quote another passage in which the word कङ्कण has been used in the same sense, and also another instance of a similar use of the words अयं जनः. Shew how the root सद् assumes different senses, when preceded by different उपसर्गs. What kind of affection does वत्सला imply? Do you see any impropriety in its use here? Is there any latent comparison in the expression फलन्त कामाः? Does the expression involve any figure of speech, or अलङ्कार? If so, what is it?

6. Explain—

(a.) मातर्मातर्दलति हृदयं ध्वंसते देहबन्धः
शून्यं मन्ये जगदविरतज्वालमन्तर्ज्वलामि।
सीदन्नन्धे तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीवान्तरात्मा
विष्वङ्मोहः स्थगयति कथं मन्दभाग्यः करोमि॥
शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा सहजश्च बोधः प्रागल्भ्यमभ्यस्तगुणा च वाणी।
कालानुरोधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वमेते गुणाः कामदुघाः क्रियासु॥
त्वत्पाणिपङ्कजपरिग्रहपुण्यजन्मा भूयासमित्यभिनिवेशकदर्थ्यमानः।
भ्राम्यन्नृमांसपणनाय परेतभूमावाकर्ण्य भीरु रुदितानि तवागतोऽस्मि॥
व्याघ्राघ्रातमृगीकृपाकुलमृगन्यायेन हिंसारुचेः
पाप प्राण्युपहारकेतनजुषः प्राप्तोऽसि मे गोचरम्।
तेन प्राग् भवतैव भूतजननीमृध्नोमि खड्गाहति-
च्छिन्नस्कन्धकबन्धरन्ध्ररुधिरप्राग्भारनिष्यन्दिना॥

7.

(a.) राजा। तदप्रतिविधानप्रयोजनमिदानीं श्रोतुमिच्छामि।
चाण। वृषल! श्रूयतामवधार्य्यताञ्च।
राजा। उभयमपि क्रियते। कथ्यताम्।

(b.) चाण। वृषल। इह चलु विरक्तानां प्रकृतीनां द्विविधं प्रतिविधानं। तद्यथा, अनुग्रहो निग्रहश्चेति। अनुग्रहस्तावदाक्षिप्ताधिकारयोर्भद्रभटपुरुषदत्तयोः पुनरधिकारारोपणमेव। अधिकारश्च पुनस्तादृशेषु व्यसनदोषादनभियुक्तेषु पुनरारोप्यमाणः सकलस्यैव राज्यस्य मलं हस्त्यश्वमवसादयति।

(c.) चाण। वृषल। मलयकेतोरपक्रमणानुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः स्यात् अनुगृह्येत निगृह्येत वा। अनुग्रहे पूर्व्वप्रतिश्रुतं राज्यार्धं प्रतिपाद्येत। निग्रहे तावदस्य पर्व्वतको ऽस्माभिर्व्यापादित इति कृतघ्नतायाः स्वयं हस्तो दत्तः स्यात्।

(a.) Why is the king called वृषल by his minister? What is the real meaning of the word?

(*b.*) In the extract (*a*), what indicates that both the king and the minister are annoyed with each other?

(*c.*) In the extract (*c*), what is meant by प्रकृति? How many kinds of प्रकृति have been enumerated by writers in Sanskrit on the science of Politics? What are they?

(*d.*) Expound the समास of, and explain आक्षिप्ताधिकारयोः. Illustrate by examples the meaning of the word अधिकार.

(*e.*) Elephants and horses are said to be the root of the entire state, why? Why is हस्त्यश्व in the singular number?

(*f.*) What is a व्यसन? How many are there? Explain their nature.

(*g.*) In the extract (*c*), how do you account for the षष्ठी in अस्य in निग्रहे तावदस्य? Clearly explain the grammatical formation of प्रतिपाद्यते noticing the modification of meaning the root undergoes in being converted from पद् to प्रतिपाद्येत. What is meant by 'directly giving the hand to ingratitude?' What ingratitude is alluded to here? Explain द्वयी, particularly its use here as an adjective.

8. पादाग्रे दृशमवधाय निश्चलन्तीं शून्यत्वादपरिगृहीततद्विशेषाम् ।
वक्त्रेन्दुं वहति करेण दुर्व्वहाणां कार्य्याणां कृतमिव गौरवेण नम्रम् ॥

Expound the समास of पादाग्र. What other form does the compound word take? Is अव + धा used here as an active or a neuter verb? Which of the two modes of using it is more common? Give an instance. What are the विशेषs of foot? What is meant by परिगृहीत? Why is वक्त्र so called? What double meaning is involved in गौरव? How many अलङ्कारs or rhetorical ornaments can you point out in this verse? Is there a संसृष्टि or a संकर of them in this verse, or both?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

THE VEDA AND UPANISHAD.

1. Describe the social condition of the Aryans of India in the Vedic age.

2. What are the different opinions held on the subject of authorships of the Vedas? European scholars are of opinion that

the Upanishads do not form a part of the Vedas. Justify or impugn this opinion.

3. Quote or refer to some *richs* that are now used in the worship of deities apparently other than those for whom they were originally intended.

4. इन्द्र स.नसिं रयिं सजित्वानं सदासहं ।
वर्षिष्ठमूतये भर ॥ १ ॥
नि येन मुष्टिहत्यया नि वृत्रा रणधामहै ।
नोतासो न्यर्वता ॥ २ ॥
इन्द्र त्वोतास आ वयं वज्रं घना ददीमहि ।
जयेम सं युधि स्पृधः ॥ ३ ॥
इन्द्रस्य नु वीर्याणि प्र वोचं यानि चकार प्रथमानि वज्री ।
अहन्नहिमन्वपस्ततर्द प्र वक्षणा अभिनत् पर्वतानां ॥ ४ ॥
अहन्नहिं पर्वते शिश्रियाणं त्वष्टास्मै वज्रं स्वर्यं ततक्ष ।
वाश्रा इव धेनवः स्यन्दमाना अंजः समुद्रमव जग्मुरापः ॥ ५ ॥
इषायमाणोऽहनीत सोमं त्रिकद्रुकेष्वपिबत्सुतस्य ।
आ सायकं मघवादत्त वज्रमहन्नेनं प्रथमजा महीनाम् ॥ ६ ॥

(*a.*) Translate the first three *richs* into English, and render the remaining lines into modern Sanskrit.

(*b.*) Explain the metres in which the *richs* are written.

(*c.*) Point out any archaic constructions in the above verses.

(*d.*) Are there any points of resemblance between *Indra* as described here, and *Indra* as he is represented in the Puránas?

(*e.*) Give the etymology of सजित्वानं, वर्षिष्ठम्, नोतासः, वज्रिणा, स्वर्यं and इषायमाणः.

(*f.*) Give the exact equivalents in modern Sanskrit of रणधामहै and ददीमहि.

(*g.*) Who is वृत्र, spoken of in the second *rich*? Is there any difference between the Vedic and the Pauránic *vritra*?

(*h.*) Explain the similes in *richs* 5 and 6.

5. युञ्जन्ति ब्रध्नमरुषं चरन्तं परितस्थुषः ।
रोचन्ते रोचना दिवि ॥
युञ्जन्त्यस्य काम्या हरी विपक्षसा रथे ।
शोणा धृष्णू नृवाहसा ॥
केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे पेशो मर्या अपेशसे ।
समुषद्भिरजायथाः ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above *richs* in Sanskrit, noticing the peculiarities of Vedic grammar.

(*b.*) In the first two *richs* the sun is apparently the deity referred to. Is the sun then the deity of the *richs?* If not, why not? and what is the deity?

(*c.*) Sáyana derives उषद्भिः in the third of the above *richs* from root उष् with suffix अद and case-ending भिस्. Is this derivation in accordance with Vedic grammar as given in the *Siddhánta-kaumudí?*

6. The *Upanishads* are considered to be philosophical works like the *darśanas* themselves. Quote or refer to passages from the *Chhándogya upanishad* that are philosophical in their character.

7. न खर्गं लोकमतिनयेदिति होवाच खर्गं वयं लोकं सामाभिसंस्थापयामः खर्गसंस्तावं हि सामेति तं ह शिल्पकः दाल्भ्यमुवाचाप्रतिष्ठितं वै किल वे दाल्भ्य साम यस्त्वेतर्हि ब्रूयान्मूर्द्धा ते विपतिष्यतीति मूर्द्धा ते विपतेदिति।

(*a.*) Explain fully the above passage.

(*b.*) In connection with this passage Sankara writes by way of objection—"ननु मूर्द्धपातार्हं चेदपराधं ज्ञतवानतः परेणानुज्ञास्यापि पतेन्मूर्द्धा न चेदपराधुज्ञास्यापि नैव तत्पततु। अन्यथाज्ञतार्थागमः ज्ञतप्रणाशश्च स्यातां"। What is the purport of the objection thus raised and how is it refuted?

(*c.*) What is the relevancy of passages like this in a work purporting to teach अद्वैतविद्या?

8. क्व तर्हि यजमानस्य लोक इति स यस्तं न विद्यात् कथं कुर्य्यादथ विद्वान् कुर्य्यात्।

(*a.*) Explain the passage and show how the doubt क्व तर्हि यजमानस्य लोकः could arise. How is the doubt removed?

(*b.*) Is '**विद्वान् कुर्य्यात्**' an instance of **विधि**, **निषेध** or **स्तुति**?

9. षोडशं वर्षशतमजीवत् प्र ह षोडशं वर्षशतं जीवति य एवं वेद। स यदशिशिषति यत् पिपासति यन्न रमते ता अस्य दीक्षा। अथ यदश्नाति यत् पिबति यद्रमते तदुपसदैरेति। अथ यद्यसति यज्जक्षति, यन्मैथुनं चरति स्तुतशस्त्रैरेव तदेति। अथ यत्तपोदानमार्जवमहिंसा सत्यवचनमिति ता अस्य दक्षिणाः। तस्मादाहुः सोष्यत्यसोष्टेति पुनरुत्पादनमेवास्य तन्मरणमेवास्यावभृथः। तदेतद् घोर आङ्गिरसः कृष्णाय देवकीपुत्रायोक्त्वोवाचापिपास एव स बभूव।

(*a.*) Explain the similes contained in the above passage.

(*b.*) What remarks would European scholars make on the age of the *Upanishad* from the presence of the words '**कृष्णाय देवकीसुताय**' in it? How would orthodox pandits meet these remarks?

10. तस्मिन् यावत्सम्पातमुषित्वाथैतमध्वानं पुनर्निवर्त्तन्ते। In reference to this passage the following question is raised—"किं तत्र येन कर्म्मणा चन्द्रमण्डलमारूढ़स्तस्य सर्व्वस्य क्षये तस्मादवरोहणं किं वा सावशेष इति।" State in your own words Śankara's discussion in connection with this question.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC.

1. Give the compound bases formed of the words प्रिय and त्रि in the following combinations:

(1.) प्रियास्त्रयो यस्याः सा, (2) प्रियास्तिस्रो यस्य सः, (3) प्रियास्तिस्रो यस्य तत्; and decline them in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th case-ending.

2. Point out some instances of interchange of case-endings which occur in Vedic Sanskrit only.

3. Name any special लकार used in Vedic Sanskrit and conjugate any root in that लकार in the first person.

4. Jagadisá has interpreted the *Sruti* "साधुभिर्भाषितव्यं नापभाषितवै न म्लेच्छितवै" in the following way "पारसीकादिशब्दानां सङ्केतवत्त्वाविशेषेऽपि न तेषां धर्म्मकर्म्मण्युपयोगः, 'साधुभिर्भाषितव्यं नापभाषितवै न म्लेच्छितवै" इति श्रुत्या तत्र तन्निषेधात् म्लेच्छितवै म्लेहमात्रसङ्केतितैः॥" Is the interpretation correct?

5. Account for the retention of अकार in the following उपप्रयन्तो अध्वरं, तेनो अवन्तु, मित्रमहो अवधात्।

6. Illustrate by examples the following *Sutra*—

"सुपां सुलुक् पूर्व्वसवर्णाच्छेयाडाड्या याजालः। ७। १। ३९।"

7. Write grammatical notes on the underlined words in the following phrases अक्षण्वन्तो यवप्रियाः। बाहुवोर्बलं। गम्भीरेभिः पथिभिः पूर्व्विणेभिः। तनुस्तनूवा मह। जरसा मरते पतिः।

8. Give instances of exceptions to the rule ससजुषोरुः। ८। २। ६६।

9. Shew that in Sanskrit the phenomena of flection are of later and gradual growth; that cases of isolation and agglutination were not infrequent in its older forms and that there are instances in which the three stages of linguistic development are distinctly

traceable. Support your answers by quotations from Sanscrit authors.

10. Point out the difference in the formation of comparative words in Indo-European languages, making special reference to Sanscrit, Prakrit and English.

11. Give reasons for either accepting or rejecting the opinion that "the art of writing was unknown in the time of Pánini."

12. Answer the following questions giving the different views of rhetoricians and logicians.

(*a.*) What is लक्षणा? What purpose does it serve and under what circumstances and how?

(*b.*) When are लाक्षणिक words used in preference to वाचक words and with what object? How is this object gained?

(*c.*) What are the characteristics of शुद्धा लक्षणा? Give an example of each. Name the different kinds of शुद्धा लक्षणा.

(*d.*) Are the cases of रूपक and अतिशयोक्ति cases of लक्षणा also? if so of what kind? if not, why not?

(*e.*) Discuss the question of लक्षणा in a phrase or a sentence.

(*f.*) What is the लक्ष्यार्थ in अग्निर्माणवकः? Give reasons for your answer.

13. (I.) खिद्यन्नास्ते भूमिं वहिरवनतः प्राणदयितः

(II.) रुदनयनामालोक्य किं त्यजसि

किं मन्ये विहरिष्यसे

(III.) न्यक्कारो ह्ययमेव मे यदरयस्तत्राप्यसौ तापसः

सोऽप्येवं निहन्मि राक्षसकुलं जीवत्यहो रावणः।

धिक् धिक् मत्प्रजितं प्रबोधितवता किं कुम्भकर्णेन वा

स्वर्गग्रामटिकाविलुण्ठनपटोच्छूनैः किमेभिर्भुजैः॥

14. Point out all secondary meanings (व्यङ्ग्यार्थ) in the above lines, naming and explaining the kind of व्यञ्जना in each case.

15. Point out the rhetorical defects in (III) and distinguish between it and अस्थानपदता, विधेयाप्रधानता and अपदयुक्तता.

16. What is अन्विताभिधान? and what is अभिहितान्वय? How does *Mammata* arrive at the conclusion "इत्युभयथापि अपदार्थ एव वाक्यार्थः"

17. मित्रे क्वापि गते स्त्रीपैशुनवने वद्धानने ताम्यति।

क्रान्दत्सु भ्रमरेषु वीक्ष्य हृदयितासङ्गं पुरः सारसं।

चक्राङ्गेन वियोगिना विसलता नाखादिता नोज्झिता।

कण्ठे केवलमर्गलेव निहिता जीवस्य निर्यन्त्रतः।

Point out and explain the दोष, गुण, रीति, and अलङ्कार in the above *sloka*.

18. Distinguish between विरोधालङ्कार and विषमालङ्कार. Give one instance of each.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

PHILOSOPHY.

[N. B.—Preference will be given to answers in the examinee's *own* words.]

1. What is meant by the term दर्शन? What is the common aim of all the systems of दर्शन?

2. Give an outline of the Saṅkhya, the Naiyayika, and the Vedanta doctrine of *mukti*.

3. Give the different theories of perception held by the Vedanta, Sankhya, and Naiyayika schools. What is the difference between external and internal perception?

4. How do the Saṅkhyas establish the proposition सत् कार्यं? and how do the Naiyayikas meet their arguments?

5. What objections have been urged against the doctrine that the Supreme Being is both the material and efficient cause of the universe? and how does Sankara meet these arguments?

6. What are the arguments by which the Naiyayikas try to establish the atomic theory? and by what arguments do their opponents try to refute it.

7. Give Visvanath's definition of इन्द्रिय, योग्यानुपलब्धिः and स्वतः-प्रामाण्य, and point out the significance of all the words composing the definitions.

8. What is the nature of the soul according to the Saṅkhya, Vedanta, and Nyaya systems? Reproduce the arguments of the three schools in support of the belief in the existence of the soul.

9. Give a brief outline of Sankara's refutation of क्षणभङ्गवाद.

10. Point out the logical fallacies in the following according to the method of Naiyayikas:—

(*a*) I am offered a sum of money to assist this person in gaining the office he desires; to assist a person (is to) do him good, and no rule of morality forbids the doing of good; therefore no rule of morality forbids me to receive the sum of money for assisting the person.

(*b*) All the righteous people are happy and therefore the unhappy persons are unrighteous.

(c) The object of war is durable peace, therefore soldiers are the best peace-makers.

(d) Killing is sinful, and killing for special sacrificial purposes is enjoined in the veda, therefore killing for sacrificial purposes is not sinful.

ESSAY.

Examiner—BABU KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYYA.

(Sanskrit.)

Sixth Paper.

Write an essay in English on the comparative chronology of the following classes of ancient Sanskrit works, *viz.*, (1) the Sanhitas of the Vedas, (2) the Brahmaṇas, (3) the Araṇyakas, (4) the Vedaṅgas, (5) the Pratiśakhya Sútras, and (6) the Darsána Sútras; dwelling upon the peculiar character of each class, pointing out the connection each class had with the religious doctrines of the particular period, so far as ascertainable, and discussing the question of how far satisfactory the data are upon which you determine the comparative datas at which the aforesaid several classes of works are supposed to have appeared.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

FIRST PAPER.

1. If $\tan \frac{1}{2}(\psi - \phi) = m \tan \phi$ you are required to expres $\frac{\sin \psi}{\sin \phi}$ in terms of m and ϕ in its simplest form.

2. If λ and μ are the two values of θ satisfying the equation

$$\cos \theta = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sqrt{1 - \kappa^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

find $\tan \frac{\lambda}{2} \tan \frac{\mu}{2}$ in its simplest form.

3. Express $\tan (\alpha + \beta \sqrt{-1})$ in the form $A + B \sqrt{-1}$ and show that $A^2 + B^2 = \frac{\cos h\, 2\beta - \cos 2\alpha}{\cos h\, 2\beta + \cos 2\alpha}$

and $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\sin h\, 2\beta}$

where $\cos h\, \theta = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\theta} + e^{-\theta}\right)$

and $\sin h\, \theta = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\theta} - e^{-\theta}\right)$.

4. If $P = (1 - 2x^2 \cos\theta + x^4)(1 - 2x^4 \cos\theta + x^8)(1 - 2x^6 \cos\theta + x^{12})$ ad. inf.

and $Q = (1 - 2x \cos\theta + x^2)(1 - 2x^3 \cos\theta + x^6)(1 - 2x^5 \cos\theta + x^{10})$ ad. inf.

You are required to expand $\log \frac{P}{Q}$ in a series of the form

$$A_1 \cos\theta + A_2 \cos 2\theta + A_3 \cos 3\theta + \&c.$$

5. State and prove Wilson's and Fermat's theorems in the theory of Numbers.

6. Explain the principle of Horner's method of approximating to the numerical values of the roots of rational algebraic equations with numerical co-efficients.

7 If α, β, γ, be the roots of $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$

Calculate $\Sigma \frac{\alpha^5}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)}$ in terms of p, q, r.

8. If α, β, γ, be the roots of $ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 3cx + d = 0$

Form the equation whose roots are $(\alpha - \beta)^2 (\alpha + \beta - 2\gamma)^2$ and two similar values.

9. Show that the last term of the equation of the squares of the differences of the roots of $ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 6cx^2 + 4dx + e = 0$, is $\frac{256}{a^6}(I^3 - 27J^2)$. You are also required to exhibit I and J in terms of the roots of the given biquadratic.

10. If x be eliminated from the two equations $\phi(x) = 0$ and $\phi(x + \sqrt{\lambda}) = 0$. What is the equation whose roots are denoted by λ? Hence shew that the equation whose roots are the squared differences of the roots of $x^n - 1 = 0$ is

$$\begin{vmatrix} n & \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} & \cdots\cdots & n\lambda^{\frac{n-2}{2}} & \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \\ \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} & \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1.2.3}\lambda & \cdots\cdots & \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}} & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n\lambda^{\frac{n-2}{2}} & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}} & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & \cdots\cdots & \cdots\cdots & \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}\lambda^{\frac{n-3}{2}} & n\lambda^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

written in the form of a determinant.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Write down in the form of a determinant the equation of the circle passing through the three points $x'\,y'$ $x''\,y''$ $x'''\,y'''$.

(a) If there be four points $x_1\,y_1$ $x_2\,y_2$ $x_3\,y_3$ $x_4\,y_4$ and if t_4 denote the length of the tangent from $x_4\,y_4$ to the circle circumscribing the other three, and so on

$$\text{then will } \frac{1}{t_1^2} + \frac{1}{t_2^2} + \frac{1}{t_3^2} + \frac{1}{t_4^2} = 0.$$

2 Prove that the radius of curvature at any point of an ellipse is $\frac{b'^3}{ab}$. Find the equation of the circle osculating the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0$ at the point $x'\,y'$.

3. Prove that the three pairs of lines

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + 2\lambda xy &= 0 \\ y^2 + z^2 + 2\mu yz &= 0 \\ z^2 + x^2 + 2\nu xz &= 0 \end{aligned}\right|$$

all touch the same conic.

4. Calculate the invariants for $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$ and $\overline{x-\alpha}^2 + \overline{y-\beta}^2 - r^2 = 0$ and hence write down the condition that these two curves may touch each other. When will the curve $l^2x^2 + m^2y^2 = (x^2+y^2)^2$ touch the circle $\overline{x-\alpha'}^2 + \overline{y-\beta'}^2 - r'^2 = 0$.

5. Obtain the condition that the three pairs of points

$$\left.\begin{aligned} ax^2 + 2hx + b &= 0 \\ a'x^2 + 2h'x + b' &= 0 \\ a''x^2 + 2h''x + b'' &= 0 \end{aligned}\right|$$

may form a system in involution.

6. Find the equations of the line which is the shortest distance between the lines

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-b}{m} = \frac{z-c}{n} \text{ and } \frac{x-a'}{l'} = \frac{y-b'}{m'} = \frac{z-c'}{n'}.$$

7. When will the three planes $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ $A'x + \&c. = 0$ and $A''x + \&c. = 0$ have a common line of intersection.

(*a*) Show that if four planes have a common line of intersection any line will meet them in four points P, Q, R, S, whose anharmonic ratio is constant, however the line may vary.

8. Show that the angle between the generating lines through point x, y, z, of the hyperboloid $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{z^2}{c} = 1$

is $\cos^{-1} \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}$ where λ_1 and λ_2 are the roots of

$$\frac{x^2}{a(a+\lambda)} + \frac{y^2}{b(b+\lambda)} + \frac{z^2}{c(c+\lambda)} = 0.$$

9. Show that the equation of the cone enveloping the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$ is $\frac{x^2}{a_1^2 - a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a_2^2 - a^2} + \frac{z^2}{a_3^2 - a^2} = 0$

where $a_1\ a_2\ a_3$ are the primary semi-axes of the three confocal surfaces through the vertex.

10. Define a line of curvature on a curved surface and shew from your definition that an ellipsoid is intersected by its confocal hyperboloids along its lines of curvature.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

THIRD PAPER.

1. Prove that $\tan x = \frac{x}{\underline{|2}} 2\left(2^2 - 1\right) B_1 + \frac{x^3}{\underline{|4}} 2^4 \left(2^4 - 1\right) B_2 +$

&c. $+ \frac{x^{2n-1}}{\underline{|2n}} 2^{2n} \left(2^{2n} - 1\right) Bn +$ &c.

2. If $\rho_1\ \rho_2\ \rho_3$ denote the distances of a variable point from three fixed points then the inverse of the curve $a\rho_1 + b\rho_2 + c\rho_3 = 0$ with respect to any origin is another curve whose equation is of similar form.

3. If from the origin a right line be drawn parallel to any of the asymptotes of the cubic

$$y(ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c) - x^3 = 0$$

show that the portion of this line intercepted between the origin and the line $gx + fy + c = 0$ is bisected by the curve.

4. If $U = a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x$, calculate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{U}$ and hence

by differentiation calculate the values of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{U^2}$ and $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{U^3}$ &c.

5. Find an expression for the area of a plane curve in p and r co-ordinates; r being the radius rector and p the perpendicular from the origin on the tangent.

(a) Apply the formula to an ellipse a focus being the origin.

6. If λ denote a symbol of operation of such a nature that $\lambda f(x) = \int_0^x x f x\,(dx)$ prove that

$$\lambda \sin x = \sin x - x \cos x$$
$$\lambda^2 \sin x = 3\lambda \sin x - x^2 \sin x$$
$$\lambda^3 \sin x = 5\lambda^2 \sin x - x^2 \lambda \sin x$$
$$\text{&c.} \qquad\qquad \text{&c.}$$

and hence show that $\tan x$ may be developed in the form of a continued fraction; thus

$$\tan x = \cfrac{x}{1 - \cfrac{x^2}{3 - \cfrac{x^2}{5 - \cfrac{x^2}{7 - \cfrac{x^2}{2n+1 - \cfrac{\lambda^{n+1} \sin x}{\lambda^n \sin x}}}}}}$$

7. Integrate the equation

$$xy\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + (x^2 - y^2 - h^2)\frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 0.$$

8. Integrate the equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 7\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 12\,y = e^{3x}.$$

9. Integrate the equation

$$4\,y\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 2\,\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - y\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2$$

10. Does the equation

$$(x^2 + xy + y^2)\,dx + (y^2 + yz + z^2)\,dx + (z^2 + zx + x^2)\,dy = 0,$$

satisfy the criterion of integrability, if so, find the relation between x, y, z, from which it is derived.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. T. C. Lewis, M. A

Paper IV. Statics and Dynamics.

Marks.

1. Find the conditions that any number of forces acting on a rigid body may have a single resultant. 11

A cube is acted on by four forces; one force P acts along a diagonal; the others, each equal to Q, act along edges no two of which are in the same plane, and which do not meet the diagonal. Find the ratio of P to Q and the directions of the forces in order that there may be a single resultant. Show that if the conditions are satisfied the magnitude of the single resultant is $2\sqrt{2}\,Q$, and that it acts along the line joining the middle points of two adjacent faces.

2. Show how to find the centre of gravity of a plane area. 8

Find the centre of gravity of the sector of a circle.

3. An elastic string has a weight attached to one end, it is fastened by the other end and hangs vertically; determine the extension of the string, taking its own weight into account. 10

An unstretched elastic string without weight has n equal weights attached to it at equal distances from one end up to the middle point, and is then suspended from the other end. Prove that the increase of length is $\frac{1}{4}$ of what it would be if all the weights were attached at the end.

4. When a point is in motion in any curve, find its accelerations along and perpendicular to the tangent at any instant. 8

A point moves in a plane, its velocity parallel to the axes of x and y are ey and $-e'x$ respectively; show that it moves in a conic section, of which the axes of co-ordinates are the principal axes.

5. A particle moves in a straight line under the action of a force always directed to a point in that line, and varying inversely as the square of the distance from that point; determine the motion. 10

If the tangential motion of the earth were destroyed, how long would it take to fall to the sun?

6. Find the path of a projectile; and show that the envelop of the trajectories of all particles projected from one point, in a given vertical plane, with a given velocity, is a parabola. 8

7. Prove the differential equation $\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2 u^2}$ for the motion of a particle under the action of a central force P. 11

If $P = \mu u^2 (1 + k^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ find the orbit, and show that it is the projection of the orbit of an undisturbed planet inclined at an angle $\tan^{-1} k$ to the plane of reference.

Marks.

8. Define the moment of inertia of a body about a line, and the radius of gyration. 11

The moment of inertia of an ellipsoid about any diameter is $M\frac{b'^2 + c'^2}{5}$ where M is the mass, and b', c' are the semi-axes of the circumscribing cylinder whose generating lines are parallel to the diameters.

9. A body moves about a fixed horizontal axis acted on by gravity only, determine the motion. 11

Pendulums which beat seconds correctly in London ($g = 32{\cdot}19$) and in Edinburgh ($g = 32{\cdot}20$) respectively are interchanged in station. If started simultaneously from the vertical position towards the left, after how many seconds will they again be both vertical and moving to the left?

10. If a system of bodies be in equilibrium, show how to find the initial motion of the bodies if one of the supports suddenly gives way. 12

OA, AB are two uniform rods, of the same density, jointed at A, and fastened at two points O, B in a horizontal line, so that they hang at right angles to one another; the fastening at B suddenly gives way, show that the initial angular velocity of OA is

$$\frac{3}{2}\frac{a + 2b}{(a + 3b)\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}g,$$

where a, b are the lengths of the rods OA and AB respectively.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. T. C. Lewis, M. A.

Paper V. Hydromechanics and Optics.

1. Define the metacentre. 10

Find for displacements in any direction the metacentre of an inverted cone floating with its axis vertical, the section perpendicular to the axis being an ellipse.

2. Prove that the centre of pressure of an immersed plane area is never higher than its centre of gravity. 11

In the case of a semicircular area just immersed, with its bounding diameter in the surface, show that the distance of the centre of pressure from the centre is $\frac{3\pi}{16}r$, where r is the radius.

3. Determine the following condition of equilibrium of a fluid, 12

$$X\left(\frac{dY}{dz} - \frac{dZ}{dy}\right) + Y\left(\frac{dZ}{dx} - \frac{dX}{dz}\right) + Z\left(\frac{dX}{dy} - \frac{dY}{dx}\right) = 0;$$

and explain the geometrical significance of this equation.

Marks.

4. Find the equations of motion of a fluid. 11

A mass of liquid filling a right circular cylinder moves from rest under the action of the forces $X = -\frac{\mu y}{r^2}$, $Y = \frac{\mu x}{r^2}$, $Z = 0$, the axis of z being that of the cylinder; prove that the fluid will rotate with an angular velocity which varies inversely as the square of the distance from the axis, and increases uniformly with the time.

5. What are vortex filaments, and how is the motion of a fluid determined at any point when a number of vortex filaments exist within it? Discuss the motion of a fluid when, with the ordinary notation, $\phi = c^2 \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$. 9

6. State the laws of reflection and refraction of light. 8

Show that the incident and reflected rays make equal angles with any line in the plane from which reflection takes place.

7. Prove the formula for reflection at a spherical mirror, 8

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{2}{r}.$$

A ray from a point Q in the axis of a concave spherical mirror, after reflection at any point R cuts the axis in q, O is the centre of the sphere, and the tangent at R cuts the axis in T, prove that

$$\frac{1}{Tq} + \frac{1}{TQ} = \frac{2}{TO}.$$

8. Prove that a ray of light in passing through a prism of glass is always bent away from the edge; and that the deviation is a minimum when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. 12

A ray is incident on a triangular prism of glass ABC, at an angle ϕ measured towards the edge A; after refraction at the surface AB it is reflected internally at BC, and emerges from AC making an angle of emergence ψ measured towards A. With the usual notation, prove that the deviation is $\phi + \psi + A$, and that $\phi' - \psi' = B - C$.

9. Define an equivalent lens: and find the power of a lens equivalent to a combination of two given lenses situated on the same axis at a given distance apart. 12

Show that an eye-piece formed of three thin convex lenses whose distances apart are $4a$ and $4a$, and whose focal lengths are $4a$, a, and $4a$ respectively, inverts an object situated on its axis without altering either its magnitude or its position.

10. Draw a figure showing the course of a small pencil of rays passing through an Astronomical Telescope from a point near the axis, but so distant that the incident pencil practically consists of parallel rays. 10

Find the radius of the stop in the Astronomical Telescope.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. T. C. LEWIS, M. A.

Paper VI. SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY, NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

Marks.

1. Prove that in a spherical triangle 9

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

What does this become when a, b, c are indefinitely diminished?

2. Prove the formula connecting any four consecutive parts of a spherical triangle, *e. g.*, 11

$$\cos A \cos b = \cot c \sin b - \cot C \sin A.$$

Hence deduce all the formulæ required for the solution of a right-angled triangle.

3. Enunciate and prove Newton's First Lemma. 10

Two chords PQ, P'Q' of an ellipse subtend each a right angle at the centre C, and become ultimately coincident; the limiting position of their point of intersection is the foot of the perpendicular from C on PQ.

4. A body describes an ellipse about a centre of force in the focus find the law of force. 10

Show that if, when the particle is at the extremity of the minor axis, the centre of force be suddenly removed a small distance aa towards the particle, the eccentricity e of the orbit will be unaltered, but the major axis will be turned through an angle whose measure is

$$a\sqrt{\frac{1-e^2}{e^2}}.$$

5. Define angular velocity, and state how it is measured. 10

Hence prove that if the velocity of a particle be resolved into several components in one plane, its angular velocity about any fixed point in the plane is the sum of the angular velocities due to the several components.

6. "Mr. Merrifield deserves the credit of placing clearly before the student ..... the explanation of the fact that the maximum altitude is not invariably the meridian altitude." *Nature July* 22, 1886. 9

Explain, without calculation, the fact referred to; and mention the heavenly body or bodies in whose case it is of considerable importance.

7. Explain why a day is lost or gained in circumnavigating the world. 11

Discuss the phenomenon and explanation given in the following passage—"From New York to the Azores .... we had the phenomenon of a full moon located just in the same spot in the heavens at the same hour every night. The reason of this singular conduct on the part of the moon did not occur

Marks.

to us at first, but it did afterward when we reflected that we were gaining about twenty minutes every day, because we were going East so fast—we gained just about enough every day to keep along with the moon. It was becoming an old moon to the friends we had left behind us, but to us Joshuas it stood still in the same place, and remained always the same." —*Innocents Abroad.*

8. Define the equation of time, and show that it vanishes four times a year. 11

It is proposed to divide the surface of the earth into 24 regions by meridian lines at 15° apart, and to make the local time throughout each region to be the same as along its central meridian. How would the clock-time be determined from the dial-time in this case? Would the difference between the two vanish four times a year?

9. Explain the phases of the moon. 9

Point out Coleridge's mistake in the following passage from the *Ancient Mariner*:

> The horned moon, with one bright star
> Within the nether tip.

10. How is the position of a ship at sea determined? 10

At the summer solstice the corrected meridian altitude of the sun is observed to be 67°, and the reading of the chronometer set to Greenwich time is 0hr. 15m. Determine, as accurately as you can, the position of the observer.

HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

Period: THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—I.

1. Give an account of the Turkish power in the time of Charles V. State what parts of Europe were endangered by it, and how. Give an account of the two expeditions against the Corsairs that were conducted by Charles in person. 12

2. Explain the causes which led to the Reformation. What were the attitude and conduct of Charles towards the new movement? What was the League of Smalkalde? Give an account of the foundation, constitution, and objects of the order of the Jesuits, as distinguished from other monastic orders; also, of their experiment in Paraguay. 14

3. Sketch the history of the reign of Francis I. Compare his character with that of Charles V. Narrate the part taken by Venice in the struggle between the two monarchs. Review the state of this republic in the Sixteenth century. 12

4. Show the political importance to England of Henry's divorce from Catherine. What was Wolsey's attitude towards it? What grand scheme had Wolsey formed in his own mind in connection with the divorce? What was the situation of the Pope at the time, and his attitude towards the divorce? Show 12

Marks.

how this business led to the fall of Wolsey and to the Reformation in England.

5. Give a short sketch of the reign of Mary (Tudor), including Northumberland's conspiracy. Give an account of the loss of Calais. Why did Mary take it so much to heart? When had Calais come into the possession of England? 12

6. Give a detailed account of the murder of Darnley and the subsequent proceedings down to the affair of Carberry Hill. State the evidence and arguments for and against Mary's complicity in the murder. 12

7. Relate the history of the Spanish Armada, and of the negotiations that were going on at the same time. Describe the two fleets, their equipment, their crews, and the spirit by which they were animated. How did the Pope act towards this expedition? What were his feelings at its failure? What great results in European history may be attributed to the destruction of this Armada? 14

8. Make short notes upon the following:—Adrian of Utrecht, Bayard, Council of Trent, St. Bartholomew's day, Janizaries, Duc d' Alençon, Sir Francis Drake, The Holy League, Shan O'Neil, Sir Francis Walsingham, Anne Robsart, Cranmer. 12

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Wilson.

Period: The Sixteenth Century.—II.

1. Enumerate the various possessions which Philip II inherited from his father. Describe the condition of Italy as regards arts and civilisation at the accession of Philip. Relate briefly the history of Paul IV, and show how the war arose between him and Philip. Give an account of the two campaigns of this war, and its results. 12

2. What was the decree of the Inquisition which led to the reign of Terror in the Netherlands. Describe this reign of Terror; and relate the military events which precipitated the trials of Egmont and Horne. What was the charge against them and the result of the trial? Do they appear to have been guilty or not? 12

3. Give the names, with dates, of the various governors of the Netherlands under Philip II. Sketch the administration of Margaret of Parma, and state the qualifications that seemed to fit her for the Regency. Explain the purport of the Moderation and the Accord. 12

4. Give an account of the early life of the Prince of Orange till his marriage with Anne of Egmont. What were the circumstances in which the Pacification of Ghent was signed? Explain its provisions. Give an account of the Union of Utrecht, its provisions, and its importance. 12

5. What was the position of affairs in the Netherlands after the death of the Prince of Orange? How much of the country 12

Marks.

was occupied by the Spaniards, and what was the great debateable land? Describe the character and abilities of Alexander of Parma. What considerations induced him to undertake the siege of Antwerp? Give a general account of the siege and of its results.

6. What were the great principles at stake in the contest between the Netherlands and Spain? Show how the same contest was going on at the same time in other countries. What was the result in the Netherlands of the Spanish Armada? Show how the state of affairs in France favoured the cause of the Dutch. 14

7. Give an account of the illness and death of Philip II. What arrangement had he made before his death for the government of the Netherlands? Give a survey of the Spanish empire at Philip's death, showing its extent and resources, the character, and social condition of the people of Spain, the state of commerce, and of liberty. 14

8. Make short notes upon the following:—Cardinal Pole, Cateau-Cambresis, Gueux, La Valette, Coligny, Hohenlo, Balthazar Gerard, Requesens, Zutphen, Spinola, Ivry, Maurice. 12

HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. What is known regarding the origin of the two great English Universities respectively? Contrast the Oxford of the remote past with the Oxford of the present. State the early relations of the Universities to (*a*) Feudalism and (*b*) the Church. Give some account of Roger Bacon and his Opus Majus. 12

2. State briefly the condition of affairs in England which led to the Revolution of 1688. Explain Burke's thesis that this famous English Revolution was, in truth, a Revolution not made, but prevented. 12

3. State the three essential principles of our Government which were firmly established in the reign of Edward III. How does Hallam prove this? When were the burgesses apparently first summoned to Parliament? Discuss the cases of St. Albans and Barnstaple. 12

4. What was the state of religious affairs in England at the accession of Elizabeth? What were the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity? State the origin of the differences among the English Protestants in Elizabeth's reign. Who were the leading men on each side? Explain the nature and character of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity. 13

5. Describe the character of the Long Parliament. Name and describe its salutary measures. Discuss the justice of Strafford's impeachment. What was the immediate cause of 13

Marks.

the civil war? How does Hallam discuss the respective claims of the two parties to support?

6. Enumerate, after Hallam, the changes in the constitution which gave rise to a jealousy of the Crown under Anne, George I, and George II. Mention some of the principal cases of the breach of Parliamentary privilege in these reigns. Refer to any in which the Houses seem to have acted wrongly. What control exists, if any, upon the privileges of the House? Is the presence of the public during debates, or the publication of these by the Press, a breach of privilege? 14

7. Give the substance of May's chapter on the Liberty of the subject, with reference to (*a*) general warrants, (*b*) suspension of Habeas Corpus, (*c*) impressment, (*d*) slavery in Scotland. 10

8. Describe the Irish Parliament before the Union, as regards its composition, constitution, and working. Point out the evils which necessarily arose from its character. Describe the means employed to effect the Union with England. What arguments were used to justify them? What have been the results of the Union? 10

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. M. J. White, M. A.

Political Economy.

1. State and illustrate the various modes in which labour is *indirectly* instrumental to production. Classify the various kinds of utilities produced by Labour, and state which may be considered Productive Labour. Define Productive Labour. What is Unproductive Labour? Distinguish between Productive and Unproductive Consumption. Is it cause for regret that a large proportion of the consumption should be unproductive? Name and illustrate the causes that determine the productiveness of the labour of a community. What advantages are attributed by Adam Smith to the division of labour? Show how far these are real.

2. Discuss the following propositions: Capital is kept up, not by preservation, but by perpetual reproduction. Demand for commodities is not a demand for Labour. Wages vary with the price of food. Profits depend upon prices. Rent does not enter into the cost of production of agricultural produce.

3. What are the purposes of a Circulating Medium? How are Gold and Silver specially fitted for these purposes? How has an ambiguity arisen as to the meaning of the term "Value of Money"? Upon what does the Exchange Value of Money depend? Mention some of the limitations of this principle. Show how the value of money is made to conform to the cost of production of the metal of which it is made. State and criticize Mill's objections to a double standard. How is the relative value of silver coinage regulated when gold is the standard?

4. State and illustrate the four fundamental rules of Taxation as laid down by Adam Smith. Discuss the grounds of the principle

of Equality of Taxation. Should the same percentage be levied on perpetual and on terminable incomes? Show why taxes on particular commodities generally cost more to the consumer than they bring into the treasury of the State. What forms of indirect taxation are most eligible, and why so?

5. Explain what is meant by the Mercantile System. Enumerate the various means that were employed under this system to put restraints upon importation and to encourage exportation. Write a short summary of Adam Smith's arguments against it.

6. Write a short account of the Navigation Laws; their origin; their influence on commerce; and the circumstances which led to their repeal.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. M. J. White, M. A.

Political Philosophy.

1, Distinguish between legal sanctions and moral sanctions. Distinguish between legal rights and moral rights. Show that positive law may sometimes conflict with positive morality. How should this affect legislation? When positive law coincides with positive morality or with the law of nature, what mistaken notions are apt to arise concerning the true nature of positive law? What is the chief point of analogy between a law which opinion imposes and a law proper? What is the chief point of difference? What is the common negative quality of laws metaphorical? Point out the analogies that suggest the metaphorical application of the term *law*. Give examples of laws metaphorical being confounded with laws proper. What does Bentham mean by sanctions physical or natural? In what respects are they analogous to sanctions properly so called. Show that the term sanction is not applicable in such cases.

2. How may the different forms of aristocracy (in the generic meaning of the expression) be classified? Show that the name *limited monarchy* involves a contradiction in terms. What are the various meanings of the term *republic?* Mention the two different ways in which the sovereign power may delegate its authority. Illustrate by a reference to the House of Commons. How does the supposition that the powers delegated to the House of Commons are delegated absolutely arise? Criticize Blackstone's statement that the legislative sovereign powers reside in the parliament, while the executive sovereign powers reside in the king. Describe what is meant by a supreme federal government. Does the government of the United States answer to the description? What is the essential difference between a composite state and a system of confederated states? and between the latter and an alliance between a number of independent governments?

3. Define International Law and point out the various sources whence a knowledge of it may be derived. Name the various

absolute international rights of states. Under what circumstances is the aggrandizement of a particular state not likely to be interfered with by others? What is meant by the Balance of Power? On what general grounds have European nations recognized the right of intervention of one state in the affairs of another. Give examples. Explain the Monroe doctrine. Under what circumstances was it first put forth?

4. What are the limits of the maritime territorial jurisdiction of a state? What is the extent of the term *coasts* or *shore*? What are the *King's Chambers*? Give examples of claims being made to portions of the sea upon the ground of prescription. On what grounds may the exclusive right of property in any particular nation over portions of the sea be denied? What are the exceptional cases in which the right may be justly asserted? What international rights are generally acknowledged to exist with regard to the navigation of rivers? Illustrate by a reference to questions that have arisen concerning the navigations of the Rhine and the Mississippi.

5. Show that the Feudal System was the only possible social state in the tenth century. How did its establishment affect the distribution of the population? Compare the position of the holder of a fief with that of the Roman patrician. What were the characteristics of the Feudal family? Compare it with the *Patriarchal family* and the *Clan*. Describe the relations of the serf to his lord. Why were all attempts to organize the Feudal system necessarily futile? What were the effects of Feudalism on the progress of civilization?

6. In what respects did the borough of the twelfth century differ materially from the borough of the eighteenth century? Describe the general state of the borough from the fifth century to the establishment of Feudalism. What causes led to the enfranchisement of the Commons? What new relations did this enfranchisement create between the boroughs and the king? What were then the elements of the burgher class? Describe the mode in which government was administered in the interior of a borough. How did it differ from the municipal system under the Roman? How did the separation of the Burghers into two classes tend to weaken their influence in the state?

7. Prove that the power of final control is as essentially single, in a mixed and balanced government, as in a pure monarchy or democracy. Why is a popular assembly necessarily unfitted to administer, or to dictate in detail to those who have the charge of administration? Show that this is practically acknowledged in the mode generally adopted of voting the taxes. Why is it not thought desirable that the representative assembly should itself nominate the members of a Cabinet? How is this avoided in the English Constitution and yet Parliamentary control maintained? Show that the *direct* business of legislation is not the proper function of a representative assembly. State definitely what *is* the proper function of a representative assembly.

HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. M. J. WHITE, M. A.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:

The Progress of the Reformation as affected by the social and political condition of the several states of Europe,

or

The Causes of Industrial Progress in a country.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Point out the distinctive characters of the first principles of truth and action. Show that they operate in the mind prior to any reflective recognition of them.

2. State Herbert Spencer's doctrine of ultimate scientific and religious ideas, and consider whether it is or is not consistent with his doctrine that all knowledge is generated in the progressive experience of the human race.

3. State and examine the teaching of Hamilton, Mansel, and Herbert Spencer in regard to the relativity of human knowledge.

4. Sketch the history of the distinction of the primary and secondary qualities of matter.

State and compare the accounts given of this distinction in Hamilton's Lectures and Mansel's Metaphysics.

Examine Professor Bain's views regarding this distinction.

5. Examine the views of J. S. Mill and Professor Bain in regard to the independent existence of an external world.

Reproduce Mansel's remarks on Berkeley's idealism.

6. Show that in his discussion of mental substance J. S. Mill makes admissions fatal to the experimental doctrine.

7. State and examine Professor Bain's law of self-conservation and his exposition of the growth of the will.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Give an account of the various empirical theories of morals ascribed by Plato to the sophists. Point out modern theories analogous to each.

2. The end of every being is ascertainable from its natural tendencies. Ascertain the end of man. Show the necessity of an intelligent formation of habits.

3. In what sense does Bishop Butler say that the Stoics are right in teaching that virtue consists in following nature?

4. Show that some of the springs of action tend to the good of the individual, others to the good of society; and that in some this tendency is unconscious, in others conscious. Show that

some are by nature lower, others higher. Is this notion of a morally lower and a morally higher primitive or derived?

5. Explain the following proposition:—

> Evil into the mind of god or man
> May come and go, so unapproved, and leave
> No spot or blame behind.

6. Examine the basis of the right of property, and consider the security or insecurity of property in a utilitarian community.

7. Comment upon these lines:—

> But God left free the will, for what obeys
> Reason is free, and reason he made right.

8. Is the multiplication of happiness a normal exercise of the faculties? Is a higher pleasure always to be preferred to a lower? Does the moral man prefer a life of ampler pleasures or a life of higher functions? and why?

LOGIC.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Argue the question whether logic deals with the truth as well as with the consistency of thought, with the amplification as well as with the explication of knowledge.

2. Prove that language is indispensable to the formation of thought. How are concepts formed? Are they the work of the individual or of society? How are they employed in intuitional and in symbolical thinking respectively?

3. It has been said that every syllogism, if regarded as an inference, involves a *petitio principii*. Explain and examine this statement.

4. Does inductive inference ever rise above probability to certitude? Compare the views of Mill, Mansel, and Jevons on this question.

5. Compare the views of Mill and Whewell in regard to the process of scientific induction. Can this process be symbolised in logical formulas?

6. How far are definition and division to be regarded as processes of formal logic?

Examine the nature and purpose of classification and nomenclature, as in botany and zoology.

7. Indicate the various sources of fallacy inherent in the nature of individual and social men.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, PART I.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Point out the elements of Heracleitean, Eleatic, and Pythagorean thought absorbed and transmuted into the Platonic philosophy. How far may the influence of Socrates be said to be operative in that philosophy?

2. State the Platonic distinction between seeming and being, opinion and knowledge. State the Platonic theory of reminiscence. Explain the doctrine that philosophy is a preparation for immortality by means of intellectual purification.

3. Sketch the ethical teaching of Plato in the Republic.

Point out the ascetic tendency of Platonism, and the development it received in the Alexandrian schools.

4. To what extent may Platonism and Stoicism be said to have prepared the Roman empire for the reception of Christianity?

5. Write a review of the Aristotelian psychology. Add an historical note on the Aristotelian doctrine of the unity and impersonality of reason.

6. State the Neo-Platonic doctrine of the divine nature and its emanations, of divine beauty, celestial love, and ecstatic vision.

7. Write a notice of the revival of Greek philosophy in Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

8. Sketch Descartes' review of his life and of the growth of his philosophical convictions, as given in his Discourse on Method.

Point out the expressions of Descartes which led to Spinozism.

Explain the doctrine of occasional causes, and Malebranche's doctrine of the vision of all things in the Deity.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, PART II.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Sketch the life and teaching of Spinoza, and trace his influence upon subsequent philosophy and religion.

2. State the Leibnitzian doctrine of monads and of the pre-established harmony. Give the remarks of Leibnitz on the empiricism of Locke, and on the distinction between truths of fact and truths of reason.

3. Write a short notice of Vico, and of his discovery of the philosophy of history.

4. Point out the expressions of Locke which implicitly anticipate the idealism of Berkeley. Give Mansel's remarks on this idealism.

State Berkeley's teaching, in his own words, in regard to the self and the knowledge of self.

5. Give Hume's derivation of our notions of substance, power, space, and time. How were these metaphysical notions re-instated in Scotland and in Germany? Give a brief account of Hume's ethical doctrines, and of his attitude towards religion.

6. "The function of the ideas is regulative, that of the categories constitutive." Explain this, and point out the subjective and sceptical tendency of the intellectual philosophy of Kant. Is this tendency adequately corrected in his moral philosophy? Give reasons for your reply.

7. Give an account of the philosophico-religious teaching of Lessing, Jacobi, and Schleiermacher.

8. Examine the influence of Scottish philosophy in France and Germany.

Write notices of Cousin, Jouffroy, Bencke, and Ulrici.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Nature's admirable geometry points irresistibly to nature's great geometer." Elucidate this proposition. Sketch the history of the argument from order to creative intelligence.

2. State the argument from the nature of eternal and immutable truth. Give the history of this argument.

"God is the presupposition of all elevating ideals." Explain this. Notice the arguments of Cleanthes and Boethius.

3. State the theistic proofs of Anselm and Descartes, and examine Kant's objections to these proofs.

"We cannot be conscious of a limit or an imperfection, unless we are already beyond and above it." Elucidate this proposition.

4. Examine the value of the positive and pantheistic religions proposed by popular physicists in place of historic theism.

Reproduce Caird's strictures on "the worship of the unknowable."

5. Consider the dependence or independence of the self or personality upon the sentient organism. Give Bishop Butler's arguments.

Add the metaphysical indications of an after-life from other sources.

6. Show, after Butler, that it is our duty to act upon presumptions and probabilities, and, if in temporal, then also in spiritual, matters.

Examine the logical character of the religious argument from analogy.

7. Show that the facts of this life yield a presumption that our present state is one of preparation and probation.

Show that the facts of this life indicate a divine government inchoate and incomplete. Point out the presumption hence arising.

8. "The opinion of necessity, with regard to practice, is as if it were false." Prove this, and give Butler's vindication of free-will.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. Show that the neglect of any evidence implies a moral shortcoming, and that the deficiency of Christian evidence may be part of our intellectual probation.

2. "There does not appear the least intimation in history that religion was first reasoned out." Show that what is called natural religion is in fact traditive, and has been, along with other truths, perpetuated in a visible society with positive institutes.

3. Prove from analogy that we are incompetent judges of what may be expected in a revelation.

4. Show that vicarious suffering and mediation are analogous to what we see in nature. Examine the objection that we cannot understand the fitness and efficacy of such suffering.

5. Sketch, after Butler and Paley, the evidence from the fulfilment of prophecy. Show that the rationalising interpretation of prophecy is often strained and far-fetched.

6. Christ himself claims divine as well as human nature. Show the inconsistency of the character assigned to Christ by Schenkel, Strauss, and Renan.

7. Show that the negation of miracles usually presupposes a negation of the divine personality. Examine the argument against miracles from the unvarying experience of uniformity in nature.

8. Show that the truth of the resurrection of Christ is evidenced by the lives of its original witnesses, and by the immeasurable effect produced by their testimony.

CHEMISTRY.

PAPER, No. 1.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. Describe the part which Van Helmont played in the early history of chemistry.

2. Give a short account of the early experiments which led to the recognition of "the indestructibility of matter" and state by whom the experiments were made.

3. Give a brief account of the theory known as "Mendelejeff's Law."

4. State concisely the various considerations which determine the atomic weight of an element and the value you would attach to each.

5. Trace the history of the present theory of Quantivalence or atomicity of elements, and give a short summary of the use of this theory in modern chemistry.

6. What are the principal facts which are known as to the absorption of gases by water? Describe Bunsen's absorptiometer.

7. How can the Chloride and Iodide of Nitrogen be prepared? What are their properties?

8. State the composition and draw the graphic formulæ of all the compounds of phosphorus with oxygen and hydrogen. State the basicity of each acid.

9. Describe the process invented by Mr. Dracon for making chlorine on a large scale, and explain theoretically the actions which take place in the process.

10. How would you prepare a jar of pure Hydrobromic acid gas, giving such details as will show you are acquainted with the manipulation required.

11. Describe the processes by which it has been proposed to prepare oxygen on a manufacturing scale.

12. Classify the oxides into groups, giving their general characters and formulæ.

13. Describe how pure Hydrofluoric acid can be obtained.

14. Mention the arguments and facts in favour of and against the notion of the compound nature of the elements.

CHEMISTRY.

PAPER, NO. 2.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. Describe clearly the method by which Sodium was first obtained, and also the methods which have subsequently been used to prepare it.

2. Describe the "Ammonia-Soda" process, and state its advantages over Leblanc's process.

3. Describe the process of extracting Lead from its ores; what are the properties of the metal and its uses? What alloys of lead are largely used?

4. Describe Mond's process for the regeneration of Sulphur from the Sulphur waste in the black ash process.

5. What are the tests by which you would distinguish between the following gases:—N, Cl, O, N_2 O_2, and CO.; how would you experimentally distinguish between a mixture of 2 vols. of N and 1 vol. of O and the gas N_2O.

6. How would you distinguish between Mercurous and Mercuric Salts? Name the most characteristic salts of the metal in the two states and their uses.

7. Describe clearly and minutely the process you would use to estimate quantitatively the amount of chlorine in Sodium chloride.

8. How would you estimate the amount of CO_2 and Ca in limestone?

9. What is the theory of fractional distillation, and how is the process carried out? Sketch the forms of apparatus you would use.

10. Describe the manufacture of coal gas. How is it purified? On what does its illuminating power depend?

11. Describe how you would prepare ethyl acetate, ethane and ethyl ether.

12. What is meant by the nitro-paraffins? Compare their properties with those of the organic nitrites. How can they be formed?

13. Take up the "propyl" group and discuss the sources and the possible isomers of the bodies of this group. Show the connection of the best-known members of this group with each other.

14. How many hydrocarbons containing five atoms of carbon in the paraffin series are possible? What alcohols are derived from them, and which of the alcohols yield acids containing five atoms of carbon and which yield ketones on oxidation.

CHEMISTRY.

PRACTICAL PAPER.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. You are given two substances, marked A. and B., which may contain from one to three metals and you are required to determine which metals are present by blowpipe analysis in each sample.

2. You are given a mixture, marked C., which may contain up to 4 acids and 4 bases, and you are required to analyse it by wet and dry methods and to state its constituents.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

First Paper.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

1. If electricity were, like heat, distributed through the mass of a substance, could a charged body be said to have a potential? A spherical dielectric has small masses of electricity uniformly distributed through its volume, show that the potential at its centre is to that at its circumference as 3 to 2.

2. Prove the theorem $\Sigma EP' = \Sigma E'P$. Here E is the electricity on one of the fixed conductors of a system and P its potential at the time. E′ and P′ relate to the same conductor at a subsequent time. Show that the theorem may apply to two different systems taken at the same time. Hence, or otherwise, prove the following theorem. A and B are fixed conductors of different dimensions. A was placed in communication with a distant source which raises it to potential V. B at the time was connected with the earth. Its induced numerical charge was found to be M_1. Then B was put into communication with the same source so as to acquire the potential V while A was put to earth. The numerical charge on A was then M_2. These induced charges M_1, M_2 are equal.

3. Describe any method of measuring the E. M. F. of a pile. Into the circuit of a pile are successively introduced small additional equal lengths of a given metallic wire. The ultimate result is estimated. On a second occasion into the same original circuit are successively added thin laminæ or films of a given decomposable liquid, each film being held between metal plates without action on the liquid. Is the ultimate result the same as before?

4. In determining the dimensions of potential and other electrical quantities certain equations are common to the various systems of units. Give those equations which are common and those which are not common.

5. Give Joule's Law for the heating of a part of the circuit by the current. If in a system of units the dimensions of resistance are (velocity)^n determine the dimensions of current strength.

6. Give some examples of what Faraday calls "secondary actions" when a substance is decomposed by a current of electricity. A feeble current passes through water which contains in solution approximately equal weights of copper nitrate and silver nitrate what results may be expected?

7. Describe some ordinary form of Daniell's battery and the modification introduced by Sir W. Thomson.

8. A number n of feeble cells all alike, and each working by the consumption of zinc, are employed to deposit silver from a given solution. At first the n cells are used abreast and the cost in zinc of a certain yield of silver is noted. Afterwards the cells

are arranged so as to give the maximum current through the solution and the expenditure of zinc is observed for the same yield of silver as before. Determine which arrangement is the more economical of zinc.

9. The electric capacity x of a given condenser is required. Two other condensers of given capacity are furnished and a third condenser where capacity is adjustable and known is also supplied. It is required from the three latter to determine the value of x.

10. A, B, C, O are the vertices of a Wheatstone Bridge. The resistances of BC, CA, AB are a, b, c. Those of AO, BO, CO are α, β, γ. The battery is in BC and the galvanometer in AO. If $b\beta$ is not equal to $c\gamma$ show how to determine the direction of the current through the galvanometer that through the battery being given.

The current numerically is determined by the equation $I = \frac{E(b\beta \sim c\gamma)}{D}$. Show that D, which is troublesome to work out or to remember, may be reproduced by the following method. Form the combinations three together of the six quantities a, b, c, α, β, γ. Then strike out any combination which gives three lines meeting in a vertex. Show also *à priori* that these latter combinations should not appear in the expression for D.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

SECOND PAPER.

Examiner—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

1. The internal resistance of a pile is R and the external resistance is made successively R, 2R, 3R &c. Determine the law according to which the amount of heat developed by the current within the pile will change.

The extra-polar circuit of a pile is made of a number of copper wires whose lengths are a_1 a_2 ..... a_n and sections S_1 S_2 ..... S_n. If these wires could be melted and drawn into a single wire of the same total length as before, show that the current of the pile would be increased.

2. Describe the action of a gramme machine with permanent magnets. AB, A′B′, are gramme machines precisely equal. From A the positive pole—so to say—of one machine a wire proceeds to A′. From A′ goes a wire A′CB′. From B′ there is a wire to B. The AB machine is rotated in a certain direction, the A′B′ machine being prevented from moving. If afterwards this latter machine is set free in which direction will it move and how will the current in A′CB′ be affected?

3. A closed current has the form of a circle whose centre is O. Determine the action on a magnetic pole at a point C where CO is normal to the circle and in length equal to its radius.

4. An elastic metallic spiral (solenoid) hangs vertically and its lower portion being straightened out nearly touches the surface of

some mercury. When the spiral is forcibly elongated it oscillates —contact with the mercury being made for a part of the time of oscillation. This spiral and the mercury form a portion of a circuit containing a powerful pile. The spiral being set oscillating, explain the effect on it of the current.

5. A current of electricity is passing through a circuit part of which is formed by a metallic wire ABCDE...The current passes from A to B. A branch circuit is introduced, entering the main circuit at A and B. In this is a battery which sends its current to A. Another branch circuit makes contact at the same point A and a different point C. This also has a battery sending its current to A. Other branch circuits are in like manner introduced at A, D and A, E. Show that matters may be so arranged that the original main current may remain unaffected.

6. Explain what is meant by the electrical image of a point with respect to a sphere.

7. Show that magnetic moments may be added like forces.

PQRS is a square of wood floating on water. PQ points initially North and QR East. A, B, C, D, are four small magnets whose moments are as 1, 2, 4, 3. A is fastened along PQ with North pole towards Q; B is fastened along QR with North pole towards R. C is on RS with North pole towards S; and D on SP with North pole towards P. Determine the position the square will assume.

8. A number of magnets are rigidly fixed to a horizontal plane. In what sense may they be replaced by one equivalent magnet?

9. Ten Leyden jars—their bases not being coated with tinfoil but only the sides—are made into a battery. The jars are 50 c. m. high and 15 c. m. in diameter. The glass is 2 m.m. thick and its specific inductive capacity is 1·80. The battery is charged by a machine whose potential is 30; the units employed being the metre, gramme and second. If the battery were accidentally discharged through the body of the experimenter show that the shock may be estimated by supposing him to be struck by a lump of iron whose mass is over 2 lbs and which is travelling with a speed of 27 miles per hour. A metre = 39·37 inches and a kilogram = 2·205 lbs.

10. Prove that if a charged body A be entirely surrounded by a hollow conductor C the internal surface of C will have an induced charge numerically equal to the charge upon A.

HEAT AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS.

First Paper.

Examiner—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

1. The substance H_2O is heated under a great constant pressure from a very low temperature to a very high one. Its successive states are ice, water and gas. Trace the probable changes in the specific heat from what you know of some particular values.

2. Describe the experiment in which Prof. Stokes observed the radiation from a hot tourmaline. What general principle does the experiment illustrate?

3. In one of two similar vessels is placed some sugar or other soluble substance. The other vessel contains only hot water. Hot water is poured gently into the first vessel and then both vessels are left to cool. After some time it is found that the upper layers in the two vessels have the same temperature. What may we infer as regards the lower layers?

4. A long U-tube of constant section has equal and vertical sides. The ends being open it is partly filled with a liquid of which a length h denotes air pressure. One end being now closed as much more liquid and poured into the other as the tube will receive. The air in the closed part now fills a length h of the tube. If in this experiment the air under compression can freely discharge heat the original length of tube occupied was a. If the gas under compression could lose no heat the original length was b. Show that these lengths are in the ratio $2 : 2^{\frac{1}{k}}$ where k is the ratio of the two common specific heats.

5. Describe the experiments of Dulong and Petit to ascertain the the law of cooling. At what type of formula did they arrive? The exact numerical results are not required.

6. Generally in stating the reading of a thermometer nothing is said about the position in which it was held. If temperatures could be measured to a millionth of a degree or to any required accuracy would the question of the position be still irrelevant?

A liquid has an excellent conducting power, and a great specific gravity. It is highly compressible and has a large coefficient of expansion for heat. Would this liquid be suitable for a thermometer? If it were used would any special conditions be observed?

7. The behaviour of ordinary substances under heat is not exactly such as is attributed to bodies in Fourier's treatise. Describe these differences.

8. Determine the law of the permanent temperature in an infinite prism of small section one end being maintained at a given temperature and the prism being immersed in a medium of temperature zero. It is implied in the investigation that what heat once leaves the prism is all carried sway. Supposing this condition always fulfilled may we bend the straight prism into a serpentine form or double it back on itself?

9. The general flow of heat is defined by the equations

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{K}{CD}\left(\frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dz^2}\right).$$ A cylinder is initially at temperature unity and it is placed in a medium of temperature zero. Simplify the above equations to apply to this case, the cylinder being infinite in length.

10. A closed surface is to have the inside air heated by a given source. Obtain the permanent temperature of the inside air in terms of the usual data. The source of heat has a temperature $\frac{1}{2}$. When the outer air has a temperature $\frac{1}{10}$, the inner air acquires the temperature $\frac{1}{10}$. If the temperature of the outer air be increased to $\frac{1}{4}$ determine the new temperature for the inside air.

HEAT AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS.

SECOND PAPER.

Examiner—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

1. The equation $p\,v = \mathrm{R.\ T}$ relates to a perfect gas. For an imperfect gas any one of the following equations might arbitrarily be proposed

(1) $p^2 v\,(\mathrm{T} + a) = \beta\,\mathrm{T}^2$; (2) $p\,v = \mathrm{R\,T} + \mathrm{S\,T}^2$;
(3) $a\,p^2 v^2 - \beta\,pv\,\mathrm{T} + \gamma\,\mathrm{T}^2 = 0$;

Does any one of these appear to be suitable? The quantities $a\ \beta\ \gamma$ R S may differ in dimensions but all are supposed positive.

2. Apply Carnot's Cycle to the case where a body takes in heat at two different temperatures, and gives out heat at two other temperatures, obtaining the relation between the various quantities of heat.

3. Equal volumes of different perfect gases under the same pressure, but possibly different temperatures, have their volumes doubled—each gas keeping its temperature unchanged. Show that equal amounts of heat are required.

4. Give the reasoning by which Prof. James Thomson was led to anticipate that the freezing point of water must vary with the pressure. Could we experimentally ascertain the freezing point for zero pressure?

5. By some such engine as Carnot devised a quantity Q_1 of heat at temperature T_1 is to be transformed into work. Concurrently a quantity Q of heat will pass from temperature T_2 to temperature T_3. Given that Q T_2, T_3 are constant but T_1 variable, will Q_1 vary or be constant?

6. Assuming for a mixture of water and steam the usual equations $d\mathrm{H} = d\epsilon + p dv$; $d\,\mathrm{H} = \mathrm{T}d\phi$; and taking the condition of the body to be defined by T and one other variable x obtain the equations.

$$\frac{d}{d\mathrm{T}}\left(\frac{d\mathrm{H}}{dx}\right) - \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{d\mathrm{H}}{d\mathrm{T}}\right) = \frac{dp}{d\mathrm{T}}\frac{dv}{dx};$$

$$\frac{d}{d\mathrm{T}}\left(\frac{d\mathrm{H}}{dx}\right) - \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{d\mathrm{H}}{d\mathrm{T}}\right) = \frac{1}{\mathrm{T}}\frac{d\mathrm{H}}{dx}$$

If x be now taken as the mass of steam in one unit mass of the mixture interpret the expressions $\left(\frac{d\mathrm{H}}{dx}\right)$; $\left(\frac{d\mathrm{H}}{d\mathrm{T}}\right)$.

7. For a mixture of water and steam you have the complete differential equation $d\mathrm{H} = \mathrm{T}d\left(\frac{m\,\lambda}{\mathrm{T}}\right) = \mathrm{S}d\mathrm{T}$. S is a specific heat of water and may be taken as constant. Assuming this equation integrate for an adiabatic change. Thus we obtain the new value of m (the mass of steam) for a given fall of temperature. Show that if initially the proportion of steam is small enough a slight fall of temperature implies fresh evaporation.

8. Give a definition of entropy. The temperature of a perfect gas remains constant while its volume increases in geometric progression, show that its entropy increases in Arithmetic progressions.

9. Define the phrase "reversible cycle." For a non-reversible cycle the integral $\int \frac{dQ}{T}$, where Q denotes heat, has some value N different from zero. Suppose this granted and suppose that a body passes through a series of changes which together form a non-reversible cycle. explain how we might endeavour to ascertain that part of N which was due to a certain defined non-reversible part of the whole series of changes.

10. If a substance is composed primarily of Molecules and ultimately of atoms, and if heat is some mode of motion we might imagine several varieties of motion as constituting the heat in the substance. Give these various kinds and state which of them Clerk Maxwell assumes in his presentation of the kinetic theory of gases. Give his deduction of Boyle's Law.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION IN PHYSICS.

Examiner—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

In the practical part of the Physics Course, candidates were examined individually. The examination had reference to their acquaintance with the ordinary apparatus and their ability to perform simple experiments.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination. 1886.

PURE MATHEMATICS, I.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

[Full marks for nine satisfactory answers.]

1. If $\angle \text{Cosec } 23° 47' = 10{\cdot}3943943$ and $\angle \text{Cosec } x = 10{\cdot}3942222$

$\angle \text{Cosec } 23° 48' = 10{\cdot}3941077$ determine x

and prove the validity of the principle employed.

2. Solve the system of equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned}(y-a)(z-a) &= bc\\ (z-b)(x-b) &= ca\\ (x-c)(y-c) &= ab\end{aligned}\right\}$$

3. If the second term be removed from the equation

$$x^5 + 5px^4 + 10qx^3 + 10rx^2 + 5sx + t = 0$$

by the transformation $x = y + h$, you are required to exhibit in terms of p, q, r, &c. the product of the roots of the new equation.

4. Write an abstract of Sturm's Theorem.

5. Exhibit $\left\{ x^2 + y^2 + h^2 + k^2 - c^2 \right\}^2 - 4$

$$\left\{ h^2 k^2 + (h^2 + k^2) x^2 + k^2 y^2 + 2hkcx \right\}$$

as the product of two factors.

6. Calculate the log ϵ^2 to five places of decimals.

7. If $(1 + xz)(1 + x^2z)(1 + x^3z)(1 + x^4z)$ &c. be expanded in the form $1 + Pz + Qz^2 + Rz^3 +$ &c. find the values of P, Q, R, etc.

8. If $v = \sqrt{1 + x^2} - \sqrt{1 + y^2}$ and

$$v = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + y^2} - 1} \right\} \frac{y}{x}.$$ Find the value of xy in terms of u and v.

9. Prove that if the middle points of the sides of a spherical triangle be joined by an arc of a great circle it will cut the base at points 90° distant from the middle point of the base.

10. Express the cot $\frac{1}{2}$ (the spherical excess) of a spherical triangle in terms of two sides and the included angle.

11. If two arcs of great circles be drawn from the angle C of a spherical triangle one bisecting this angle and the other perpendicular to the side c, prove that

$$\tan^2 \tfrac{1}{2}(a - b) = \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(s - s') \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(\sigma - \sigma')$$

s and s' being the segments of the base made by one of the said arcs and σ σ' by the other.

12. When will the equation $ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 3cx + d = 0$ have a double root, express the condition in the form $G^2 = 4H^3 = 0$.

PURE MATHEMATICS, II.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. If $\frac{\phi(x)}{f(x)}$ assume the form $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value of x then for that value

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left\{\frac{\phi(x)}{f(x)}\right\} = \tfrac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dx}\left\{\frac{\phi'(x)}{f'(x)}\right\}$$

2. Expand $\sin^{-1} x$ in terms of x; shew that

$$\cos^{-1} x = 1 - x + \frac{1}{6}(1 - x^3) + \frac{3}{40}(1 - x^5) + \&c.$$

3. Assuming $e^{x\sqrt{-1}} = \cos x + \sqrt{-1}\sin x$ you are required to express

$$\sqrt{-1}\,\frac{e^{x\sqrt{-1}} - e^{-x\sqrt{-1}}}{\left\{e^{x\sqrt{-1}} + e^{-x\sqrt{-1}}\right\}}$$

as a tangent of an angle.

4. Express $\frac{d^4x}{dy^4}$ in terms of $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$, $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}$.

5. What is the geometrical signification of $p + \frac{d^2p}{dw^2}$ where p is the perpendicular from the origin on the tangent to a plane curve and w the angle made by p with a fixed line. If $p = \sqrt{a^2\cos w + b^2 \sin w}$ find the value of $h + \frac{d^2h}{dh^2}$ in terms of w.

6. Transform the differential $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1 + 6x + x^2)}}$ by means of $x = \frac{\sin\theta(1 + \sin\theta)}{(1 - \sin^2\theta)}$ and express the result in its simplest form.

7. Find the value of the integral

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a + 2bx + cx^2}}$$ and hence show that

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-2ax+a^2)(1-2bx+b^2)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \log\left[\frac{1+\sqrt{ab}}{1-\sqrt{ab}}\right]$$

8. A cycloid is spun round the tangent at the vertex find the volume of the space swept out.

9. If every element of the mass of a homogeneous ellipsoid be multiplied by the square of its perpendicular distance from one of the principal planes find the sum of all these elementary products.

10. State accurately the principle which is employed in fixing the limits of integration used in determining the volume enclosed by $ax^2 + 2bxy + by^2 + 2gxz + 2fyz + cz^2 + 2lx + 2my + 2nz + d = 0$. Supposing that this surface is an ellipsoid.

11. If $x = 2y\sqrt{1-y^2}$ and $y = 32 - 42^3$ you are required to express $\frac{dx}{dz\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ in terms of z.

PURE MATHEMATICS, III.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. Integrate the equation [by first differentiating]

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 [1 - k^2 + k^2 x^2] - 2k^2 xy\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 1 - k^2 y^2$$

2. If two roots of the auxiliary equation of

$$\frac{dy^3}{dx^3} + P\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + Q\frac{dy}{dx} + Ry = 0$$

[where P, Q, R. are constants] be equal you are required to demonstrate the validity of the method to be adopted in integration.

3. From the differential equation of the second order whose particular integrals are $x \sin x$ and $x \cos x$.

4. If y_1 and y_2 are the particular integrals of

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P\frac{dy}{dx} + Qy = 0$$

where P and Q are functions of x, you are required to form the differental equation of the third order whose particular integrals are T_1, T_2, and $\phi(x)$.

5. $2U \equiv ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2$ and $2V \equiv a'x^2 + 2b'xy + c'y^2$

and $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{du}{dx} & \frac{du}{dy} \\ \frac{dv}{dx} & \frac{dv}{dy} \end{vmatrix}^2 \equiv AU^2 + 2BUV + CV^2$

express A, B, C, in terms of the invariants of U, V.

6. Shew that $\begin{vmatrix} ax + by & a'x + b'y \\ bx + cy & b'x + c'y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y^2 & -xy & x^2 \\ a & b & c \\ a' & b' & c' \end{vmatrix}$

and $\begin{vmatrix} ax + by & bx + cy & cx + dy \\ a'x + b'y & b'x + c'y & c'x + d'y \\ a''x + b''y & b''x + c''y & c''x = d''y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y^3 & -xy^2 & x^2y & -x^3 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a' & b' & c' & d' \\ a'' & b'' & c'' & d'' \end{vmatrix}$

7. Shew that every skew determinant of an odd degree vanishes; evaluate

$$\begin{vmatrix} \theta & \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ -\alpha & \theta & c & b \\ -\beta & -c & \theta & a \\ -\gamma & -b & -a & \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

8. Find the relation between the perpendicular on the tangent and the radius vector to the point of contact in an ellipse when the centre is the origin also when the focus is the origin.

9. Find the envelope of the plane

$$\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = 1$$

the parameters α, β, γ being subject to the relations

$$a\alpha + b\beta + c\gamma = 1$$
$$a^2\alpha^2 + b^2\beta^2 + c^2\gamma^2 = 1.$$

10. Prove that the four tangents from the origin to the curve

$$v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 0$$

are represented by the equation $4 v_1 v_3 = v_2^2$ where v_n denotes an expression of the form

$$a_0 x^n + n a_1 x^{n-1} y + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} a_2 x^{n-2} y^2 + \&c. + a_n y^n.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS, IV.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. If tangents to an ellipse at two points P, Q, whose eccentric angles are α, β meet in the point T find the quotient obtained by dividing T P by the parallel semidiameter; in terms of α, β in its simplest form.

2. Find the co-ordinates of the intersection of normals to the ellipse at the points P_1 Q_1 in terms of α_1 β also express the equation of the normal at any point of an ellipse in terms of the tangent of the angle made by this normal with the major axis and hence or in any way find the equation of the evolute in a rational form.

3. Reciprocate the theorem. "The locus of the intersection of tangents to an ellipse or hyperbola which cut at right angles is a circle."

4. Determine the axes and eccentricity of an ellipse formed by a slant section of a right circular cone.

5. Form the equation of the conic passing through five given points; for example

$$(1, 2)\ \ (3, 5)\ \ (-1, 4)\ \ (-3, -1)\ \ (-4, 3).$$

6. Given the equations of two lines

$$\frac{x - x'}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{y - y'}{\cos \beta} = \frac{z - z'}{\cos \gamma} \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{x - x''}{\cos \alpha'} = \frac{y - y''}{\cos \beta'} = \frac{z - z''}{\cos \gamma'} \text{ determine when they}$$

intersect. Determine the conditions necessary in order that the line

$$\left.\begin{aligned} z &= mx + n \\ y &= px + q \end{aligned}\right\} \text{ may lie wholly on the plane } Ax + By + Cz + D = 0.$$

7. What sort of surface is the hyperboloid of one sheet; you are given some rigid rods and some twine or ropes how would you map it out, how would you proceed by with the hyperbolic paraboloid.

8. When does a surface of the second degree represent a cylinder? When a paraboloid? Find the surface represented by the equation

$$\tan A\, x^2 + \cot A\, y^2 + 2(1 + \sin B)\ y^2 + 2 \tan A \cos B\, xz + 2 \sec B\, xy + 2px + 2qy + 2rz = 0.$$

and show that it represents a cylinder if

$$\tan A = \frac{p(1 + \sin B) - r \tan B}{q \cos B}$$

9. A perpendicular through the centre is erected to the plane of a central section of an ellipsoid, and equal in length to the radius of the director circle of the section, find the locus of its extremity.

10. Find an expression for the angle of torsion of a non-plane curve.

11. Find the equation of the osculating plane at any point of a non-plane curve, and shew that the radius of absolute curvature has for direction cosines

$$\rho \frac{d^2x}{ds^2}, \quad \rho \frac{d^2y}{ds^2}, \quad \rho \frac{d^2z}{ds^2}.$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS, I.

Examiner—MR. J. H. GILLILAND, B. A.

1. Any number of forces act in one plane on a rigid body: find the conditions of equilibrium.

A particle is placed on a smooth square table at distances a, b, c, d from the sides and to it are attached strings passing over smooth pulleys at the corners and supporting weights P, Q, R, S. Prove that for equilibrium $\left(\frac{P}{a} + \frac{Q}{b} + \frac{R}{c} + \frac{S}{d}\right)\frac{a^2 - c^2}{l^2} = 2\left(\frac{R}{c} - \frac{P}{a}\right)$, where l is the length of a side of the table.

2. A force P acts at the point (x, y, z) in the direction (α, β, γ): determine the components in the three coordinate planes of the couple resulting from its transference to the origin.

Three forces P, P′, P″ act at (x, y, z), (x', y', z'), (x'', y'', z'') in the respective directions (α, β, γ), $(\alpha', \beta', \gamma')$, $(\alpha'', \beta'', \gamma'')$: find the condition of their compounding into a single force.

3. Enunciate and prove the propositions due to Pappus respecting the path of the Centre of Gravity of a revolving area and the volume and surface described.

State (without proof) any extensions of the theorems you may be acquainted with.

A circular disc revolves uniformly about a fixed tangent at P, while P moves with uniform velocity along the tangent: find the volume of the solid traced out in one revolution.

4. A heavy uniform string is suspended from two given points; find the equation of the curve which it assumes.

A telegraph wire of length $2l$ is stretched very tightly between two points A, B distant $2a$ apart in a horizontal plane. Shew that $c = \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{6(l-a)}}$ approximately, where c is the constant of the catenary.

5. Find the attraction of a homogeneous spherical shell on an external particle, the surfaces of the shell being (i) concentric (ii) non-contric.

6. If a plane area immersed in water be projected by parallel horizontal straight lines on any other plane area, the Centre of Pressure of the projection is the projection of the Centre of Pressure. Hence find the Centre of Pressure of an ellipse immersed vertically in liquid and touching the surface of the liquid at any point in its circumference.

7. Define Metacentre and investigate its position for a body floating in a heterogeneous liquid.

A prolate spheroid floats half immersed in a liquid whose density varies directly as the depth. Find the position of its metacentre.

8. Obtain the formula $z' - z = \frac{k}{g}(1 + \alpha t) \log \frac{h(1 - \theta T)}{h'(1 - \theta T')}$ for the difference in altitude of two stations as determined by the barometer.

Mention (without proof) any corrections necessary for considerable altitudes and climatic conditions,

9. Find an expression for the tension at any point of a vessel containing liquid.

A cylindrical vessel is bisected by a vertical plane through its axis and the two halves are kept together by a horizontal band. It is filled with water to a given depth and caused to rotate about its axis with given angular velocity. Find the tension in the band.

MIXED MATHEMATICS, II.

Examiner—MR. J. H. GILLILAND, B. A.

1. Enunciate and prove Newton, Lemma III.

Employ it to find the area of the portion of a circle included between the circumference and two parallel chords.

2. Enunciate and prove Newton, Proposition I.

If a body describe an ellipse under the action of a force tending to the focus, the velocity at any point is compounded of two uniform velocities, one perpendicular to the radius vector and the other perpendicular to the major axis.

3. Find the law of force tending to the pole under the action of which a body may describe an equiangular spiral.

If at any point the law of force become directly proportional to the distance, the eccentricity of the path subsequently described will be $\sqrt{\frac{2\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}}$ where α is the angle of the spiral.

4. If f, f' be the component accelerations along the tangent and normal of a particle describing a plane curve, shew that

$$f = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}, \quad f' = \frac{1}{\rho}\left(\frac{ds}{dt}\right)^2.$$

Hence shew that the intrinsic differential equation of the path is

$$\frac{d}{ds}\left(f'\frac{ds}{d\phi}\right) = 2f.$$

5. Prove that the sum of the potential and kinetic energies of a system of particles acted on by no external forces is constant.

A heavy flexible string of πr just fits a smooth, thin, semicircular tube whose plane is vertical and vertex upwards and rests in unstable equilibrium.

Shew that if it be slightly disturbed and motion ensue, the velocity with which the last portion of the string leaves the tube is given by $\pi v^2 = g r (\pi^2 + 4)$ where r is the radius of the semicircle.

6. A particle is acted on by a central force P. Obtain the polar differential equation of its path, *viz.*, $\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2 u^2}$.

A particle is projected at a distance $\overline{a}$ with velocity $\frac{h\sqrt{2}}{a}$

Given $P = \frac{2a^2h^2}{r^5} + \frac{h^2}{r^3}$, prove that the equation of the orbit is $r = a(1 + \theta)$.

7. A particle of mass m moves on a smooth parabola whose axis is vertical and vertex upwards under the action of gravity. Shew that the pressure on the curve $= \left(\frac{h}{r} - 1\right) mg \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$, where r = focal distance of the point, θ is the inclination of r to the vertical and h is the distance of the point from a fixed line.

Hence shew that a particle projected freely will describe a parabola.

8. A rigid body can turn freely about an axis fixed in the body and in space; find the moment of the effective forces about the axis of rotation.

A spherical ball of mass M and radius R is moveable about its vertical diameter. A small insect of mass m crawls round the ball, describing the horizontal great circle: find its position in space when it has completed the circle.

9. Write down the equations of motion and find the line of a small oscillation when a body moves about a fixed horizontal axis under the action of gravity only.

A straight heavy rod oscillates about one extremity in a vertical plane; shew that if ϕ be the angle between the direction of the rod and the direction of the pressure on the axis at any moment and θ the inclination of the rod to the horizon at the same instant, $\tan\theta \tan\phi$ = constant.

10. Show how to find the "tendency to break" at any point of a rod in motion.

What does it become in the case of a flexible string?

An uniform, endless string of length $2\pi a$ is rotating in its own plane with uniform angular velocity w under the action of no external forces: determine the tendency to break.

If it suddenly break at a point P, determine the initial motions of the ends.

N. B.—Full marks may be obtained on EIGHT questions of average value.

MIXED MATHEMATICS, III.

Examiner—MR. J. H. GILLILAND, B. A.

1. Establish the equation of continuity of a fluid (i) by considering the fluid which enters and leaves a fixed parallelopiped (ii) by following the motion of an element of the fluid.

Prove that the velocity-potential $\phi = a,\ e^{\frac{2\pi y}{\lambda}} \cos 2\pi \frac{x - vt}{\lambda}$ satisfies the equation of continuity of water and that if the force-potential is $C - \frac{2\pi v^2}{\lambda} y + \frac{2\pi^2 a^2}{\lambda^2} e^{\frac{4\pi y}{\lambda}}$ the pressure at the point (x, y, z) is $p = P - \frac{2\pi\rho v^2}{\lambda} - \frac{2\pi\rho va}{\lambda} e^{\frac{2\pi y}{\lambda}} \sin 2\pi \frac{x - vt}{\lambda}$.

2. Find the time of a vessel emptying itself through a small orifice and apply to the case of a hemisphere whose plane base is horizontal when the *diameter* of the orifice is $\frac{1}{10}$th of the *radius* of the hemisphere and contains the vertex, which is downwards.

3. If impulsive forces act on a liquid find the relation between the impulsive pressure and the charge of velocity.

A small pellet of gun-cotton is exploded at a great depth in an infinitely extended sea of infinite depth. Shew that the impulsive pressure on the surface at any point P varies as the distance of P from the point of explosion.

4. Shew how to find the meridian and latitude of a place by observations made with an altazimuth on a circumpolar star.

In north latitude 45° the greatest azimuth attained by a circumpolar star is 45° from the north point of the horizon. Prove that in this position the star's altitude is equal to the hour-angle (h) and shew that $\sin^2 z + \cos 2h = 0$, where z is the zenith distance.

4. Explain what is meant by the equation of time.

When that part (E) of the equation of time which arises from the obliquity (w) of the ecliptic, is a maximum, then $\sin E = \tan^2 \frac{w}{2}$.

If l, δ be a star's latitude and declination, its angular distance (d) from the sun at the moment of his crossing the equator is given by

$$\sin^2 d \sin^2 w = \sin^2 l - 2 \cos w \sin l \sin \delta + \sin^2 \delta.$$

6. Determine the parallax of a heavenly body by meridian observations at two known stations on the same or on different meridians.

The parallaxes of the sun and moon being 8″·93 and 57′·03 respectively find the ratio of the distances of the sun and moon from the earth, and hence shew that the moon's orbit is everywhere concave to the sun.

7. Explain the term Geometrical Focus and find its position when a pencil of light is directly incident on a spherical refracting surface.

A globe of glass of refractive index μ and radius r is placed in front of a concave spherical mirror. An object is placed on the other side of the globe from the mirror at a distance r from the surface. Prove that when the distance between the surfaces of the globe and the mirror is $\frac{4 - \mu}{3\mu - 4} \times r$, the image of the object seen by refraction, reflexion and refraction is the same size as the object and erect.

8. Find the position of the foci when a small pencil is obliquely and centrically refracted through a thin lens; and prove that the *power* of the lens is increased by looking through it a little obliquely.

9. A pencil of light passes through two prisms whose edges are parallel, in a principal plane of each; find the condition of achromatism.

If the pencil pass through each with minimum deviation, the angles of incidence on the first and emergence from the second

being ϕ, ϕ' respectively; shew that the two rays for which the refractive indices are μ, $\mu + d\mu$, and μ', $\mu + d\mu'$ will emerge parallel if

$$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} \times \tan\phi = \frac{d\mu'}{\mu'} \times \tan\phi'.$$

10. Shew how to find the magnifying power and field of view of an Astronomical telescope.

If the diameter of the object-glass be one foot and the diameter of the pupil of the eye $\frac{1}{4}$th inch, find the greatest magnifying power for a distant object consistent with no diminution of brightness.

N. B.—Full marks can be obtained on *eight* average questions.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—MR. J. H. GILLILAND, B. A.

1. A rectangular lamina whose centre of gravity (G) does not coincide with the intersection of diagonals (o) is moveable in a vertical plane about o. When certain weights are hung from the extremities of a diagonal that diagonal is horizontal; when the weights are interchanged the other diagonal becomes horizontal. Shew that $\tan\theta \tan^3\alpha = 1$, where 2α is the angle between the diagonals and θ the angle which Go makes with the longer side.

2. A rod AB of length l and weight W is moveable about the end A; and B is attached to the point C (in the same horizontal line with A and such that AC $= l$) by an elastic string whose unstretched length is $\frac{l}{2}$. A ring of weight W slides on the rod and is connected with A by an elastic string of the same material as the former and whose unstretched length is also $\frac{l}{2}$. Apply the principle of Virtual Velocities (or any other method) to shew that if, in the position of equilibrium, AB makes an angle of 60° with the horizon, a weight $\frac{W\sqrt{3}}{2}$ will stretch either string to twice its natural length.

3. (*To be solved by Geometrical methods.*) Assuming that the velocity at any point in an ellipse can be resolved into two constant velocities perpendicular to the radius vector and major axis, when the orbit is described about a force in the focus; shew that the actual velocity at the point where the tangent makes an angle $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{e}{2}\right)$ with the major axis is equal to the former of these.

4. A particle is projected with velocity V along the inner surface of a rough sphere; determine the motion and shew that the particle

will return to the point of projection after the time

$\frac{r}{\mu V}\left(e^{2\pi\mu}-1\right)$ where μ is the coefficient of friction and r, the radius of the sphere.

5. An uniform circular table is supported by three legs placed at equal distances apart on the circumference; if one of the legs be suddenly removed shew that the pressure on each of the others is instantaneously diminished by one-twelfth.

6. Find the moment of inertia of a right cone on an elliptic base about the major axis of the ellipse.

7. A thin, hollow shell of weight W in the form of a paraboloid of revolution whose latus-rectum is $4a$ floats in water wih its axis vertical and vertex at a depth $\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$; equilibrium becomes neutral when water which weighs 3 W is poured into the shell: shew that the height of the Centre of Gravity of the shell above the vertex is $\frac{16a}{3\sqrt{3}}$.

8. An uniform stream of water runs into a cylindrical vessel (originally empty) which has a small orifice in the bottom; find an equation connecting the depth of the water with the time and deduce the limiting depth. Shew that the time required to make the depth bear a given ratio to its limit varies directly as the supply of water.

9. If α, β, γ be the polar distances of three stars whose distances from each other measured along great circles are mutually $\frac{\mu}{2}$; and if α', β', γ' be their respective zenith distances at a place in latitude λ, prove that

$$\sin\lambda = \cos\alpha.\cos\alpha' + \cos\beta.\cos\beta' + \cos\gamma.\cos\gamma'.$$

10. A prism has an angle β; its edge is horizontal and anterior face vertical. A ray enters horizontally making an angle α with the normal at the point of incidence. Shew that ϕ', its angle of emergence, is given by $\sin^2\phi' = \mu^2\left\{1-\cos^2\beta\left(1-\frac{\sin^2\alpha}{\mu^2}\right)\right\}$

N. B.—Full marks may be obtained on *five* problems of average value.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE, I.

HEAT.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Give an account of Dulong and Petit's experiments on the rate of cooling in vacuo and state the result at which they arrived. Shew that it is in accordance with the law of exchanges.

2. Explain the nature of the superficial tension between fluid substances in contact, and find the height to which liquid rises in a capillary tube.

3. Give evidence in support of the assumption that the emissive and absorptive powers of a substance with respect to radiant energy are the same. Give a brief statement of Balfour Stewart's experiments on the question.

4. During the transformation of any substance quantities of heat dq_1 dq_2 &c. are taken in at temperatures t_1 t_2 &c. Prove that if the body be in the same state at the end as at the beginning $\int \frac{dq}{t} = 0$. If the cycle of operations be non-reversible show that $\int \frac{dq}{t}$ is negative.

5. Define absolute temperature. State the advantages obtained by the use of this mode of measuring temperature. Assuming the result of Joule's experiment that air in expanding into vacuo does not change its temperature, prove that an air thermometer could be used directly as an absolute thermometer. Give an account of any experiment which proves that Joule's result is only approximately true.

6. Establish the following:—

A. The ratio of the elasticities of constant temperature and constant entropy is equal to the ratio of the specific heats of constant pressure and of constant volume.

B. The intrinsic energy of a perfect gas is a function of the temperature only.

C. The latent heat of dilatation of a solid is equal to the product of the absolute temperature and the ratio of the co-efficient of expansion under constant pressure to the co-efficient of compressibility at constant temperature.

7. Define the specific heat of a saturated vapour. Shew that if s' be the specific heat of a vapour, and s that of the liquid from which it is obtained at the same pressure and temperature and L the latent heat

$$\frac{d\,L}{dt} + s - s' = \frac{L}{t}$$

What conclusion can be drawn from the fact that s' is negative in certain cases?

Find the values of s' in the cases of steam and ether vapour at 100° C., having given the following data at θ° C,

For water $L = 606{\cdot}5 - {\cdot}695\ \theta$

$s = 1 + {\cdot}00004\ \theta$

For ether $L = 94 - 0{\cdot}79\ \theta - {\cdot}00085\ \theta^2$

$s = {\cdot}53 + {\cdot}0006\ \theta$

8. Find an expression for the work which can be obtained by means of perfect thermodynamic engines employed to reduce all parts of an irregularly heated body to the same temperature. Adapt the expression to the case of a homogeneous body whose specific heat is the same at all temperatures.

9. Shew that the temperature (θ) at any point ($x\ y\ z$) of a body at the time t is given by the equation

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{K}{CD}\left(\frac{d^2\theta}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2\theta}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2\theta}{dz^2}\right)$$

and find the surface equation.

Adapt the equation to the case of a sphere when the temperature is a function of the distance from the centre only.

10. State briefly the assumptions upon which the molecular theory of gases is based, and the more important results established by the use of the theory. Discuss fully the theory of the pressure of a gas.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE, II.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, A. M.

1. Describe Holtz, Voss or Wimshurst's Induction machine for the production of frictional electricity, and give a full explanation of its action.

2. State the laws of electrolysis as enunciated by Faraday. What is meant by Polarization? Describe fully any form of secondary cell with what you are acquainted.

3. State the more important laws of thermo-electricity. What is the Peltier effect, and what the Thomson effect? Explain fully what is meant by the term electric convection of heat as employed by Sir Wm. Thomson.

4. Explain fully the mathematical principles by means of which the distribution of electricity on any electrified surface is determined, in those cases in which it has been determined.

What is an electric image? Show how to find the distribution of electricity on a sphere connected with the earth and subject to the inductive action of a small charged body, which may be regarded as a mathematical point.

5. State and prove Kirchoff's laws for the currents in a net work of linear conductors.

Employ them to find the currents in each branch of a Wheatstone's Bridge in the most general case and thence find the condition that the diagonals may be conjugate to each other.

Four points A, B, C, D are joined in pairs by wires, whose resistances are proportional to the distances of the points joined, and electromotive forces E_1 E_2 E_3 act in the wires joining BC, CA, AB. Prove if the resulting current in DC be independent of E_3 it will be $\dfrac{E_1 a^1 - E_2 b^1}{aa^1 + b^1c^1 + c^1a^1 + a^1b^1}$

where BC $= a$, DA $= a^1$ &c.

6. An electrified point is placed between two infinite plane faces of a conductor which cut at right angles. Find the dis-

tribution of induced electricity and the total amount on each face, the electrified point being at distances a and b from the two planes.

7. Give a short account of the principal electrometers employed previous to the introduction of the quadrant electrometer of Sir Wm. Thomson. Describe the quadrant electrometer, and prove the following relation that the deflection varies as $(A-B)\left\{C-\frac{1}{2}(A+B)\right\}$ where C is the potential of the needle and A and B the potentials of the two pairs of quadrant plates.

8. Explain the nature of the stress to which a dielectric medium is subject when serving as a vehicle for electric force, and if you can give a sketch of the mathematical theory. Describe briefly any experiments which indicate the existence of such a stress in the dielectric. State the results of experiments on the action of a polarized dielectric on polarized light.

9. What is meant by the self-induction of a wire, and what by the mutual induction of two wires? Can you suggest any method of measuring them practically?

Write down the complete equations of motion of electricity in two circuits in each of which there is an E M F supposing that the coefficients of induction are constant during the motion, and obtain thence the general character of the currents.

Find the total induced current on breaking a current due in the self-induction of the wire.

Also if the electromotive force in a current be periodic $\left(E = E_0 \sin 2\pi \frac{t}{T}\right)$ prove also that the current will vary periodically according to the same law but that self-induction will cause an apparent resistance in the circuit.

10. State briefly the chief faults to which land telegraph wires and sea cables are liable to.

Prove Blavier's formula for the determination of a fault in a land wire when it makes partial earth.

11. What is a lamellar and what a solenoidal distribution of magnetism? Find the potential at any point due to a simple lamellar distribution, and apply it to find the field of force at any point on the axis of a circular current of electricity, and also at any point in space.

PHYSICAL OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. J Eliot, M. A.

1. State the assumptions upon which Fresnel's Theory of Double Refraction is founded. Hence deduce the form of the wave surface on a crystal, *viz.*,

$$\frac{a^2 x^2}{r^2 - a^2} + \frac{b^2 y^2}{r^2 - b^2} + \frac{c^2 z^2}{r^2 - c^2} = 0$$

where a, b, c are the three optical constants of the crystal.

2. Prove that the planes through the normal to a wave front, and the two directions of the corresponding vibrations bisect the

angles between the planes through the same normal and the optic axes.

3. Explain what is meant by the Principle of Interference.

Find the position of the interference bands formed on a screen by means of a Fresnel's Interference Prism. State what precautions are necessary to ensure the formation of sharp well-defined bands.

4. Homogeneous light diverging from a given point is allowed to pass through a small rectangular aperture. It is received on a screen placed opposite to the aperture. Explain fully the method of finding the intensity of illumination at any point of the screen.

5. Describe the phenomena obtained by allowing (1) homogeneous; 2nd, ordinary light to fall upon a piece of glass ruled with a large number of narrow equidistant lines, (*i. e.*, a series of gratings). Obtain by any method the position of the bright bands.

Thence show the advantages obtained by the use of diffraction gratings for the determination of wave lengths.

6. Polarized light falls on the outer surface of a medium. What principles did Fresnel employ to calculate the intensities of the reflected and refracted rays? Apply them, 1st, to the case of light polarized in the plane of incidence; 2nd, to light polarized in a plane perpendicular to the plane of medium.

7. Describe and explain the phenomenon of external conical refraction.

8. If one of the directions of vibration of a plane wave inside a crystal makes angles α and β and the other γ and δ with the optic axes, prove that $\cos\alpha\cos\delta + \cos\beta\cos\gamma = 0$.

9. What is a quarter undulation plate? Explain its action on polarized light. Are there any other means by which a similar effect is produced? What is the effect of inserting a quarter undulation plate between two crossed Nicol's Prisms.

10. A ray of light is incident at the angle θ upon a plate of double refracting crystal of thickness t cut in any manner. Prove that the difference of retardation of the two rays inside the crystal is $\frac{t}{v}\sin\theta\,(\cot R - \cot R^1)$ where v is the velocity in air, and R, R^1 the inclinations of the wave fronts of the rays to the front of the plate.

Thence or in any other way, find an expression for the difference of retardation in the case of a uniaxal crystal cut perpendicular to the axis, and determine the phenomena produced when plane polarized light is transmitted through a plate of uniaxal crystal cut perpendicular to the axis, and then analysed by a tourmaline.

PRACTICAL.

Examiner—MR. J. ELIOT, M. A.

1. Determine the latent heat of fusion of ice.
2. Determine the expansion of air between 0° C and 100° C.

3. Read as accurately as you can the barometer and reduce the reading to temperature 0° C and to sea level.
4. Find the focal lengths of a given lens and concave mirror.
5. Find the angle and refractive index of the given prism.
6. Find the wave length of sodium light by means of the diffraction grating.
7. Find the resistance of a given coil and of a Daniell's cell.
8. Adjust the Thomson galvanometer and measure its sensibility as approximately as you can.
9. Find the mean rate of increase of the resistance of the given wire between temperatures 30° C and 100° C.

CHEMISTRY.

Paper, No. 1.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

1. Give a short account of the theory of Phlogiston, and show its connection with the modern doctrines of chemistry.
2. Give a brief history of the work done by Priestley in the early history of chemistry.
3. What do you understand by the term dissociation, and in what respects does it differ from ordinary chemical action. Illustrate your remarks by specific examples.
4. What is meant by absolute, latent and active atomicity? Take the following substances and show how the theory of atomicity is satisfied in each case, and also give their graphic formulæ;—Ferric Chloride, Potassium Manganati, Potassium Permanganate, Aluminic Chloride, Aluminic Ethide, and Pyrosulphuric Acid.
5. Explain what is meant by isomorphism. Mention a few isomorphous groups of elements.

A substance has the following percentage composition

Fe O 23·08; Mg O 38·46; Si 17·95; O 20·51

Calculate its formula. (Fe 56; Mg. 24; Si 28 & O 16.)

6. Give a brief history of the system of nomenclature at present in use in chemistry.
7. Describe the experiments by which the nature and constitution of ozone were clearly proved.
8. Describe the various allotropic modifications of Sulphur, and explain how they can be formed. How could the existence of such modifications be explained?
9. How can the gases dissolved in natural waters be extracted; how would you perform the analysis of the gas you are likely to get in such cases?
10. Describe the action of chlorine on the following substances: (*a*) solution of Potassium Hydrate, (*b*) Metallic Mercury, (*c*) Mercuric oxide suspended in water, (*d*) red hot metallic iron, and (*e*) red hot carbon.

CHEMISTRY.

PAPER, No. 2.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. Describe the modern method of making Potassium Chlorate and explain how you would purify it.
2. Describe Weldon's process for the regeneration of Manganese from Manganese liquors.
3. How is the metal Magnesium obtained from its ores, and what are its principal industrial uses?
4. Explain the Belgian and Silesian processes of manufacturing Zinc.
5. How would you detect the presence of Cobalt in a Nickel Salt?
6. What is meant by volumetric analysis? Explain clearly how a ferrous salt can be quantitatively analysed by volumetric analysis?
7. Describe clearly and minutely the process you would use to estimate quantitatively the amount of Barium in a sample of Barium Carbonate.
8. Describe the preparation of Mercuric Ethide. What are its properties, and give a sketch of the necessary apparatus for its formation.
9. A compound ammonia has the empirical formula $C_3 H_9 N$. What substances may have this formula, and what steps would you take to ascertain its constitution?
10. Describe the usual methods for the synthesis of the primary alcohols and the fatty acids.

CHEMISTRY.

PRACTICAL PAPER, No. 1.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. The following chemical substances are given to you: Sulphuric acid, granulated zinc and water, and the necessary apparatus. You are required in the presence of the examiner to fit up the apparatus and to collect some jars of pure hydrogen and to show the nature of the gas collected.
2. You are supplied with sulphuric acid and potassium nitrate and the necessary apparatus. You are required to prepare nitric acid, and to perform the tests as to the nature and purity of the substance formed.
3. A substance is given to you which may contain one or two metals, you are required to determine what metals are present by blowpipe analysis.

CHEMISTRY.

Practical Paper, No. 2.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F.C.S.

1. You are given a substance which may contain one or two or even three metals, and are required to determine what metals are present by blowpipe analysis.

2. You are given a substance marked B. which may contain two or three acids and two or three bases, and you are required to analyse the substance by both wet and dry methods and to say what bodies are present in the mixture.

VII.

INDEX

TO THE

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF OF AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

A.

	Page
Abdul Ali, Maulavi	170
„ Hai, Maulavi	215
„ Haq, Maulavi	230
„ Mahbud, Maulavi	188
„ Quader, Maulavi	201
Abdullah, Maulavi	182
Abdur Rahaman, Maulavi	201
„ „ Maulavi	220
Adhikari, Babu Sitanath	231
„ „ Suryyakumar	203
Ager, Mr. S.	200
Ahmed, Maulavi	167
Alim Khan, Maulavi	187
Allen, Mr. H.	198
Amolak Chand, Pandit	185
Amzad Ali, Maulavi	207
Anderson, Dr. J.	236
Andrews, Mr. C. A.	181
Angelo, Br. M.	230
„ Mr. R. F.	210
Anthonisz, Mr. J. R.	191
Archer, Mr. E.	198
Arndt, Rev. G. A. H.	191
Ashraf Husain, Munshi	177
Ashton, Rev. J. P.	179
Atkinson, Rev. A. W.	179

B.

Bagley, Mr. A.	177
Baker, Mr. W.	230
Banerjee, Babu Haridhan	183
„ „ Kalicharan	211
„ „ Kalipada	220
„ „ Kumadinikanta	232
„ „ Nakuleswar	173
„ „ Punamchandra	230

	Page
Banerjee, Babu Rammohan	228
,, ,, Sibnath	170
,, ,, Siddheswar	184
,, ,, Surendranath	211
,, Pandit Umacharan	187
,, Mr. A. N.	185
,, Mr. D. N.	203
Barlow, Rev. G.	229
Barrell, Rev. S. B.	196
Bartlett, Mr. J. T.	240
Bartholomew, Rev. Fr.	230
Basak, Babu Rasamay	217
Basu, ,, Baidyanath	203
,, ,, Benimadhab	175
,, ,, Bipinkrishna	213
,, ,, Debendranath	173
,, ,, Dwarkanath	217
,, ,, Harimohan	221
,, ,, Iswarchandra	171
,, ,, Kalipada	200
,, ,, Khudiram	203
,, ,, Narendranath	187
,, ,, Nrityagopal	213
,, ,, Prasannakumar	213
,, ,, Priyanath	171
,, ,, Surendrakumar	240
,, ,, Trailokyanath	213
Bate, Dr. T. E. L.	230
Beck, Mr. Theodore	207
Begg, Rev. A. P.	179
Bell, Rev. R. J.	189
Bestall, Rev. W. J. G.	222
Berrill, Mrs.	230
Bhagiratha Prasad, Mr.	214
Bhakhtawar Lal Munshi	207
Bhattacharyya, Pandit Adityaram	199
,, ,, Amarnath	232
,, Babu Asutosh	207
,, ,, Chandranath	223
,, ,, Jadabchandra	180
,, ,, Janakinath	227
,, Pandit Kailaschandra...	182
,, ,, Kailaschandra...	193
,, Babu Kaliprasanna	171
,, ,, Krishnakamal	211
,, ,, M. L.	181
,, ,, Meghnad	220
,, ,, Sasibhushan	217
,, ,, Umacharan	211
Billing, Mr. W.	215
Birbel, Mr. C. O.	201
Blunt, Capt. E....	238
Bonaventure, Rev. E.	224

	Page
Booth, Mr. W.	171
Bose, Mr. J. C.	167
Boutflower, Mr. W. N.	199
Bradreth, Col. M.	238
Bremner, Rev. J.	214
Brockway, Mr. G.	179
Brühl, Mr. P.	201
Buchanan, Mr. A. W.	211
Budden, Mr. H. O.	186
Bulloch, Rev. G. M.	208

C.

Cahusac, Mr. A. F.	191
Carbery, Rev. S.	187
Carter, Mr. R.	177
Chakrabarti, Mr. B.	203
,, Babu Baikunthakisor	213
,, ,, Bhawanichandra	207
,, ,, Harischandra	175
,, ,, Jadabchandra	209
,, ,, Jnanendranath	186
,, ,, Loknath	201
,, ,, Mohinimohan	231
,, Vidyaratna Prasannachandra	171
,, Babu Ramdas	200
,, Pandit Ramkumar	179
Chandan Singh, Mr.	223
Chandra, Dr. R. C.	236
Chanter, Mr. E. J.	195
Chatterji, Mr. Golucknath	190
Chatterjee, Babu Abinaschandra	200
,, ,, Anukulchandra	236
,, ,, Bholanath	218
,, ,, Bireswar	184
,, ,, Jitendranath	227
,, ,, Matilal	179
,, ,, Rajanikanta	225
,, ,, Rajendranath	209
,, ,, Ramnath	181
,, ,, Ramanimohan	203
,, ,, Sanatan	186
,, ,, Sureschandra	174
,, ,, Syamacharan	223
,, ,, Umeschandra	178
,, ,, Upendranath	240
Chaudhuri, Babu Rajanikanta	171
Chellappa, Mr. C.	222
Chhotkanlal, Babu	208
Cleghorn, Mr. E.	215
Coates, Dr. J. M.	236
Cockey, Mr. T. A.	181
Coles, Mr. J. J. B.	176
Coley, Rev. H.	232
Cooper, Rev. J. G.	214

	Page
Cooper, Mr. T.	185
Cope, Mr. F. H.	190
Corfield, Rev. E.	224
Cripps, Mr. T. A.	194
Cox, Mr. Harold	207
Cunningham, Dr. D. D.	236

D.

Dālchand	229
Dami Lall, Babu	188
Das, Babu Damodar	208
,, ,, Gangadhar	225
,, ,, Gobindachandra	211
,, ,, Iswarchandra	213
,, ,, Kali	188
,, ,, Kalikumar	201
,, ,, Madhusudan	200
,, ,, Syāmacharan	219
Dass, ,, Mattra	188
,, Mr. R. C.	194
Datta, Babu Brajaballabh	169
,, ,, Isanchandra	219
,, ,, Kailaschandra	183
,, ,, Ramnarayan	227
,, ,, Sasibhushan	171
,, ,, Umeschandra...	209
Davis, Rev. B.	189
D'Cruz, Mr. J. A.	228
De, Babu Amritalal	220
,, ,, Brajanath	204
,, Dr. Debendranath	236
,, Babu Debsankar	211
,, ,, Gaurisankar	193
,, ,, Jaygopal	193
,, ,, Nabinchandra	187
,, ,, Narendralal	193
DeMel, Mr. A. W.	191
Dennis, Br.	218
Deo Datt, P.	186
Deo Pershad	216
De Campignoulles, Rev. V.	187
De Silva, Mr. C.	228
,, Mr. S. D.	228
De Wever, Rev J. B.	187
Dey, Rev. Lalbihari	169
Dias, Mr. C. P....	222
Dick, Mr. R.	190
Dikshit, Pandit Bhawāniprasad	182
Dipchand, Munshi	194
Dobson, Rev. C.	187
Doogan, Rev. Fr.	229
Downing, Mr. S. F.	240

	Page
Dube, Pandit Harinath	182
„ „ Kamaladatta	225
Dunn, Mr. M.	218
Dunne, Rev. D. H. G.	196
Dutoyer, Rev. P. J.	224
Dunsmure, Mr. W. V.	227
Dutt, Babu Dwarkanath	240
„ „ Jaykali	179
„ Rev. Kashinath	208
„ Mr. S. C.	185
„ Mr. William	217
Dwyer, Mr. H.	229
Dyer, Rev. Br. F.	230

E.

Edwards, Mr. A. C.	201
„ Rev. J.	193
„ Rev. T. R.	180
Eliot, Mr. J.	167
Ellis, Mr. J. H.	179
Ewbank, Mr. A.	186

F.

Fernando, Mr. A.	228
Fernando, Mr. P.	222
Fernando, Mr. J.	222
Firth, Mr. J. H.	183
Flynn, Mr. J.	220
Forchhammer, Dr. E.	210
Forman, Rev. C. W.	194
Fraser, Mr. J. C.	213
Francke, Mr. G.	222

G.

Gall, Mr. J.	196
Ganeshilal, Pandit	221
Ganga Sah	232
Ganga Sahib, Pandit	231
Ganguli, Babu Benimadhab	209
„ „ Nilmani	175
Gannon, Mr. J.	197
Ghantaya, Mr. B.	183
Gargari, Babu Haridas	181
Genesius, Rev. Fr.	218
Ghose, Mr. N. N.	203
Ghosh, Babu Amritachandra	212
„ „ Baradaprasad	240
„ „ Bhagabaticharan	180
„ „ Isanchandra	190
„ „ Suryyanarayan	171
Ghoshal, Babu Umanath	174

	Page
Gibbons, Dr. J. B.	236
Gilbert, Mr. J. G.	210
Gilbert, Mr. J. H.	210
Gilliland, Mr. J. H.	240
Girard, Rev. J. M.	224
Gobindaram, Pandit	220
Gooneratna, Mr. C. A.	228
Goonewardene, Mr. W. S.	228
Gopal Pershad	183
Goswami, Babu Brajanath	219
Gough, Mr. A. E.	199
Griffiths, Mr. W.	169
Gui, Babu Sibchandra	184
Gupta, Babu Bipinbihari	167
„ „ Gopalchandra	169
„ Mr. M. L., ... 209,	210
„ Babu Mahendranath	211
„ „ Mahendranath	204
H.	
Hamilton, Rev. J. M.	193
Hardie, Mr. J.	176
Harris, Mr. T.	185
Harrison, Capt. J. H. C.	238
Harvey, Dr. R.	236
Hayes, Mr. A. R.	210
Hazari Mull, M.	185
Heard, Mr. H. H.	177
Hector, Rev J.	178
Hepponstall, Mr. G.	191
Hewlett, Rev. J.	208
Hickson, Rev. Fr. F.	230
Hill, Mr. S. A.	199
„ Mr. S. C.	171
Hilson, Dr. A.	218
Hodges, Rev. E. N.	201
Hoernle, Dr. A. F. R.	215
Hoffman, Rev. J. B.	187
Horst, Mr. W.	207
Hutton, Rev. D.	218
I.	
Ibadullah	183
Ihsan Ali, Maulavi	215
Ikbal Kishen P.	186
Ilsley, Rev. J.	201
Inam Ali M.	190
Insell, Rev. T.	208
Ignatius, Br.	218
J.	
Jamait Ali, Maulavi	225
Jankí Pershad, Munshi	198

	Page
Jayasingha, Mr. H. C.	201
Jayawardane, Mr. A. M.	201
Jivanchandra	183
Johnson, Rev. W.	179
Johnstone, Mr. J. W. D.	223
Jugalkishore, Pandit	194

K.

Kabiratna, Pandit Harischandra	177
„ „ Tarakumar	211
Karfarma, Babu P. K.	231
Kasinath Kanti, Pandit	190
Kazim Hussain, Maulavi	225
Kewal Kishen, M.	186
Khwaja Sajjad Hussain	207
„ Eusuf Ali, Maulavi	181
Kibble, Mr. J.	182
King, Dr. G.	236
Küchler, Mr. G. W.	187

L.

Lafont, Rev. Fr. E.	187
Laha, Babu Srischandra	225
Lahiri, Babu Prasannakumar	203
Lala, Bansidhar	223
„ Biharilal	239
„ Dindayal	221
„ Dwarkadas	221
„ Gurudas	190
„ Kunjabiharilal	183
„ Rasikbihari	223
„ Sagarchand	190
Lane, Mr. H. A.	173
Le Feuvre, E. A.	215
Lett, Mr. W. H.	195
Lewis, Rev. H....	188
„ Mr. P.	228
„ Mr. T. C.	190
Lidderdale, Dr. R.	236
Little, Mr. C.	167
Livingstone, Mr. W. B.	175
Loss, Mr. W.	228
Lorimer, Mr. G.	215
Luther, Mr. T.	189

M.

Macdonald, Rev. R. N.	178
Macdonell, A.	167
Mack, Mr. W. E. 211,	222
Mackenzie, Dr. S. C.	236
Maitra, Babu Herambachandra	209
„ „ Upendranath	200
Majumdar, Babu Nilkanth	171

	Page
Manley, Mr. H. F.	198
,, Mrs. H. F.	198
Mann, Mr. J.	173
Mannah, Babu Kailaschandra	179
McCarthy, Rev. Fr. L.	218
McCulloch, Rev. W.	178
McEnemy, Mr. P.	210
McLeod, Dr. K.	236
McTighe, Rev. P.	229
Mearajuddin Ahmad, Maulavi	187
Mears, Mr. A.	216
Meurling, Mr. C. L.	191
Miller, Rev. E. F.	191
Misra, Pandit Debkrishna	182
,, ,, Lakshmi Sankar	182
Mitchell, Mr. A. P.	225
Mitra, Babu Bireswar	182
,, ,, Bireswar	209
,, ,, Gopallal	208
,, ,, Upendranath	210
Mitter, Babu Asutosh	211
,, Mr. P.	211
Mondy, Mr. E. F.	240
Moore, Mr. R.	211
,, ,, W. F.	177
Morrison, Rev. J.	193
Moscrop, Rev. T.	222
Mowat, Mr. M. 169,	187
Muhammad Akbar, Maulavi	207
,, Hossain Khan, Maulavi	221
,, Hossein, Maulavi	185
,, Ilahi Bakhsh, Maulavi	208
Munshi Mahommodi, Maulavi	227
Mukerjee, Babu Adharchandra	193
,, Babu Adyanath	184
,, ,, Brajalal	173
,, ,, Debendranath	173
,, ,, Jnanendranath	178
,, ,, Jnanendrachandra	203
,, ,, Kalidas	170
,, ,, Nilmani	167
,, Mr. P. B.	201
,, Babu Saratchandra	197
,, ,, Sasibhushan	190
,, ,, Satyachandra	211
,, ,, Susilendra	194
Murlidhar ,, ...	194
Murphy, Mr. F. B.	177

N.

Nag, Babu Haricharan	172
,, ,, Kunjalal	213
Nanakchand	183

	Page
Nandilal, Pandit	221
Nanoolal Pandit	220
Neut, The Very Rev. A.	187
Newton, Mr. C. B.	194
Niclás, Rev. H.	187
Nunn, Mr. R. W.	191
Nyayaratna, Pandit Mahesachandra	184

O.

O'Brien, Mr. J.	230
Odgers, Mr. J. 190,	230
Odgers, Mrs.	230
Oertel, Mr. E. C.	228
Oman, Mr. J. C.	190
Oo Gyaw, Mr.	211
O'Sullivan, E. C.	229

P.

Paladhi, H. P.	232
Pande, Bisweswar	189
Pandit, Naranjan Nath	230
,, Prankissen	227
Panja, Babu Nirsinghamurari	227
Pargiter, Rev. G. E., A.	188
Parry, Mr. R.	186
Patrick, Br.	218
Paul, Mr. B.	229
Paul, Mr. Benjamin	230
Pedler, Mr. A.	167
Pelvat, Rev. C.	224
Percival, Mr. H. M.	167
Pereira, Mr. F. H.	191
,, Mr. G.	228
,, Mr. E. F.	201
,, Rev. D. D.	222
,, Mr. C. A.	222
Pirie, Mr. A. H.	196
Pramanik, Babu Kishnadayal	227
Protkero, Mr. M.	187

Q.

Qudrat Ullah, Maulavi	224

R.

Raleigh, Mr. W. A.	207
Rambart, Rev. T. A.	198
Rambullubh	216
Ramkissen, Munshi	197
,, Pandit	221
Ramnarayan P.	186
Raphael, Rev. Fr.	218
Rashid-ud-din, Maulavi	220

	Page
Ray, Mr. A. K.	200
,, Babu Amritalal	232
,, ,, Basantakumar	213
,, ,, Debendranath	179
,, ,, Haricharan	219
,, ,, Jogeschandra	215
,, ,, Kaliprasanna	188
,, Dr. P. K.	167
,, Saradaranjan	171
Raye, Dr. D. C.	236
Read, Mr. T. R.	197
Reid, Mr. A. H. S.	199
,, Mr. F. L.	185
Robertson, Rev. A.	214
,, Rev. J.	178
Robson, Mr. S.	169
Romanis, Mr. R.	210
Roshanlal, Mr.	225
Rowe, Mr. F. J. 167,	215
Russell, Mr. E. G.	169
Ryan, Rev. Fr. M.	230

S.

Sadasiba Jairam, Mr.	214
Samadhyayi, Pandit Brahmabrata	203
Sanders, Dr. R.	236
Sanyal, Babu Mahendranath	201
,, ,, Umeschandra	182
Sarbadhikari, Babu Rajkumar	196
Sarkar, Babu Dwarkanath...	183
,, ,, Golapchandra	204
Sarma, Pandit Ramnarayan	178
Sastri, Babu Haridas	220
,, Pandit Bapudeb	182
,, ,, Damodar	182
,, ,, Gangadhar	182
,, ,, Ganes	216
,, ,, Kesava	182
,, ,, Mukundalal	225
,, ,, Rajendrachandra	184
,, ,, Ramkrishna	182
,, ,, Rama Misra	182
,, Misra Salugram	185
,, Pandit Vishnu	231
,, ,, Vishwanath	208
Schneider, Mr. G. S.	191
Schurr, Mr. F. C.	198
Schuster, Mr. F.	176
Scott, Mr. G. W.	177
,, Rev. John	222
Sen, Babu Bisweswar	217
,, ,, Dakshinacharan	227
,, ,, Haragobinda	201

	Page
Sen, Babu Jogendranath	232
„ „ Krishnabihari	225
„ „ Mohinimohan	231
„ „ Narayanchandra	178
„ Mr. R.	203
„ Babu Rajkumar	171
„ „ Rajmohan	201
„ „ Sasibhushan	184
„ „ Trigunacharan	212
Sengupta, Babu Kisorimohan	169
Set, Babu Dhanballabh	225
„ „ Gobindalal	173
Shadi Ram, Munshi	221
Shahid Hussain, Maulavi	194
Shaikh Gulam Sobhan, Maulavi	171
Shamsul Huda	215
Shamlal Sah	232
Shaw, Dr. S. 212,	213
Sherring, Mr. H.	230
Shibly, Maulavi	207
Shibsankar, Pandit	207
Shields, Mr. H. R.	198
Shukr Ullah, Maulavi	186
Siebel, Mr. E. D. W.	201
Sil, Babu Brajendranath	212
Singha, Babu J. C.	224
Sirimanne, Mr. W. P.	201
Slater, Rev. S.	195
„ Mr. J. S.	240
Smith, Rev. W.	193
Smritiratna, Pandit Madhusudan	184
Som, Babu Sibchandra	170
Sparke, Mr. G. T.	238
Stack, Mr. G. A.	167
Stephen, Mr. H.	178
Stephens, Mr. F.	191
Stokes, Rev. A.	198
Sullivan, Mr. C. C.	238
Sukul, Gajadhar Prasad	228
Sukla, Pandit Vindyaprasad	182
Sukul, Babu Kalisankar	209
Summers, Rev. E. S.	180
Syamsundar Lal	185
Sykes, Mr. T. G.	197
Syed Abbas Hossein, Maulavi	207
„ Mahomed, Maulavi	216

T.

Tamban, Mr. K. G.	213
Tarkabagis, Pandit Kamakshanath	184
Tarkalankar „ Chandrakanta	184
„ „ O. C.	187
Tarkaratna „ Ramprasanna	200

	Page
Tarkasidhanta ,, Madhabchandra	175
Tattwabhushan, Babu Baikunthanath...	201
Tawney, Mr. C. H.	167
Taylor, Rev. J. F.	232
,, Mr. R. J.	195
Tepper, Mr. C. W. R.	171
Tez Ray, Munshi	228
Thibaut, Dr. G.	182
Thomas, Mr. R.	196
,, Mr. S.	188
Thomson, Mr. A.	178
,, ,, A.	181
,, Dr. M.	288
Tiwari, Pandit Bechanaram	182
,, ,, Choto Ram...	187
,, ,, Sitalprasad	182
Tomkins, Rev. G. W.	195
Tompkins, Rev. DeLass, W. C.	210
Toogood, Mr. J. H.	240
Triggs, Rev. A.	222
Turner, Mr. A. D.	198

V.

Vernon, Mr. A.	181
Vidyaratna, Pandit Baradakanta	209
,, ,, Bireswar	193
,, ,, Chandrakanta	217
,, ,, Nabinchandra	203
Vidyabhushan ,, Harimohan	231

W.

Warden, Dr. C. J. H.	236
Webb, Mr. W. T.	167
Wheeler, Mr. M. E.	185
Weerakoon, Mr. J. W.	201
Weeramemda, Mr. M. H.	222
Wells, Mr. A. J.	210
West, Rev. J.	223
White, Mr. M. J.	196
Whitehead, Rev. H.	187
Whitton, Rev. D.	214
Wijetunga, Mr. J.	201
Wijeyakoon, Mr. J. A.	222
Wilson, Mr. J.	193
Winn, Mr. G.	198
,, ,, H.	198
Winston, Rev. W.	223
Wolfe, Mr. A. G.	198
Wood-Mason, Dr. J.	236
Wood, Mr. C. H.	185
,, Mr. W. H.	179
Woods, Mr. W. T.	236

Wright, Mr. A. H 188
,, Mr. G. J. ... 218
,, Mr W. H. 199

Y.

Younan, Rev. E. H. 187
Young. Mr W. .. 183
Yousuf Ali, Maulavi . 221
Y. Kishore . 232

Z

Zakaulla, Maulavi . 199
Zemin, Mr J. S. . .. 176
Ziauddin Khan, Maulavi 190